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ILLUSTRISSIMO

FREDERICO LUDOVICO

WALLIÆ Principi;

PRINCIPIBUSQUE Sereniſſimis

ANNÆ,

AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ,

ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ;

GEORGII et *CAROLINÆ*,

Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis et Reginæ,

PROPAGINI CLARISSIMÆ.

Sereniſſimi PRINCIPES,

CUM Divina Providentia, quæ periclitanti Britanniæ ſemper fuit Adjutrix, Patri auguſtiſſimo veſtro, Regi GEORGIO, Britannici regiminis habenas benevola commiſerit manu, ſub cujus mitiſſimo ac juſtiſſimo imperio Patria, Libertate, Legibus, Religione ſalvis adhuc fælices fruimur; non poſſumus non nobis ipſis gratulari, non modo quod quem Vos Stirpis ipſum nos jam nacti ſimus Patriæ Patrem; ſed etiam quod Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos habeamus, ut hæc tanta bona a ſe, per Patris veſtri, ſereniſſimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad ſeram poſteritatem tandem tranſmittantur. Permittatis igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis promiſſa patrio ſolo beneficia ex Progenie tam Auguſta, fælici, & æquali Indole ornata, lætum & exultantem animum ſignificandi anſam qua licuit arripere. Ideoque hoc meum Opuſculum illuſtriſſimo Nomini veſtro dicare ſuſtinui; quod etſi tantis Principibus haud ſatis dignum forſan videatur, aliquid ſaltem adminiculi ſtudiis veſtris Anglicanis allaturum ſperarem. Quapropter nota, ac ſolenni regiæ Stirpis benevolentia fretus, quicquid ſit, ea, qua par eſt, ſubmiſſa mentis devotione Vobis offerre auſus ſum. Quod dum nimis forſan audaciter facio, ut generoſe mihi condonetis, & pro aſſueta bonitate propitio vultu intuentes, propenſo erga Vos ſtudio & cultui tribuatis, quam humillime rogo ac deprecor. Macti eſtote, Ornatiſſimi PRINCIPES, ingenita Virtute, bonis Literis, omnibuſque regiis Ornamentis, quibus ſummam illam Exſpectationem, quam cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare, modo, ſed & ſuperare poſſetis. Teque, FREDERICE Nobiliſſime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium rerum Gubernatori, avi Patris vitæ hujus & terrenæ fælicitatis ſaturum, Britannicum cum cœleſtibus commutare ſoliis viſum fuerit, Paternum tenentem Sceptrum læta Britannia, fæliceſque Poſteri conſpicere gaudeant, animo pientiſſimo exoptat, oratque,

N. BAILEY.

THE

INTRODUCTION.

THE Faculty of Speech, which makes ſo conſiderable a Difference between a Man and a Brute, is of excellent Uſe, as it renders Mankind converſable one with another, and as the various natural Endowments, Obſervations, Experiences, and Attainments of every individual Man, are hereby, with a wonderful Facility, mutually communicated. And we may add to this the Invention of Letters, by means of which we are not confined within the narrow Limits of our Acquaintance and Contemporaries, but one Man may be acquainted with the Attainments of Multitudes of the wiſeſt Men in Preſent and Ancient Times, either in his own or remote Countries. Words are thoſe Channels, by which the Knowledge of Things are conveyed to our Underſtandings: And therefore, upon a right Apprehenſion of them depends the Rectitude of our Notions; and in order to form our Judgments right, they muſt be underſtood in their proper Meaning, uſed in their true Senſe, either in Writing or Speaking: For, if the Words of the Speaker or Writer, though ever ſo appoſite to the Matter, be taken in a wrong Senſe, they form erroneous Ideas in the Mind concerning the Thing ſpoken or written of; and if we uſe Words in a falſe and improper Senſe, this cauſes Confuſion in the Underſtanding of the Hearer, and renders the Diſcourſe unintelligible.

It ought, therefore, to be the ſpecial Care and ſtudy of every one, who would have his Mind furniſhed with the uſeful Knowledge of Things of any kind, to get a true and diſtinct Idea of the proper Senſe and Meaning of Words, and Terms of Art, in which they are expreſſed, without which no good Progreſs can be made.

It has therefore been the univerſal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the firſt Buſineſs of Life: And becauſe this Accompliſhment is neceſſary to all Perſons, and but few, comparatively ſpeaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any conſiderable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Storehouſes, ſuch Perſons may have Recourſe, as often as any thing occurs in Converſation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themſelves would ſpeak or write properly and intelligibly.

And as ſuch Helps have been thought uſeful in all civilized Nations, they appear more eminently neceſſary in the *Engliſh* Tongue, not only becauſe it is, perhaps, the moſt copious Language of any in *Europe*, but is likewiſe made up of ſo great a Variety of other Languages, both Ancient and Modern, as will plainly appear to any one who ſhall peruſe the following *Dictionary*. Of the Reaſon of which Mixture, and by what Accidents it was brought about, I ſhall give the following Account.

That Languages are liable to Changes and Alterations (beſides that ancient Confuſion of Tongues at the Building of the Tower of *Babel*) there have been too many Inſtances to require any Proof. The Cauſes of Change in Language are, in general, Three:

Firſt, *Commigrations* or *Conqueſts* of Nations, by which, in Tract of Time, there ſucceeds a Coalition of the Languages of the Conquerors with the Conquered. So the *Italian* Language ſprang from the *Latin*, being mixed with *German-Gothic*: The *Spaniſh* from *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gauliſh* or *Moriſco*: The *French* from the *Latin*, *German*, and ancient *Gauliſh* or *Gallic*.

Secondly, From *Commerce*, by which Offices, Dignities, the Names of Wares, and Terms of Traffick, are introduced, which we commonly take with the Wares from the Perſons of whom we have them, and new-form them according to the Genius of our own Tongue.

Thirdly, From the *Eſteem* and valuable *Properties* of any particular Language, by which we endeavour to imitate this or that Tongue, as the more *Learned*, *Elegant*, *Copious*, or *Expreſſive*. So learned Men all over *Europe* eſteem the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, as the Treaſuries of all Science; Chriſtian Divines reverence the *Hebrew* and *Greek*; the *Turks* and *Mahometans* the *Arabick*, as the Miſtreſs of Religion; the *Dutch*, *Germans* and *Engliſh*, the *French*, for its Softneſs and Smoothneſs of Expreſſion; the *Danes* and *Swedes*, the *Teutonic*, as more copious.

If a Tongue be once eſteemed more learned, from thence the Learned commonly borrow *Technical* Words, or Words of Art; as in *Phyſick*, *Philoſophy*, *Mathematicks*, and others, from the *Greek*. If it be eſteem'd more elegant or fine in Pronunciation, then Courtiers, who are apt to diſlike any thing that is common, and the Product of their own Country, and to delight in what is foreign, borrow a great many Words of Complaiſance and Addreſs.

Firſt, The ancient Language of *Britain* is generally allow'd to have been the ſame with the *Gaulic* or *French* (this Iſland, in all probability, having been firſt peopled from *Gallia*) as both *Cæſar* and *Tacitus* affirm, and prove, by many ſtrong and concluſive Arguments, as by their Religion, Manners, Cuſtoms, and the Nearneſs of their Situation. But now we have very ſmall Remains of the ancient *Britiſh* Tongue left in *England*, except in *Wales* and *Cornwall*; which will not appear ſtrange when what follows is conſidered.

Julius Cæſar, ſome Time before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Time of King *Caſſivellane*, made a Deſcent upon *England*, tho' he rather diſcover'd it than made a Conqueſt of it; but about the year of Chriſt 45, in the Time of *Claudius*, *Aulus Plautius* was ſent over with ſome *Roman* Forces, by whom, and *P. Oſtorius Scapula*, *Codigunus*, and *Caractacus*, two Kings of the *Britons*, were ſeverally overcome in a Battle. A *Roman* Colony was planted at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, and the Southern Parts thereof reduced to the Form of a *Roman* Province; and after that, the Whole was conquered, as far as the Friths of *Dumbarton* and *Edinburgh*, by *Agricola*, in the Time of *Domitian*; and the Remains of the unconquered *Britons* retired to the Weſt Part, called *Wales*, carrying their Language with them over the Mountains, where they have preſerv'd it to this Day.

Britain being thus become a *Roman* Province, tho' ſtill ſuffer'd to be governed by Kings of its own, as Vice-Roys under the *Roman* Emperors, the *Roman* Legions reſiding in *Britain* for the Space of above two hundred Years, undoubtedly diſſeminated the *Latin* Tongue; and the People being alſo governed by Laws written in *Latin*, muſt neceſſarily make a Mixture of Languages. This ſeems to have been the firſt Mutation the Language of *Britain* ſuffered: However, ſo tenacious were our Forefathers of their Native Language, that it over-grew the *Roman*.

Thus the *Britiſh* Tongue continued for ſome time mix'd with Provincial *Latin*, till the *Roman* Legions being call'd home, upon account of inteſtine Troubles, about the Year 433, the *Scots* and *Picts*, taking the Advantage of their Abſence, harraſs'd the Northern Parts of *Britain*; againſt whom King *Vortigern*, about the Year 440, call'd in the Aſſiſtance of the *Saxons*, a Great and Potent Nation among the *Germans*, in the Dukedom of *Holſtein*, but greater by the Aggregation of many People under their Name and Service, as the *Jutes* from *Jutland*, and the *Angles* from *Sleſwick*; who coming hither under the Conduct of *Hengiſt* and *Horſa*, having overcome the *Picts* and *Scots* in a pitch'd Battle, near *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*, were afterwards rewarded for this Victory with the Iſle of *Thanet*, and after that with the whole County of *Kent*, where they governed for about 350 Years, under the Titles of Earls of *Kent*; but they growing powerful, began afterwards to quarrel with their Landlords, whom by Degrees they diſpoſſeſs'd of all the Country on this Side the *Severn*, parcelling it out into ſeven Kingdoms, called the *Saxon Heptarchy*, deſtroying the *Britiſh* Tongue, then mix'd with the Provincial *Latin*, together with the Inhabitants, by a long and deſtructive War, the Remains of them being again oblig'd to retire with the *Britiſh* Tongue over the Mountains of *Wales*.

So the *Britiſh* Language being in a manner quite extinct in all other Parts of *Britain*, the *Saxon* Language became the Language of the Country, and ſo continued till near the Year 800, when the *Danes* infeſted *England*, and made Settlements in the *North* and *Eaſt* Parts of *Britain*, and at length, in about 200 Years, arriv'd at the ſole Government of it; but their Government laſting only about 26 Years, made not ſo conſiderable a Change in the *Engliſh Saxon*, as the next Revolution. Then about the Year 1067, *William* Duke of *Normandy*, commonly called *William the Conqueror*, came over to *Britain*; and, having vanquiſhed *Harold* the *Daniſh* King, made an entire Conqueſt of *Britain*: And as a Monument of their Conqueſt, the *Normans* endeavoured to yoke the *Engliſh* under their Tongue, as they had them under their Command, by compelling them to teach their Children in their Schools nothing but the *French*, by publiſhing their Laws in *French*, and by enforcing them moſt rigorouſly to plead and be impleaded in that Tongue, for the Space of about 350 Years: By which means the Language of *Britain* became a Dialect of the *Engliſh Saxon*, and *Norman French*, which now are the Ground-work or Fundamentals of the preſent Language of *Great-Britain*.

Having thus ſhewn how the ancient *Britiſh* Language was in a manner extirpated by the *Romans*, *Danes*, and *Saxons*, and ſucceeded by the *Saxon*, and after that, the *Saxon* blended with the *Norman French*. Before I proceed to account for the Alteration of the *Engliſh Saxon*, by the two other Cauſes, I ſhall mention ſomething relating to the *Saxon* Tongue, of a great Part of which the *Normans* deſpoil'd us, giving a worſe for a better. "Great, verily (ſays *Camden*) was the Glory of our Tongue "before the *Norman* Conqueſt, in this, that the Old *Engliſh* "could expreſs moſt aptly all the Conceptions of the Mind in "their own Tongue, without borrowing from any:" And of this gives the following Examples.

The Service of God, called *Religion*, they called Ean-ꝼaꞅꞇneꞅ, as the only Aſſurance and faſt Anchor-hold of our Souls Health.

The *Gladſome Tidings of Salvation*, which the *Greeks* call Εὐαγγέλιον, they called Ᵹoꝺꞅ-ꞅpel, *i. e.* God's Speech.

Our *Saviour*, in *French Savieur*, of *Salvator*, Lat. they called Al-hael, *i. e.* All-Health.

The *Phariſees*, Sunꝺeꞃ halᵹens, *i. e.* Religious Men, which had ſundered and ſeparated themſelves from the Men of the World.

The *Scribes*, Boc Men, *i. e.* Book-Men.

The *Sacrament*, Þaliᵹꝺom, *i. e.* Holy Judgment.

Fertility, Eoꞃðeꞅ Ƿele, *i. e.* the Wealth of the Earth.

The *Judgment*, Dome ꞅeꞇꞇle, *i. e.* the Settling of Doom.

A *Parliament*, Ƿiꞇꞇen moꞇ, *i. e.* an Aſſembly of Wiſe Men.

Conſcience, Inpiꞇ, *i. e.* that which they did inwardly wot or know certainly.

Alſo the Names they gave to their *Months* were ſignificant; as,

JANUARY [Ƿulꝼe Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Wolf-Month] becauſe in that Month the Wolves were moſt miſchievous to them, for that, through the Extremity of Cold and Snow, they could not find Beaſts ſufficient to ſatisfy their ravenous Appetites.

FEBRUARY [Spꞃouꞇ Kele, *Sax. i. e.* Cole-Wort or Spring-Wort] becauſe then Worts begin to ſprout.

MARCH [Lencꞇ Monað, *Sax. i. e.* the Lengthening Month] becauſe then the Days begin in Length to exceed the Nights.

APRIL [Ooꞅꞇeꞃ Monað, *Sax.*] becauſe their *Eaſter* generally fell in *April.*

MAY [Tꞃı mılcı, *Sax. i. e.* three Milkings] becauſe they then milk'd their Cattle three Times a Day.

JUNE [Meꝺe Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Meadow-Month] becauſe then their Cattle were turned out to feed in the Meadows.

JULY [Þey-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Hay-Month] becauſe then they generally cut their Hay.

AUGUST [Aꞃn-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Barn-Month] becauſe they then filled their Barns.

SEPTEMPER [Ᵹeꞃꞅꞇ-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Griſt-Month] becauſe they carried their new Corn to the Mill.

OCTOBER [Ƿyn-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Wine-Month] becauſe then Grapes were uſually preſs'd to make Wines.

NOVEMBER [Ƿynꝺe-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Windy-Month] becauſe of the high Winds happening commonly in that Month.

DECEMBER [Ƿynꞇeꞃ-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Winter-Month] becauſe of the Cold then growing intenſe, and afterwards, [Þæliᵹ-Monað, *Sax. i. e.* Holy-Month] on account of the Nativity of Chriſt.

I ſhall only add one Piece of *Saxon* Antiquity more, and ſo proceed, which is the *Lord's Prayer* in the *Saxon* Language, written about the Year of Chriſt 900, by *Alfred* Biſhop of *Durham*,

Vꞃen ꝼaꝺeꞃ ðic aꞃð ın Þeoꝼnaꞅ ꞅıc ᵹehalᵹuꝺ ðın noma
Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name
ꞇo cymeð ðın ꞃıc ꞅıc ðın ƿılla ꞅue ıꞅ ın Þeoꝼnaꞅ anꝺ
come thy Kingdom be thy Will ſo as in Heavens and
ın Eoꞃðo. Vꞃen hlaꝼ oꝼeꞃ ƿıꞃꞇhe ꞅel vꞅ ꞇo ꝺæᵹ anꝺ ꝼoꞃ-
in Earth. Our Loaf ſuperſubſtantial give us to Day and for-
ᵹeꝼ vꞅ ꞃıylꝺa uꞃꞃna ꞅue ƿe ꝼoꞃᵹeꝼan ꞅcylꝺᵹum vꞃum, anꝺ
give us Debts our ſo we forgive Debts ours, and
no ınleaꝺ vꝼıð ın cuꞅꞇnunᵹ. Al ᵹeꝼꞃıᵹ vꞃıch ꝼꞃom ıꝼle.
do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil.
Amen.
Amen.

By theſe Inſtances it does appear, that the *Engliſh Saxon* Language, of which the *Normans* deſpoiled us in great Part, had its Beauties, was ſignificant and emphatical, and preferable to what they impoſed upon us.

This may ſuffice for the Mutation of our Language upon the firſt Cauſe of it, which was Conqueſt: I now proceed to the other Two.

Secondly, As to *Commerce*, the *Britains* having been of a long Time a Trading Nation, as it generally happens, we have had many Words introduced by that Means; and beſides, *Britain* having been a conſiderable Time under Subjection to the See of *Rome* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the *Italians* coming over hither to manage the Pope's Concerns, and others for Church Dignities, and many *Britains* going hence to *Rome* on account of Eccleſiaſtical Suits, Prieſthoods, Abbacies, and Biſhopricks, muſt unavoidably introduce ſome *Italian* Words among us.

Thirdly, As to the particular Properties of a Language, our Tongue has undergone no ſmall Mutation, or rather has received no ſmall Improvement upon that Account; for as to the *Greek* and *Latin*, the Learned have, together with the Arts and Sciences (now rendered very familiar among us) introduced abundance, nay almoſt all the Terms of Arts in the *Mathematicks*, *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, and *Anatomy*, with many others from them; and many more have we entertained from the *Latin*, *French*, *&c.* for the ſake of Neatneſs and Elegancy.

So that at this Day our Language, which 1800 Years ago was the ancient *Britiſh* or *Welſh*, is now a Mixture of *Saxon*, *Teutonic*,

tonic, *Dutch*, *Daniſh*, *Norman*, and Modern *French*, imbelliſhed with the *Greek* and *Latin*.

Yet is not this, I think, any Diſparagement to the *Engliſh* Tongue as now ſpoke (for this Change is nothing but what all Languages have been liable to, and have undergone, and do interchangeably participate each with other, having likewiſe enfranchiſed many Words from the *Latin* and *Greek*, tho' perhaps not ſo many as we) but it rather makes to the Advantage of its Character; for tranſplanting Foreign Words into our Native Soil, and new forming them, we have ſo enrich'd it, that now it is become the moſt Copious and Significant Language in *Europe*, if not in the World.

Thus *Camden* ſaid of it in his Time, “That though he would not ſay the *Engliſh* Tongue was as ſacred as the *Hebrew*, or as learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was *fluent* as the *Latin*, as *courteous* as the *Spaniſh*, as *courtlike* as the *French*, and as *amorous* as the *Italian;* ſo that being beautified and enriched out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchiſing and indenizoning Foreign Words, partly by implanting new ones with artful Compoſition, our Tongue is as copious, pithy and ſignificative as any other in *Europe*.”

And Dr. *Heylin* ſays of it, “That whereas the *Engliſh* Tongue is a Compound of *Latin*, *French*, *Dutch*, &c. it rather adds to its Perfection, than detracts any thing from its Worth; ſince out of every Language we have culled the moſt ſignificant Words, and equally participate of what is excellent in them, their Imperfections being rejected: For it is neither ſo boiſterous as the *Dutch*, nor ſo effeminate as the *French*; yet as ſignificant as the *Latin*, and, in the happy Conjunction of two or more Words in one, little inferior to the *Greek*.”

If then the *Engliſh* Tongue, in the Opinion of theſe learned Authors, deſerved this Character in their Time, how much more now, having ſince received ſo conſiderable Improvements from ſo many celebrated Writers.

Having given this ſhort Account, by what Steps and Gradations the *Engliſh* Tongue is arrived to be what it now is, I ſhall proceed to give a brief Account of the Method I have taken in the following Work.

It is not my Deſign to depreciate the Labours of thoſe worthy Authors, whoſe Writing of this kind have ſaved me much Pains: I ſhall only ſay, as, *facile eſt inventis addere*, in peruſing the beſt Books of this kind extant, I have found in them both a

Redundancy and Deficiency; the former of which I have omitted, to make room for the latter, having enriched this with ſeveral thouſand *Engliſh* Words and Phraſes in no *Engliſh* Dictonary before extant.

As for the Etymological Part, or thoſe Words from Foreign Languages, whence the *Engliſh* Words were derived, I think I am the firſt who has attempted it in *Engliſh*, except what Mr. *Blunt* has done in his *Gloſſography*, which is a very ſmall Part, and thoſe of a *Latin* Derivation chiefly, beſides a ſmall Extract of Dr. *Skinner's Etymologicon*.

However; I ſhall not enlarge at preſent upon the Uſefulneſs of that Part, ſuppoſing that ſuch Perſons who underſtand the Languages need no ſuch Information; and as to them which do not, the Etymological Part is ſeparated ſo diſtinctly from the reſt, being incloſed within Crotchets, that they may paſs it over without any manner of Trouble or Inconvenience.

In order to the more eaſy apprehending the Method I have taken, I ſhall give the following Account:

1. In thoſe Words of a Northern Derivation, I have generally given the *Saxon* Word firſt, from whence the *Engliſh* Word, in all Probability, was derived; and afterwards the *Teutonic*, *Daniſh*, and *Low-Dutch*, where I have found them in the ſame, or a cognate Signification.

2. In many Words, for which no *Saxon* Words are to be found, I have given the *Teutonic*, *Low-Dutch*, *Daniſh*, or others, where they are to be found of the ſame or a like Signification, though it is very probable they came to us immediately from the *Saxon* Tongue; but the Fewneſs of the Books we have now left in the *Saxon* Language does not furniſh us with them; and inaſmuch as it is certain, that the *Engliſh Saxon* is no other than a Dialect of the ancient *Teutonic*, it appears the more probable.

3. In Words derived from the Southern Languages, I have ſet down the *French*, and afterwards frequently the *Italian* and *Spaniſh*, if they have them in the ſame or a like Signification; and laſtly, the *Latin*, from which probably they were all derived.

4. In Terms of Art, as *Anatomy*, *Chymiſtry*, *Logick*, *Mathematicks*, *Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, *Surgery*, and others, I have generally given the *French*, if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

5. In many Words of a *Latin* or *Greek* Original, not properly Terms of Art, I have likewiſe in the firſt Place ſet the *French*, afterwards the *Latin* and *Greek*, ſo far complying with thoſe who are of Opinion, that we have them immediately or in the firſt Place, from the *French*; though I cannot entirely give into that Notion, for Reaſons which will appear in ſome of the following Articles.

6. Thus much in the general: But more particularly as for thoſe Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and alſo the *Latin*, I have ſet down the *French* firſt, and after the *Latin*, from which they are derived.

7. In *Nouns*, eſpecially thoſe that end in *ion*, as *Salvation*, *Generation*, &c. which are evidently derived from the *Latin*, to avoid the Swelling of the Book, by ſetting down the *Latin* and *French* Words, I have put *F.* of *L.* at the End of the Paragraph, which ſignifies the Words, *Generation*, *Salvation*, &c. are as well *French* as *Engliſh* literally, which come of the *Latin*, *Salvatio*, *Generatio*, &c. and differ only by the Addition of *n* at the End.

8. In other *Nouns*, where the *Engliſh* Word is pure *Latin*, and the *French* differs in Spelling, in ſome Letter or Letters, as *Author*, L. *Autheur*, F. I have ſet the *French* within a Crotchet, and *L.* at the End, which denotes the Word to be literally *Latin*.

9. In many *Adjectives* in *ive*, as *concluſive*, &c. which are not found in *Latin* Dictionaries, though they might be analogically formed, as well as the Adverb *concluſive*, I have omitted to ſet *L.* at the End.

10. In *Adjectives* and *Participles*, I have omitted to ſet down the *French*, becauſe it appears plain to me, they were rather derived of the *Latin* than the *French*, as *Deſolate*, of *Deſolatus*, L. rather than *Deſolé*, F. This may ſuffice for the reſt.

11. As to *Verbs*, I have for the moſt part ſet down the *Latin Supines*, as the Words from which the *Engliſh* are immediately derived, rather than the *Infinitive* Moods, eſpecially thoſe of the third Conjugation in *Latin*, becauſe nearer in the Spelling, as *to collect*, from *Collectum*, Supine, rather than *Colligere*, Infinitive, for the Reaſon before-mentioned.

I have not confined myſelf to derive from thoſe *Latin* Words only, that may be found in Authors call'd *Claſſick*, or of the pureſt Ages of the *Latin* Tongue; ſince it is evident we have derived from many *Latin* Words, which have been handed down to us by Writers of a later Date, *Schoolmen*, *Philoſophers*, *Phyſicians*, *Mathematicians*, and others.

If any of thoſe Words, given as the *Etymon* of the *Engliſh* Word, ſhould be thought too remote in Senſe of Spelling, it may be ſufficient to obviate ſuch an Objection, that nothing is more common in the tranſplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make conſiderable Variations; as in the Word, *Knave*, from the *Saxon* Cnapa, which differs literally and in Senſe too; for it ſignified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servitour*, but now generally is uſed to ſignify a *diſhoneſt Perſon*. And as to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has ſo diſguiſed many Words of the ſame Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear ſo unlike, that ſuch as are not acquainted with each Language, nor accuſtomed to Etymological Obſervations, can hardly diſcern their Affinity: And beſides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of *Somner*, *Camden*, *Verſtegan*, *Spelman*, *Caſaubon*, Dr. *Th. Henſhaw*, *Skinner*, *Junius*, *Menagius*, *Minſhew*, and other great Names, and approved Etymologiſts, to bear me out.

To conclude; I have omitted nothing to render this Work as compleat as all the Helps I could come at, and other Circumſtances would admit of. And I hope, that, conſidering the vaſt Variety both of Words and Things, as few Errors have eſcaped my Notice as could reaſonably be expected. If any diſſent from me in any Particular, it ought to ſecure me from Cenſure, that I pretend only to propoſe to, and not impoſe upon, their Judgment; and ſhall conclude with *Horace*,

——*Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis,*
Candidus imperti: ſi non, his utere mecum.

N. Bailey.

ABBREVIATIONS *made uſe of in the following* WORK.

A.	Arabick.
B.	Britiſh.
Belg.	Belgic, *or* Dutch.
C.	Country Word.
Cant.	Canting Word.
C. Br.	Welſh.
Ch.	Chaldee.
C. L.	Civil Law.
C. T.	Chymical Term.
Dan.	Daniſh.
Du.	Dutch.
E. C.	Eaſt Country.
F. or *Fr.*	French.
F. L.	Foreſt Law.
F. of *L.*	French *of* Latin.
Gr.	Greek.
H.	Hebrew.
H. P.	Hunting Phraſe.
H. T.	Hunting Term.
Ital.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
L. P.	Law Phraſe.
L. S.	Preſent Lower Saxon.
L. T.	Law Term.
M. P.	Military Phraſe.
M. T.	Military Term.
N. C.	North Country.
O.	Old Word.
O. C.	Old Character.
O. F.	Old French.
O. L.	Old Latin.
O. P.	Old Phraſe.
O. R.	Old Records.
O. S.	Old Statute.
P. T.	Phyſical Term.
P. W.	Poetical Word.
Sax.	Saxon.
Sc.	Scotch.
S. C.	South Country.
S. L.	Statute Law.
Span.	Spaniſh.
S. P.	Sea Phraſe.
S. T.	Sea Term.
S. W.	Scripture Word.
Syr.	Syriac.
Teut.	Teutonic, *or* Ancient German.
W. C.	Weſt Country.

ALPHABETS *of the* English, Saxon, Greek, *and* Hebrew *Characters, parallel'd for the* Uſe *of thoſe who would acquaint themſelves with* Etymological *Words.*

Engliſh Capitals,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
O. *Engliſh* Capitals,	𝔄	𝔅	ℭ	𝔇	𝔈	𝔉	𝔊	ℌ	𝔍	𝔎	𝔏	𝔐
Saxon Capitals,	A	B	C	D	Ɛ	F	Ᵹ	Þ	I	K	L	M
Greek Capitals,	A	B		Δ	E, H		Γ		I	K	Λ	M
Engliſh ſmall,	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	k	l	m
O. *Engliſh* ſmall,	𝔞	𝔟	𝔠	𝔡	𝔢	𝔣	𝔤	𝔥	𝔦	𝔨	𝔩	𝔪
Saxon ſmall,	a	b	c	ꝺ	e	ꝼ	ᵹ	h	ı	k	l	m
Greek ſmall,	α	β		δ	ε, η		γ		ι	κ	λ	μ
Hebrew,	א	ב		ד			ג	ה	י	ק	ל	מ

Engliſh Capitals,	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	U	W	X	Y	Z
O. *Engliſh* Capitals,	𝔑	𝔒	𝔓	𝔔	ℜ	𝔖	𝔗	𝔘		𝔚	𝔛	𝔜	ℨ
Saxon. Capitals,	N	O	P		R	S	T	V		Ƿ	X	Y	Z
Greek Capitals,	N	O	Π		Ρ	Σ	T				Ξ	Υ	Z
Engliſh ſmall,	n	o	p	q	r	ſ	t	v	u	w	x	y	z
O. *Engliſh* ſmall,	𝔫	𝔬	𝔭	𝔮	𝔯	𝔰	𝔱	𝔳	𝔲	𝔴	𝔵	𝔶	𝔷
Saxon ſmall,	n	o	p	cƿ	ꞃ	ꞅ	ꞇ	v	u	ƿ	x	y	z
Greek ſmall,	ν	ο	π		ρ	σ	τ				ξ	υ	ζ
Hebrew,	נ	ו	פ		ר	ס	ט	ו					

Greek, Ch Χ χ Ph Φ φ Pſ Ψ ψ Th Θ ϑ θ O o Ω ω
Hebrew, Ch ח Gn ע Ph פ Sh ש Th ת Tz צ and נ
Saxon, Th Ð, ð, Þ, That ꝥ
Hebrew Vowels, a ָ ַ e ֶ ֵ i ִ o ָ ֳ u ֻ

An UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL
Engliſh Dictionary:
BEING ALSO
An Interpreter of Hard Words.

A. An Abbreviature of *Anno* and *Artium*, as *A. D. Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord; *A. B. Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts; *A. M. Artium Magiſter*, Maſter of Arts; alſo *Anno Mundi*, in the Year of the World. *L.*

A and Ω are uſed hieroglyphically as a Name of GOD and CHRIST, as A and Ω, the Beginning and the End, the Firſt and the Laſt; they being the firſt and laſt Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Ā } [for *Ana* in Phyſicians Bills] ſignify
ĀĀ } equal Quantities of the Ingredients in the ſame Receipt.

AA'RON [אהרון *H. i. e.* a Mountaineer, or Mountain of Strength, of הר a Mountain] the firſt High-Prieſt of the *Jews*.

ABACIS'TA, an Arithmetician. *O. L.*

ABACK } back, backwards, behind.
ABAKE } *Chauc.*

AB'ACOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of *England*.

ABAC'TED [*abactus*, L.] drawn away by Stealth or Violence.

ABAC'TORS, they that ſteal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds. *L. T.*

AB'ACUS [in *Old Records*] a Counting-table uſed for Calculations and Schemes.

AB'ACUS [in *Architecture*] a Four-ſquare Table at the Top of a Pillar, the Crowning.

AB-ADDIRES [Great Fathers] certain Gods of the *Carthaginians*. *Pun.*

ABAD'DON ['Αϐαδδων, Gr. of אבדון *H. i. e.* the Deſtroyer] one of the Names given to Satan.

ABAF'T or AFT [Abaꝼtan and Æꝼtan, *Sax.* behind] that Part of a Ship which is between the Main-Maſt and the Stern. *S. T.*

ABAI'SANCE [of *abbaiſſement*, an humbling one's ſelf, *F.*] a Reſpect paid to a Perſon by a Congee or low bowing of the Body.

ABALIENA'TION, an Alienation or Eſtrangement from.

To ABAN'DON [*abandonner*, F. *abandoner*, Sp.] to forſake utterly, to caſt off; to give up one's ſelf wholly to any prevailing Paſſion or Vice.

An ABAN'DONED *Wretch*, one who has given himſelf over to ſome Vice.

ABAN'DUM [*Old Law*] any thing that is ſequeſtered, forfeited or confiſcated.

AB'ANET } [אבנט *H.*] a ſort of Girdle
AB'NET } worn by the Prieſts of the *Jews*.

ABANNA'TION } Baniſhment for a Year.
ABANNI'TION } *L.*

ABAP'TISTON } ['Αϐάπτιστον, Gr.]
ANABAP'TISTON } a Surgeon's Inſtrument, or Trepan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNA'RE [Abaꞃian, *Sax.*] to detect or diſcover to a Magiſtrate any ſecret Crime. *L. T.*

ABARTICULA'TION, a good Conſtruction of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move eaſily and ſtrongly; ſuch as is in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, &c. *L.*

To ABA'SE [*abaiſſer*, F.] to lower, bring down, or humble.

To ABA'SE *a Flag* [*Sea Term*] to ſtrike, lower, or take it in, as a Token of Submiſſion.

ABA'SED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Top of the Vol or Wings of an Eagle are turned downwards towards the Point of the Shield.

ABASEMENT [*Abbaiſſement*, F.] a being brought low.

To ABASH' [*eſbahir*. F. to affrighten] to make aſhamed, or confound.

ABASH'MENT, Aſtoniſhment, a being put into Confuſion.

ABAS'SI, a Coin in *Perſia*, and elſewhere, in Value about 1 *s*. 2 *d*. *Sterling*.

To ABA'TE [in *Law*] to come to nought, be aboliſhed, quaſhed, or rendered of no effect.

To ABA'TE [*abbatre*, F.] to make or grow leſs, to diminiſh, diſable, to defeat or overthrow.

To ABA'TE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Horſe is ſaid to abate, when working upon Curvets, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame Exactneſs at all times.

ABATE'MENT [*Abattement*, F.] a leſſening; that which is abated: In a Law Senſe, the Act of Abating, Diſabling or Defeating; as the Abatement of a Writ, *&c.*

ABATE'MENT *of Honour* [in *Heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debaſed, by reaſon of ſome diſhonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An ABA'TER, one that abateth, *i. e.* intrudeth into Houſes or Lands void by the Death of the former Poſſeſſor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. *L. T.*

ABATU'DE, diminiſhed. *L. T.*

A'BATURES [among *Hunters*] Foiling the Sprigs or Graſs that a Stag throws down in paſſing by.

ABAWED, abaſhed, daunted. *Chauc.*

To ABA'Y or ABEY, to ſuffer great Pain, to pay dear for. *L. T.*

AB'BA [אבא *Syr.*] a Scripture Word ſignifying Father.

AB'BACY } [*Abbatia*, L. of 'Αϐϐάτεια,
AB'BATHY } Gr] an Abby; or the ſame to an Abbot as a Biſhopric to a Biſhop. *L. T.*

ABBA'TIS [*Old Records*] an Avener, a Steward of the Stables, an Hoſtler.

AB'BESS [*Abeſſe*, F.] a Governeſs of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

AB'BEY [*Abbaïe*, F.] a Monaſtery, or Convent, a Houſe of religious Perſons.

AB'BAT } [Abuð, Abboð, *Sax.* Abt, *Teut.*
AB'BOT } of אבא Father] the chief Ruler of an Abbey.

To ABBRE'VIATE [*abbreviatum*, L.] to abridge or make ſhort.

ABBREVIA'TION, an abbreviating or expreſſing a thing in fewer Terms. *F.* of *L.*

ABBREVIA'TOR [*Abbreviateur*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a brief Draught of a Thing. *L.*

ABBRE'VIATURE, a ſhortening, as a Letter put for a Word. *F.* of *L.*

ABBREUVO'IR, a Watering Place. *F.*

ABBREUVO'IRS [in *Maſonry*] the Spaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying. *F.*

To ABBRIDG'E [*abreger*, F.] to curtail or make ſhorter. See *Abridge*.

ABBROCH'MENT, the buying up or ingroſſing any Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to ſell them by Retale. *L. T.*

ABBUT'TALS, Buttings and Boundings of Lands, High-ways, *&c.* ſhewing how they lie in reſpect to other Places. *L. T.*

AB'DALS, religious Perſons among the *Perſians*, who make a Profeſſion of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

AB'DERITE, *Democritus*, a Philoſopher who lived at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDE'RIAN *Laughter*, a fooliſh and inceſſant Laughter, ſo called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laugher.

ABDE'VENAM [among *Aſtrologers*] the Head of the twelfth Houſe in a Scheme of the Heavens.

AB'DI [עבדי *H. i. e.* my Servant of עבד a Servant, and י my] the Father of *Kiſh*, King *Saul*'s Grandfather.

To AB'DICATE [*abdiquer*, F. abdicatum, L.] to renounce, to reſign, to give up.

ABDICA'TION, the voluntary Act of Abdicating, Diſowning, Renouncing, *&c.* and in the Civil and Common Law it is uſed where there is only an implicit Renunciation; as when a Perſon does Actions that are altogether inconſiſtent with his Truſt. *O. L.*

AB'DIEL [עבדיל *H. i. e.* the Servant of God, of עבד a Servant, and אל God] a Man's Name.

ABDITO'RIUM, a Cheſt in which Reliques were kept, or a Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, and Money. *O. L.*

ABDO'MEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Cavity of an animal Body, ſituate between the Diaphragm or Midriff and the Privities. Of *abdo* and *omentum*. *L.*

ABDOM'INOUS [of *Abdomen*] paunch-bellied, unwieldy.

ABDU'CENT *Muſcles*. See *Abductores*.

ABDUC'TION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. *L.*

ABDUC'TION [in *Logick*] ſignifies an Argument that leads from the Concluſion to the Demonſtration of a Propoſition.

ABDUC'TOR *Indicis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcle that ſerves to draw the Fore-finger from the others. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which draws the Little-finger from the reſt. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis*, a Muſcle of the Thumb, which draws it from the Fingers. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Oculi*, a Muſcle that draws the Eye from the Noſe. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, a Muſcle of the little Toe, which draws it from the reſt. *L.*

ABDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muſcle of the great Toe, which draws it from the reſt. *L.*

ABDUCTO'RES [in *Anatomy*] *Abducent Muſcles*, are univerſally thoſe that ſerve to open or pull back diverſe Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eyes, *&c.*

A-BEAR′ING, Behaviour; as to be bound to a good A-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABECE′DARY, belonging to the Letters *A*, *B*, *C*, or the Alphabet.

ABEÇEDA′RIAN, one who teaches or learns the *A*, *B*, *C*, or Alphabet.

ABECH′ED [of *abecher*, to feed, *O. F.*] fed, ſatisfied.

ABEDGE }
ABEG′ } to abide, to ſuffer. *Chauc.*

A′BEL [אבל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam*'s ſecond Son.

AB′ELE-TREE, a fine kind of white Poplar.

AB′ELINS, a ſort of Chriſtian Hereticks in *Africa*, who adopted Sons and Daughters to inherit their Eſtates, paſſing by their Children by their Wives, as if they were illegitimate.

ABENT, a ſteep Place.

ABERCON′WEY [of Aber, C. Br. a Mouth, and Conwey, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Conwey*] a City in *Carnarvonſhire* in *Wales*, once named *Caerbaen*; rebuilt by King *Edw.* III. out of the Ruins of *Caerbaen*.

ABERDE′EN [of Aber, C. Br. and Don, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Don* or *Dee*] a Biſhop's See, and an Univerſity in *Scotland*.

ABERFRAW′ [of Aber, C. Br. a Mouth, and Fraw, *q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Fraw*] a Place in the Iſle of *Angleſey*.

ABERGAVEN′NY } [of Aber, C. Br. a
ABERGEN′NY } Mouth, and Gevenny, *q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Gevenny*] a City in *Monmouthſhire*.

ABERE-MURDER, plain downright Murder. See *Ebere-murder*.

ABER′RANCY } a wandring or going out
ABERRA′TION } of the Way. *L.*

ABES′SED, humbled or caſt down. *O. Abbaiſſé*, F.

To ABET′ [of Betan, *Sax.* Boten, to kindle or blow up, as Fire, *L. S.*] to encourage, incite, egg or ſet on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to aſſiſt or aid.

ABET′MENT [in *Law*] the Act of abetting, encouraging, or ſetting on to commit any Crime.

ABET′TER } one that adviſes, eggs on, or
ABET′TOR } aſſiſts another in doing an unlawful Act; except Murder, Treaſon, &c. in which Caſes the Law deems every Perſon a Principal.

ABET′TORS [*in Law*] are ſuch as without cauſe procure others to ſue out falſe Appeals of Murder or Felony againſt Perſons, in order to render them infamous.

ABAY′ANCE } [of *Bayer*, F. to gape
ABEY′ANCE } after] ſignifies a thing to be in *poſſe* only, and not in *actu*. Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are ſaid to be in Abeyance, when they are only in Expectation or Underſtanding, in the Intendment or Conſideration of the Law, and not in actual Poſſeſſion.

To AB′GREGATE [*abgregatum*, L.] to ſend out from the Flock, to ſeparate.

To ABHOR′ [*abhorrer*, F. of *abhorrere*, L.] to loath or hate, to deteſt, or abominate.

ABHOR′RENCE } [*abhorrens*, L.] aver-
ABHOR′RENCY } ſion from, abhorring or loathing.

ABI′AH [אביה *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אבה he willed, and יה the Lord] the Son of *Samuel* the Father.

ABIA′THAR [אביתר *H. i. e.* excellent Father, of אב a Father, and יתר Excellent, or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation, of אב a Father, and יתר a Remnant] the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

A′BIB [אביב *H. i. e.* a ripe Ear of Corn] the firſt Month in the *Jewiſh* Eccleſiaſtical Year, which anſwers commonly to part of our *March*, and part of *April*.

To ABI′DE [abidan, *Sax.*] to continue, tarry or ſtay; to dwell or live in a Place; to ſuffer or endure.

To ABIDE, to forbear, to refrain. *Chauc.*

ABIDE, to abide, to ſuffer for. *Chauc.*

AB′JECT [*abjectus*, L.] caſt away, mean, baſe, vile, wretched. *L.*

An AB′JECT [a Caſt-away] a Perſon of no Repute or Eſteem. *L.*

ABJEC′TION } abject Condition, low
A′BJECTNESS } Eſtate, Wretchedneſs, Meanneſs, Vileneſs. *F.* of *L.*

ABIE′ZER [אביעזר *H. i. e.* the Father' Help, of אב a Father, and עזר Help] one of King *David*'s thirty Champions.

AB′IGAIL [אביגיל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אב a Father, and גיל Joy] *Nabal*'s Wife, and afterwards King *David*'s.

ABIGE′VUS [or *Abigeus*] a Thief who has ſtolen Cattle. *L. T.* The ſame as *Abactor*.

ABIL′ITY [of *habilitas*, L.] Capacity, Ableneſs, Power of doing a Thing, Skill; alſo Wealth.

ABIM′ELECH [אבימלך *H. i. e.* my Father the King, of אבי my Father, and מלך a King] a King of *Greece*.

AB′INGDON [*q. d.* Abby-Town] a Town in *Berkſhire*, formerly called *Sheoveſham*, afterwards Abandune by the *Engliſh Saxons*, probably from an Abby built there by *Ciſſa* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

ABINTES′TATE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

ABI′SHAG [אבישג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אב a Father, and שגגה an Error] a beautiful young Virgin, who cheriſhed King *David* in his old Age.

ABI′SHAI [אבישי *H. i. e.* my Father's Reward, of אבי my Father's, and שי a Reward] one of King *David*'s Champions.

ABISH′ERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amerciaments, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Tranſgreſſion *L. T.*

A'BIT }
ABITTE } abideth, dwelleth. *Chauc.*

ABI'TION, a going away, a dying. *L.*

ABJURA'TION, a forſwearing, or renouncing by Oath, a ſworn Baniſhment, or forſwearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allowed to one who had committed Felony, and betook himſelf to a Sanctuary, and there confeſſed his Crime to the Juſtice or the Coroner. *O. L.*

ABJURA'TION, an abjuring or denying a Thing by Oath. *F.* of *L.*

To ABJU'RE [*abjurer*, F. of *abjurare*, L.] to quit an Opinion, *&c.* to forſwear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*

ABLA'DIUM, Corn mow'd and reap'd. *O.*

ABLACTA'TION, the weaning of a Child that has ſucked ſome time. *L.*

ABLACTA'TION [in *Gardening*] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is not cut off, but weaned, as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*

To ABLA'QUEATE [*ablaqueatum*, L.] to uncover the Roots of Trees, *&c.*

ABLAQUEA'TION, a laying open or bare the Bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that ſo being expoſed to the Sun and Air, *&c.* they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*

ABLA'TION, a taking away. *L.*

AB'LATIVE *Caſe* [in *Grammar*] the laſt of the ſix Caſes in Nouns and Participles.

A'BLE [*habilis*] capable to perform.

ABLEGA'TION, a ſending forth, or out of the way. *L.*

ABLEP'SY [*Ablepſia*, L. of Ἀϐλέψια, Gr.] Want of Sight, Blindneſs, Unadviſedneſs.

ABLIGURI'TION, a prodigal ſpending in Belly-Cheer. *L.*

To AB'LOCATE [*ablocatum*, L.] to ſet or let out to Hire.

AB'LUENT *Medicines*, the ſame with *Abſtergents*; which ſee.

ABLU'TION, a Purgation or Waſhing, in uſe among Popiſh Prieſts. *F.* of *L.*

ABLU'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor, to cleanſe it from its Dregs and Impurities.

AB'LYNG, enabling. *Chauc.*

ABNEGA'TION [in *Divinity*] is the renouncing one's Intereſt, Pleaſures, Paſſions; Self-denial. *L.*

AB'NER [אבנר *H. i. e.* the Father's Lamp, of אב a Father, and נר a Lamp] an Uncle of King *Saul*, and Captain-General of his Army.

To ABNO'DATE [*abnodatum*, L.] to prune Trees, *&c.*

ABNODA'TION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots, *&c.*

ABNOR'METH [of *abnormis*, L.] disfigureth, diſguiſeth. *Chauc.*

ABNOR'MITY [*abnormitas*, L.] Miſhapeneſs, Hugeneſs.

ABNORM'OUS [*abnormis*, of *ab*, Negative, and *norma*, a Rule, L.] miſhapen, vaſt, huge.

ABOARD', within the Ship. *S. T.*

ABODE, Delay, alſo a Dwelling-Place. *Chaucer.*

ABOGEN [Gebogen, *Teut.*] bowed. *O.*

To ABOL'ISH [*abolir*, F. of *abolere*, L.] to deface, to deſtroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.

ABOL'ISHMENT [*Aboliſſement*, F.] an aboliſhing or diſannulling.

ABOLITI'ON [in *Law*] the deſtroying or abſolute repealing of a Law or Cuſtom, ſo that it ſhall be of no Force: Alſo Leave given by the King or Judges to a criminal Accuſer to forbear farther Proſecution. *F.* of *L.*

ABOLI'TION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an utter Deſtruction of any Being, ſo that no Footſteps of it do remain.

ABOM'INABLE [*abominabilis*, L.] that is to be abominated, abhorred or hated; hateful. *F.*

ABOM'INANTS, thoſe who abhor or dread any bad Omen or Preſage, and pray to the Gods to prevent its falling on their Heads.

To ABOM'INATE [*abominatum*, L.] to turn from as ominous, to abhor, loath, or hate.

ABOMINA'TION, a deteſtable Thing, a Thing to be abhorred or loathed. *L.*

ABORI'GINES, the *Italians*, or ſuch other Nations, who pretend to be without Original from any other People; whence the Word is made uſe of to ſignify any People born where they live; the firſt Inhabitants or Natives of a Country, as the *Indians* in *America*, the *Britons* in *England*, *&c.* L.

ABORSE'MENT [of *Aborſus*, of *Abortiri*, L.] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.

ABOR'TION, Miſcarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fœtus before its due Time, ſo that 'tis in no Capacity to live. *L. Abortus.*

ABOR'TIVE [*abortif*, F. *abortivus*, L.] belonging to ſuch a Birth; ſtill-born, untimely; that miſcarries, or comes to nought; alſo fine Vellum made of the Skin of a caſt Lamb or Calf.

ABO'TE, caſt down, daunted. *Chauc.*

ABOVE' [Buꝼan, *Sax.* bove, *Belg.* baven, *L. S.*] aloft, high, over head.

AB'OUGHT }
ABOUGHTIN } bought, ſuffered, paid dear for. *Chauc.*

ABOUT [Abutan, *Sax.*] as round about, alſo near in Time and Place.

ABOUT, *i. e.* doing, or about to do, as *I am about.*

ABRACADA'BRA, a Word uſed as a Charm againſt Agues.

To ABRA'DE [*abradere*, L.] to ſhave or pare off.

A'BRAHAM [אברהם *H. i. e.* Father of a great Multitude, of אב a Father, ר for רבים many, and הם for מהומה a

Company, at firſt called *Abram*, high Father] the great Patriarch of the Nation of the *Jews*.

ABRAHAM'S *Balm*, the Hem-tree, a kind of Willow ſo called.

ABRAID [of Abꞃeꝺian, or Aꞃoꝺen, *Sax.*] awaked, raiſed up. *Chauc.*

A'BRAM [אברם *H. i. e.* High Father; of אב a Father, and רום High] the original Name of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

ABRAM *Cove*, naked or poor Man. *Cant.*

ABRA'SION, a ſhaving off, a raiſing or croſſing out.

ABRE'DE, abroad. *Chauc.*

To ABRE'DGE } to abridge, to ſhorten,
To ABREGGE } *Abbreger*, F. *Chauc.*

To ABRE'IDE } to ſtart up, to awake,
To ABREYD } ariſe. *Chauc.*

ABRE'DING, upbraiding. *Chauc.*

ABRENUNCIATION, a renouncing or forſaking a Thing entirely. *L.*

ABRIG } [among *Chymiſts*] Sulphur.
ABRI'CK }

To ABRIDG'E [*abreger*, F.] to make ſhorter in Words, ſtill retaining the Senſe and Subſtance; alſo to reſtrain a Perſon from ſome Liberty, *&c.* before enjoyed.

To ABRIDGE [in *Common Law*] to make a Declaration or Count ſhorter, by leaving out Part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying the Defendant may anſwer to the other only.

AN ABRIDG'EMENT [*Abbregement*, F.] an Epitome, a ſhort Account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

To AB'ROGATE [*abroger*, F. *abrogatum*, L.] to diſannul, to aboliſh, to take away; to repeal or make void a Law which was before in Force.

ABROGA'TION, the Act of Repealing, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

ABRUPT' [*abruptus*, L.] broken off on a ſudden, haſty, rough, unſeaſonable.

AB'SALOM [אבשלום *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of אב a Father, and שלום Peace] King *David*'s rebellious Son.

AB'SALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion againſt a Father.

AB'SCESS } [*Abſcés*, F. *Abſceſſus*, L.] an
AB'SCESSE } Ulceration ariſing in any Part of the Body, and tending to Suppuration; the ſame with Impoſthume.

ABSCES'SION, a going away. *L.*

ABSCIS'SÆ [in *Conic Sections*] are the Parts of the Axis cut off by the Ordinates.

ABSCIS'SION, a cutting off. *L.*

ABSCISSION [in *Aſtrology*] is when three Planets being within the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign, the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the firſt.

To ABSCOND' [*abſcondere*, L.] to conceal or hide one's ſelf. *L.*

ABSCON'SION, an hiding. *L.*

AB'SENT [*abſens*, L.] not preſent, out of the Way, miſſing. *F.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS [*abſentaneus*, L.] done in Abſence, pertaining to Abſence.

AB'SIS } [of *A, B, C,*] Alphabets of Let-
AP'SIS } ters to be learned; Horn-Books, Primers, *&c.*

AB'SIS } [Ἄψις, Gr.] the bowed or arched
AP'SIS } Roof of an Oven, Room, Houſe, *&c.* the Ring or Compaſs of a Wheel: Alſo a Term uſed by *Aſtronomers*, when the Planets moving to their Apogæum or Perigæum are at a ſtay.

ABSOLU, abſolved. *F.*

ABSOL'VATORY [*abſolutoire*, F. of *abſolutorius*, L.] belonging to a Pardon or Acquittal.

To ABSOLV'E [*abſolvere*, L.] to acquit or diſcharge of an Accuſation or Crime laid againſt one. *L.*

ABSOLUTE [*abſolu*, F. of *abſolutus*, L.] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in itſelf, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE *Equation* [in *Aſtronomy*] are the Sums of the Eccentrick and Optick Equations.

ABSOLUTE *Eſtate* [*Law Term*] is one free of all manner of Incumbrances and Conditions.

ABSOLUTE *Gravity* [among *Philoſophers*] is that Property in Bodies by which they are ſaid to weigh ſo much, without any regard to any Circumſtances of Modification, and is always as the Quantity of Matter therein contained.

An ABSOLUTE *Number* [in an *Algebraick Equation*] is that which poſſeſſeth one entire Part or Side of the Equation, and is always a known Quantity.

ABSOLUTE *Space*, is that which conſidered in its own Nature, without regard to any outward Thing, always continues the ſame, and is immoveable.

AB'SOLUTELY [*abſolument*, F. of *abſolute*, L.] after an abſolute Manner, as the Terms of a Propoſition are ſaid to be taken abſolutely, *i. e.* without relation to any thing elſe. Sometimes it is uſed in oppoſition to Terms and Conditions; as, *God does not forgive Men abſolutely, but upon Condition of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLU'TION, a Pardoning, Remiſſion or Forgiveneſs of Sins pronounced by a Prieſt. *F.* of *L.*

AB'SONANT [*abſonans*, L.] properly, ſounding harſh, diſagreeing from the Purpoſe, abſurd.

AB'SONOUS [*abſonus*, L.] the ſame as *Abſonant.*

AB'SONIA'RE [*Old Records*] to ſhun, avoid, deteſt.

To ABSORB' [*abſorber*, F. *abſorbere*, L.] to ſwallow up, to waſte or conſume.

ABSORB'ENTS [*abſorbentia*, L.] ſuch Medicines as temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORP'T [*abſorptus*, L.] ſupped, or ſwallowed up; devoured.

To ABSTA'IN [*abſtenir*, F. of *abſtinere*, L.] to keep from, or forbear.

ABSTE'MIOUS [*abſtemius*, L.] properly abſtaining from Wine; ſober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTEN'SION [in *Common Law*] is a withholding the Heir from taking Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate. *L.*

To ABSTER'GE [*abſtergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanſe.

ABSTER'GENT [*abſtergens*, L.] of a cleanſing or ſcouring Quality.

ABSTER'GENTS [*abſtergentia*, L.] cleanſing Medicines.

ABSTER'SION, wiping away or cleanſing; and in particular, the Effect produced by *abſterſive Medicines.* L.

ABSTER'SIVE [*abſterſif*, F. of *abſterſivus*, L.] cleanſing or ſcouring.

AB'STINENCE [*abſtinentia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, refraining one's ſelf. F.

AB'STINENT [*abſtinens*, L.] temperate in Meat, Drink, *&c.* F.

ABSTORT'ED [of *abs* and *tortus*, L.] wreſted from by Force.

AB'STRACT [*abſtractum*, L.] a ſmall Draught or Epitome of any greater Work; a ſhort Draught of an Original Writing; an Abridgement of a Writing, Deed, Book, *&c.*

ABSTRACT [in *Logick*] ſignifies any Quality, as it is conſidered apart without any regard to its Concrete or Subject.

ABSTRACT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch as are conſidered as pure Numbers, without being applied to any Subject.

To ABSTRACT' [*abſtraire*, F.] to draw away from, to ſeparate, to take from or out of.

ABSTRAC'TION, a Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradiſtinction to the Souls of Beaſts; by which he can make his Conceptions, ariſing from particular Things, become general. Thus if the Eye repreſent to a Man the Whiteneſs in a Wall, he can abſtractedly conſider the Quality of Whiteneſs, and find it may be attributed to many other Things, as to Milk, Snow, Chalk, *&c.* and thus conſidered in the Concrete or Subject in which it adheres, it is ſaid to be taken in the Abſtract.

ABSTRACTI'TIOUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Term uſed to diſtinguiſh that Spirit which is drawn from Plants naturally abounding with it.

To ABSTRU'DE [*abſtrudere*, L.] to thruſt away from.

ABSTRU'SE [*abſtrus*, F. of *abſtruſus*, L.] ſecret, obſcure, dark, lying hid, not eaſy to be underſtood.

ABSTRUSE'NESS }
ABSTRU'SITY } Darkneſs, Obſcurity, Unintelligibleneſs.

ABSURD' [*abſurde*, F. of *abſurdus*, L.] not agreeable to Reaſon or common Senſe; ſilly, fooliſh, impertinent.

ABSURD'TY [*abſurdité*, F. of *abſurditas*, L.] Fooliſhneſs, Impertinence, Diſagreeableneſs to Reaſon, *&c.*

ABUN'DANCE [*Abondance*, F. of *Abundantia* L.] great Plenty.

ABUN'DANT [*abondant*, F. of *abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUN'DANT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are thoſe whoſe Parts added together make more than the whole Number; as, *e. g.* 12, whoſe Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; which, added together, make 16: So the aliquot Parts of 20 make 22; as 1-20th is 1, 1-10th 2, 1-5th 4, 1-4th 5, and 1-half 10; which 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10, make 22.

ABU'SE [*Abus*, F. of *Abuſus*, L.] an ill Uſage, bad Uſage, an Affront.

To ABU'SE [*abuſer*, F. of *abuſum*, L.] to make an ill Uſe of, to miſuſe, to treat ill, to affront, to do one an Injury.

ABU'SION, an Abuſe. *Chauc.*

ABU'SIVE [*abuſif*, F. of *abuſivus*, L.] apt to abuſe, injurious, affrontive, offenſive.

To ABUT' [*aboutir*, F.] to border upon.

ABUTALS. See *Abuttals.*

ABYDO'CO'MISTS [*Abydocomæ*, L. of 'Αϐιδοκόμη, of κομαω to elate one's ſelf, and *Abydos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycophants who boaſt of their Falſhood.

A'BYSS [Ἄϐυσσος, Gr. *Abyſme*, F.] a bottomleſs Pit, a great unfathomable Depth; the unmeaſureable Depth of Waters ſuppoſed to be incloſed in the Bowels of the Earth.

ABYSSI'NES, a People of *Ethiopia*, Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church, whoſe Emperor, ſtiled the Grand *Negus*, is falſly taken by ſome for *Preſtor John.*

ABYS'MAL [of *Abyſme*, F.] deep, bottomleſs.

A. C. ſignifies *Anno Chriſti*, *i. e.* the Year of Chriſt.

ACADEM'ICAL [*academique*, F. of *academicus*, L. of 'Ακαδημικος, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

ACADEM'ICKS [*Academici*, L. of 'Ακαδημικοὶ, Gr.] the Followers of *Plato* were anciently ſo called, becauſe they ſtudied in the Public School called *Academia*, a Place near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees by *Cadmus* the *Phœnician*; or, as ſome ſay, by *Academus.* Afterwards a Sect of Sceptical Philoſophers were ſo called, who held, that all Things were uncertain, and Reaſon and Truth changeable; and therefore, that a Man ought to doubt of every thing, and believe nothing.

ACAD'EMIST }
ACADE'MIAN } [*Academiſte*, F.] one that ſtudies, or has ſtudied in, or keeps an Academy.

ACAD'EMY [*Academie*, F. of *Academia*, L. of 'Ακαδημία, Gr.] an higher School or Univerſity, a Place where young Men are inſtructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences: Alſo a particular Society of ingenious Perſons eſtabliſhed for the Improvement of Learning.

ACAD'INA, a Fountain in *Sicily*, wherein all falſe Oaths writ on Tables uſed to ſink.

ACAI'D, a Word uſed by ſome Chymiſts for Vinegar.

ACALE, cold, *Chauc.* Kuhle, *Teut.*

ACA'MATOS [ἀκάματος, Gr. of α negative, and κάμνω to be wearied] unwearied.

ACANA'CEOUS [of 'Ακανθα, a Thorn, of ἀκάζω, Gr. to ſharpen] all Plants that are of the Thiſtle Kind, and are prickly: Alſo the ſharp and prominent Parts of Animals are ſo called.

A'CANTHA ['Ακανθα, Gr.] a Thorn, the moſt backward Protuberance of the Vertebres of the Back, called the Spine.

ACANTHAB'OLUS ['Ακανθαβόλος, of Ακανθα a Thorn, and βάλλω to throw away, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, like a Pair of Plyers, to take out any thing that ſticks in the Oeſophagus, or Gullet.

ACAN'ZII, *Turkiſh* Light-Horſe, the Avant-Guard of the Grand Signior's Army.

ACAR'NAR } a bright fix'd Star of the
ACHER'NER } firſt Magnitude in *Eridanus*.

A'CARON. See *Accaron*.

A'CARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; alſo a Muſhroom. *L.*

ACATALEC'TOS, or *Acatalectick Verſe*, a Verſe exactly perfect, where not ſo much as one Syllable is too much or too little. *Gr.*

ACATALEP'SY ['Ακαταληψία, of ἀ privative, and κατάληψις Comprehenſion, *Gr.*] Incomprehenſibleneſs, Impoſſibility of being comprehended.

A'CATERY, a ſort of Cheque between the Clerks of the King's Kitchen and the Purveyor.

ACCAPITA'RE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. *L.*

ACCAPI'TIUM, Relief to the chief Lord. *L. T.*

ACCARON, a City in *Paleſtine*, in *Hebrew* called *Ekron*, where *Baalzebub* the God of Flies was worſhipped.

ACCE'DAS *ad Curiam*, a Writ made out of Chancery, requiring the Sheriff to go to the Court of ſome Lord or Franchiſe, where a falſe Judgment is ſuppoſed to have been made in any Suit in a Court which is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the ſaid Suit there, and to certify it into the King's Court.

ACCE'DAS *ad Vice Comitem*, a Writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone* delivered him ſuppreſſes it.

To ACCE'DE [*accedere*, L.] to come or draw near to.

To ACCEL'ERATE [*accelerer*, F. *acceleratum*, L.] to haſten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCELERA'TION, the Act of haſtening, or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

ACCELERATO'RES *Urinæ* [in *Anatomy*] are a Pair of Muſcles belonging to the *Penis*, whoſe Uſe is to expedite the Paſſage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCEND'ED [of *accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or ſet on fire. *L.*

ACCEN'SION, the inkindling or ſetting any Body on fire. *L.*

AC'CENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tune, Tone, or Tenor; the riſing and falling of the Voice. *F.*

ACCENT [in *Grammar*] is a Mark on a particular Syllable of any Word, to ſhew it to be pronounced with a ſtronger or weaker Voice.

ACCENT [in *Muſick*] is a Modulation or Warbling of the Voice, to expreſs the Paſſions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCENT' [*accentuer*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENT'OR, he that ſings the higheſt Part, or Treble, in a Choir, *&c.* *L.*

To ACCEPT' [*accepter*, F. of *acceptum*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPT'ABLE [*acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPT'ANCE } a taking in good
ACCEPTA'TION } part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Senſe*, a tacit agreeing to ſome former Act done by another, which without ſuch Acceptance or Agreement, might have been undone or avoided. *F.* of *L.*

ACCEPTA'TION [with *Grammarians*] the received Meaning of a Word, or the Senſe in which it is uſually taken. *F.* of *L.*

ACCEPTILA'TION [in *Civil Law*] is the ſame with an Acquittance in *Common Law*, *i. e.* the verbal Diſcharge from the Creditor to the Debtor.

AC'CESS [*Acces*, F. of *Acceſſus*, L.] Admittance, Approach, or Paſſage to a Place or Perſon.

ACCES'S [among *Phyſicians*] the Fit or Return of a periodical Diſeaſe.

ACCES'SIBLE [*acceſſible*, F.] that is eaſy to come at, approachable.

ACCES'SIBLE *Height*, is either that which may be mechanically meaſured by the Application of a Meaſure to it, or elſe an Height whoſe Baſe and Foot can be approached to, and from thence a Length meaſured on the Ground.

ACCES'SION, coming to; as the Acceſſion of a King to the Crown; alſo Addition or Increaſe. *L.*

ACCES'SOR, a Comer to. *L.*

ACCESSO'RINESS, the being acceſſory.

ACCES'SORY [*acceſſoire*, F.] additional.

ACCESS'ORIUS *Williſii* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve that ariſes from the *Medulla Spinalis*; ſo called from Dr. *Willis*, the Diſcoverer of it.

ACCES'SORY } [in *Common Law*] a Per-
ACCES'SARY } ſon guilty of Felony, not Principally, but by Participation; as Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCES'SORY } [in the *Civil Law*] any
ACCES'SARY } thing that of Right belongs to or depends on another, tho' ſeparate from it.

AC'CIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] a little Book containing the firſt Principles of the *Latin* Tongue, ſo called either from *accedo*, q. *accedence*, an approaching to the Grammar; or from *accido*, q. *accidens*, as containing the Flexing of Nouns and Verbs, which are Accidents or Appurtenances to the Grammar.

AC'CIDENT [*Accidens*, L.] Caſualty, Chance, *&c.* *F.*

ACCIDENT, is uſed by *Logicians* in a three-fold Senſe. 1. Whatſoever does not eſſentially belong to a Thing, tho' it be a Subſtance in itſelf, but caſually, as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Pocket, *&c.* 2. In Contradiſtinction to eſſential Properties of any Subject, many Qualities are called Accidents, becauſe they are there not Eſſentially, but Accidentally; as a particular Colour, as a Whiteneſs in a Wall, *&c.* 3. In Oppoſition to Subſtance, when it is in its Eſſence or Nature to adhere or ſubſiſt in ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone; and thus it is with all Qualities whatſoſoever.

ACCIDENTS [in *Heraldry*] are the Points and Abatements in an Eſcutcheon.

ACCIDENTS [in *Aſtrology*] the moſt remarkable Chances that have happened to a Man in the Courſe of his Life; as a remarkable Fortune at ſuch a time, a ſignal Deliverance at another, a great Sickneſs at another, *&c.*

ACCIDEN'TAL [*accidental*, F. of *accidentalis*, L.] belonging to Accidents; happening by Chance, *&c.*

ACCIDENTAL *Dignities and Debilities* [in *Aſtrology*] are certain caſual Diſpoſitions and Affections of the Planets, whereby they are either ſtrengthened or weakened by their being in ſuch a Houſe of the Figure, *&c.*

ACCIDENTAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] is a Point on the Horizontal Line, where Lines parallel among themſelves, tho' not perpendicular to the Picture, do meet.

ACCID'IE [*Acedia*, L. of 'Ακηδία, Gr.] Sloth, Lazineſs, an Indiſpoſition to Devotion *Chauc.*

ACCLAMA'TION, a crying out of the People; a Shouting for Joy; the Applauſe given to Perſons and Things upon ſeveral Occaſions. *F.* of *L.*

ACCLIV'ITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] the riſing Steepneſs of an Hill, properly the Steepneſs reckoned upwards on a Slope-line, as Declivity is a Steepneſs downwards.

ACCLOY'ED } *q. d. accloué*, from the *F.*
CLOYED } *Clou*, a Nail [of a *Horſe*] *i. e.* nailed or pricked in Shoeing.

To **ACCOAST'**, to land from on-board a Ship, Boat, *&c.* to go a-ſhore.

ACCOLA'DE, clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck; a Ceremony formerly uſed in Knighthood by the King, putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck. *F.*

To **ACCOM'MODATE** [*accommoder*, F. *accommodatum*, L.] to adjuſt, to apply, to fit, to provide for, to furniſh with; to agree or make up a Difference.

To **ACCOM'MODATE** [among *Geometricians*] ſignifies to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, *&c.* as the Condition of the Propoſition requires.

ACCOM'MODATION, the Act of accommodating, adjuſting, fitting. *L.*

ACCOM'MODABLE, that may be compoſed or brought to an Agreement. *F.*

To **ACCOM'PANY** [*accompagner*, F.] to keep Company with, or wait on a Perſon; to go or come along with.

ACCOM'PLICE [*Complice*, F.] one that has a Hand in a Buſineſs, or that is privy to the ſame Deſign or Crime with another.

To **ACCOM'PLISH** [*accomplir*, F. of *accomplere*, L.] to perform, finiſh, or fulfil, to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOM'PLISHED [*accompli*, F.] as a Perſon well accompliſhed, *i. e.* a Perſon of extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

ACCOM'PLISHMENTS [*accompliſſement*, F.] Acquirements in Learning.

ACCOMPT. See *Account.*

ACCORD' [*Accord*, F.] Agreement, Conſent; In *Common Law*, an Agreement or Contract from one Man to another, to make Satiſfaction for an Offence or Treſpaſs committed, or ſome Damage done.

ACCORD'ANCE, Agreement.

ACCORD'ANT, agreeable. *F.*

To **ACCORD'** [*accorder*, F.] to agree, to hang together, to unite.

To **ACCOST'** [*accoſter*, F.] to approach, to draw near, to make, come up to, or ſet upon a Perſon.

ACCOUNT' [of *Accompter*, O. F. of *accomputare*, L.] Reckoning, Eſteem, Repute, Relation or Nearneſs.

ACCOUNT [in *Law*] Account or Accompt, is a Writ or Action which lies againſt a Bailiff or Receiver, who ought to render an Account to his Lord and Maſter, and refuſes it.

An **ACCOUNT** *of Sales* [in *Traffick*] an Account in which the Sale of Goods is ſet down in Particulars.

ACCOUNT'ABLE, liable to give an Account, anſwerable for or to.

ACCOUNT'ANT, one well verſed in caſting up Accounts.

ACCOUNT'ANT [in *Law*] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUP'ED, [*q. d. Acculped*] as his Conſcience accuped him, *i. e.* reprehended, blamed, *O. L.*

To **ACCOU'TRE** [*accoûtrer*, F.] to attire, dreſs, trim, or furniſh.

ACCOU'TREMENT, Attire, Dreſs, Garb, Furniture, *F.*

To **ACCOY**, to aſſwage. *O.*

ACCRE'TION [of *accretio*, L.] properly a growing or ſticking to.

ACCRE'TION [with Naturaliſts] an Addition of Matter to any body externally.

To **ACCREW'** } [*accroitre*, F. of *accreſcere*,
To **ACCRUE** } L.] to be increaſed or added to; to raiſe from; to fall to.

ACCROACH'MENT, an Encroachment, of *accrocher*, to hook in. *F.*

To **ACCUMB'** [*accumbere*, L.] to lie down or ſit at Table.

To **ACCU'MULATE** [*accumuler*, F. *accumulare*, L.] to heap up, to gather in Heaps.

ACCUMULA'TION, an heaping up, or gathering together. *L.*

AC'CURACY } [*Accuratio*, L.] Ex-
AC'CURATENESS } actneſs, Carefulneſs, Nicety.

AC'CURATE [*accuratus*, L.] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCUR'SED [of *ad*, *d* changed into *e* for the ſake of Euphony, and Cuꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] that lies under a Curſe, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To Curſe.*

ACCUSA'TION, an Accuſing, Charge, Information, or Impeachment. *F.* of *L.*

ACCU'SATIVE *Caſe* [*Accuſatif*, F. of *Accuſativus*, L.] the fourth Caſe of a Noun, always governed by a Verb Active, or Prepoſition, *&c.*

TO AC'CUSE [*accuſer*, F. of *accuſare*, L.] to charge with a Crime, to inform againſt one, to indict, to impeach, to cenſure.

ACCU'SEMENT, Accuſation. *Chauc.*

ACCU'SER, [*accuſator*, L.] one who charges, indicts, or impeaches another of a Crime, either truly or falſly.

To **ACCUS'TOM** *himſelf* [*accoutumer*, F.] to inure, or uſe himſelf to a thing. See *Cuſtom.*

ACE [*As* or *Az*, E.] that Side of the Dice on which the Number one is expreſſed.

ACE'PHALI [Ακέφαλοί, of α privative, and κεφαλὴ a Head, *Gr.* that have no Head] certain Levellers in the Time of King *Henry* I. who acknowledged no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Alſo certain Hereticks, *A. C.* 500, who aſſerted but one Subſtance in Chriſt, and one Nature.

ACERB' [*acerbe*, F. of *acerbus*, L.] a Taſte between ſour and bitter, ſuch as moſt Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERB'ITY [*Acerbitas*, L.] Sourneſs, Sharpneſs.

ACETAB'ULUM [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETARS [*Acetaria*, L.] Sallets and Vinegar.

ACETOS'ITY [*Acetoſitas*, L.] Sourneſs, Sharpneſs, Tartneſs.

ACE'TUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, *&c.*

ACETUM *Alcaliſatum*, or *Alcaliticum* [among *Chymiſts*] Vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alcaliſate Salt is infuſed.

ACETUM *Philoſophorum*, a ſour liquor, made by diſſolving Butter of icy Oil of Antimony in Water. *L.*

ACETUM *Radicatum*, the ſharpeſt Part of Vinegar, which hath its Phlegm drawn off. *L.*

A'CHAMECH, the Droſs of Silver, ſo called by *Chymiſts.*

A'CHAN [עכן *H. i. e.* troubling] an *Iſraelite* who was ſtoned to death.

A'CHAT [*Achet*, F.] a Bargain or Purchaſe; [in *Law*] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHA'TORS, Purveyors. *O. L.*

A'CHE [Ace, *Sax.*] a Pain in any Part of the body: alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes, proceeding from Cold, that cauſes a Numbneſs in the Joints.

A'CHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

A'CHERON } [Ἀχέρων, Gr.] a River
A'CHERUNS } of Hell. *Poet.* Gr.

ACHERON'TICK, of or belonging to *Acheron.* Gr.

ACHERU'SIA, a river taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To **ACHE'VE** } [of *Achever*, F.] to at-
To **ACHIE'VE** } chieve, accompliſh, to finiſh, to act. *Chauc.*

ACHIL'LES, the chief Champion of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* war.

A'CHIC [אכיש *H. i. e.* Sure it is he] a king of *Gath.*

ACHLY'S [Ἀχλύς, Gr.] a certain dark Diſtemper of the Eye which is reckoned among the *Amblyopila*, or Dimneſs of Sight.

ACHOK'EN, to choak, or ſurfeit. *Chauc.*

ACHO'R [Ἀχώρ, Gr.] a ſort of cruſted Scab, which makes an Itching and Stink on the Surface of the Head. *Medic.*

A'CHOR a God of Flies, to whom the *Greeks* and *Cyrenians* ſacrificed, to drive them away.

ACHROI' [Ἄχροὶ, Gr. of α Negative, and χρόα, Colour] Perſons who have loſt their natural Colour.

A'CID [*acide*, F. of *acidus*, L.] tart, ſour, ſharp, biting.

An **ACID** or *Fixed Spirit* [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Spirit mixed with acid Salts to check its volatile Quality; as Spirits of Salt, Allom, Vitriol, Sulphur, *&c.*

A'CIDS, Bodies whoſe ſmall Particles are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat longiſh and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Point ſharp and piercing.

ACI'DITY [*Acidité*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] Sharpneſs, Tartneſs; the Taſte which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACID'ULÆ, any Medicinal Waters that are not hot, like thoſe at *Bath*. *L.*

ACINA'CES, a kind of Courtelaſs, or Scimetar, uſed among the *Perſians*.

ACINE'SIA [Ἀκινησία, of α negat. and κίνησις, Motion, *Gr.*] the Immobility of the whole body, or any Part thereof, as in a Palſy, Apoplexy, Swooning, *&c.* *L.*

ACINIFOR'MIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame with the *Uvea Tunica* of the Eye. *L.* which ſee.

A'CINUS, a Grape-ſtone [among *Botaniſts*] the Fruit of all ſuch Plants as bear it in Cluſters. *L.*

To **ACK'ELE**, to cool, *Chauc.* See *Acole*.

To **ACKNOW'LEDGE** [from the Prepoſition *ad*, or *ac*, and Cnaƿ, contracted of Cnaƿan, *to know*, and Leᵹan, *to put*, *Sax.* *i. e.* to put into Knowledge] to own or confeſs, to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or requite.

ACKNOW'LEDGMENT, Confeſſion, Owning; Gratitude, Thankfulneſs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT-*Money*, Money paid by ſome Tenants at the Death of their Landlord, as their Acknowledgment of and to their new one.

ACKNOWN', known, acknowledged, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

To **ACLOYE**, overcharge. *Chauc.*

ACMAS'TICA *Febris*, a continued Fever; the ſame with *Synochus*. *Gr.*

ACME' [ἀκμὴ, Gr. the Height or Top of any thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACME [among *Phyſicians*] the Height of a Diſeaſe.

ACOEME'TI, an Order of Monks at *Conſtantinople*, that never ſlept all together, but by turns. Gr.

To **ACOIE**, to quit, eaſe, relieve. *Chauc.* probably of **kühlen** to cool. *Teut.*

ACO'LYTE [Ἀκόλȣθος, Gr.] an inferior Church-ſervant, in the Primitive Times, who waited on the Prieſt, *&c.* lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, *&c.* Now among the *Roman Catholicks*, the Chief of the Minor Orders, or the Prieſt's Attendant while he ſays Maſs.

ACOM'BER, to encumber, to lie down, to wallow. *Chauc.*

ACOM'BEROUS, cumberſome, troubleſome. *Chauc.*

AC'ONITE [*L'Aconit*, F. of *Aconitum*, L. of Ἀκόνιτον, probably of ἀκόνη, a Whitſtone. *Gr.*] a poiſonous Herb called Wolf's or Libbard's Bane.

ACO'PICA [Ἀκόπικα, of α privative and κόπος Labour. *Gr.* Ingredients put into Medicines againſt Weårineſs.

A'COPUM [Ἄκοπον, Gr.] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay the Senſe of Weårineſs; alſo a Medicine for the ſame Purpoſe.

A'COR [with *Phyſicians*] a Sourneſs at the Stomach, contracted by Indigeſtion, from whence Flatulencies and ſour Belchings ariſe. *L.*

A'CORN [Accoꞃn of Aac an Oak, and Ceꞃn Grain, *Sax.* **Ecker**, *Teut.* the Fruit of the Oak.

ACOS'MY [*Acoſmia*, L. of Ἀκοσμία of α privative, and κόσμος Ornament, *Gr.*] an ill State of Health, joined with the Loſs of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOUP'** to reprehend or reprove. *O.* q. d. *Aculp.*

ACOU'STICA
ACOUS'TICKS } [Ἀκȣϛικὰ, of ἀκȣ́ω to hear, *Gr.*] Medicines or Inſtruments which help the Hearing.

To **ACQUAINT' ONE**, or *make one acquainted with*, [*Accointer*, F.] to make known to one, to give Notice or Intelligence, to inform one of.

ACQUAINT'ANCE [*Accointance*, F.] Correſpondence, Converſation, Fellowſhip; alſo the Perſon with whom one converſes or correſponds.

To **ACQUIES'CE** [*Acquieſcer*, F. of *acquieſcere*, L.] to reſt ſatisfied, to comply with, to conſent, to yield, to ſubmit to.

ACQUIES'CENCE
ACQUIES'CENCY
ACQUIES'CEMENT } [*Acquieſcement*, F.] the Act of Aequieſcing, Conſent, Complaiſance, Condeſcenſion.

ACQUIETAN'DIS *Plegiis*, a Writ lying for a Surety againſt the Creditor, that refuſes to acquit him after the Debt is paid. *L. T.*

ACQUIETANDIS *in Shiris & Hundredis*, a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds. *L. T.*

ACQUIET'ARE to pay the Debts of a Perſon deceaſed, as the Heir of thoſe of his Father, *&c.* *L. T.*

To **ACQUI'RE** [*acquerir*, F. of *acquirere*, L.] to get, to attain, to purchaſe.

ACQUISI'TION, an acquiring, obtaining, or purchaſing. *F.* of *L.*

ACQUIS'TS
ACQUES'TS } [*Acqueſt*, F. of *Acquiſita*. L.] properly Victories gained, or Conqueſts won by the Sword, Goods acquired by Purchaſe or Donation.

To **ACQUIT'** [*acquiter*, F.] to diſcharge, or free from.

ACQUIT'TAL
ACQUIT'MENT } [*Acquit*, F.] a Deliverance, Diſcharge, or ſetting free from the Suſpicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and Fact.

ACQUIT'TAL [in *Law*] is when two Perſons are indicted for Felony, one as Principal, the other as Acceſſory; the Principal being diſcharged, the Acceſſory is by conſequence acquitted.

ACQUIT'TAL [in *Fact*] is when a Perſon is not found guilty of the Offence with which he is charged.

ACQUIT'TANCE [*Quitance*, F.] a Releaſe or Diſcharge in Writing of a Debt, or any other Duty formerly due.

A'CRASY [with *Phyſicians*] the Exceſs or Predominancy of one Quality above another, in Mixture, or in the Conſtitution of a Human Body.

A'CRE [Acere, *Sax.* probably of Acker, *Teut.* a Piece of arable Land] a Meaſure of Land containing forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth. A *Welch* Acre containeth uſually two *Engliſh* ones.

ACRE'ME, ten Acres of Land. *L. T.*

ACRESPIRE. See *Acroſpire.*

A'CRID, acrimonious, ſharp.

ACRIMO'NIOUS [*acrimonioſus*, L.] ſharp, tart, full of Sharpneſs or Tartneſs.

ACRIMO'NIOUS *Bodies*, are thoſe whoſe Particles do eat, fret, deſtroy and diſſolve what comes in their way; or which have a great Acrimony.

A'CRIMONY [*Acrimonie*, F. of *Acrimonia*, L.] Sharpneſs, Eagerneſs, Tartneſs, a Quality in Bodies, by which they corrode, deſtroy, or diſſolve others.

A'CRISY [*Acriſia*, L. of Ἀκρισία, of α neg. and κρίνω to make a Judgment of, *Gr.*] that of which no Judgment is paſſed, or Choice made; a Matter in Diſpute; alſo Want of Judiciousneſs, or Raſhneſs in Judging.

A'CRISY [in *Phyſick*] ſuch a State or Condition of a Diſeaſe that no right Judgment can be made of it, or of the Patient, whether he will recover or no. *Gr.*

AC'RITUDE [*Acritudo*, L.] Sharpneſs.

AC'RITY [*Acreté*, F. of *Acritas*, L.] Sharpneſs in Taſte, Tartneſs.

ACROAT'ICKS, *Ariſtotle*'s Lectures in the more difficult and nice Parts of Philoſophy, to which none but Scholars and Friends were admitted.

ACROCHOR'DON [ἀκροχόρδων, Gr.] with *Phyſicians*, a particular Species of Warts, more ſharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRO'DRYA [Ἀκρόδρυα, of ἄκρον, the Extremity, and δρῦς, an Oak or Tree, *Gr.*] all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells, ſuch as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Cheſnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, awry; wrong. *Cha.*

ACRO'MION [Ἀκρώμιον, of ἄκρον the Extremity, and ὦμος the Shoulder, *Gr.*] the upper Proceſs of the Shoulder-Blade, *Anat.*

ACROM'PHALUM [ἀκρόμφαλον, of ἄκρον the Extremity, and ὀμφαλός the Navel, *Gr.*] the middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACRO'NYCHAL [Ἀκρόνυχος, of ἄκρον and νύξ Night, in *Aſtronomy*] is the riſing of a Star when the Sun ſets, or the ſetting of a Star when the Sun riſes; which when they do, they are ſaid to ſet and riſe Acronichally; one of the three poetical Settings and Riſings.

A'CROS [Ἄκρος, *Gr.*] the utmoſt End of any Member; alſo a little Stem or Stock.

A'CROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, Knobs and Tops of Bones.

A'CROS [in *Botany*] Tops of Plants.

A'CROS [in *Phyſick*] the Height and Vigour of Diſeaſes.

ACROSPI'RE, or *Acreſpire*, [with *Maltſters*] a ſprouting at the Blade-end.

ACROS'TICK [Ἀκροστιχὸς, of ἄκρος the Top or Extremity, and στίχος a Verſe, *Gr.*] a Poem or certain Number of Verſes, whoſe initial Letters make up ſome Perſon's Name, Title, or ſome Particular Motto.

ACROTE'RIA } **ACRO'TERES** } [Ἀκρωτήρια, *Gr.* in *Architecture*] ſharp Pinnacles and ſpiry Battlements, which ſtand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Baluſters; alſo Pedeſtals on the Corner and Middle of Pediments, to ſupport Statues.

ACT [*Acte*, F. of *Actum*, L.] a Deed or Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature: Alſo the Time when Degrees are taken at *Oxford*; the ſame with *Commencement* at *Cambridge.*

Clerks of the **ACTS**, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commiſſions and Warrants, and regiſters the Acts and Orders of the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

AC'TIFS, an order of Friars, that wear tawney-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACTI'LIA. Military Utenſils. *L. T.*

ACTINOBO'LISM [Ἀκτινοϐολισμὸς, of ἀκτὶν a Sun-beam, and βολὶς a Plum-line, of βάλλω to caſt, *Gr.*] Diffuſion or Diradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every way from its Center.

AC'TION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a particular Way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. *F.* or *L.*

ACTION *Phyſical* and *Philoſophical*, is an Operation or Function which Men perform either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind; and it is either voluntary or ſpontaneous.

Voluntary **ACTION** depends on the Will; as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c.

Spontaneous **ACTION** depends not on the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart, Arteries, &c.

ACTION [in a *Law Senſe*] is the Proceſs or Form of a Suit given by the Law in order to recover a Right.

ACTION *upon the Caſe*, is a Writ brought againſt any one for an Offence done without Force, and by Law not ſpecially provided for.

ACTION *Civil*, tends only to the Recovery of that which by Contract, &c. is due, as Money lent, &c.

ACTION *mixed*, is when it is part Real, and part Perſonal; and alſo is a Suit given by the Law to recover the Thing demanded, and Damages for the Wrong done.

AC'TION *Penal,* aims at ſome Penalty or Puniſhment in the Perſon ſued, either Corporal or Pecuniary.

ACTION *Perſonal,* is whereby a Man claims Debts, or other Goods and Chattles, or Damage for them, or for Wrong done to his Perſon.

ACTION *Popular,* is upon Breach of ſome Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may ſue for himſelf and the King.

ACTION *Prejudicial or Preparatory,* is that which ariſes from ſome Doubt in the Principal.

ACTION *Real,* is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons, in Fee Simple, Fee Tail, or for Term of Life.

ACTION *of Writ,* is when the Defendant pleads ſome Matter, by which he ſhews the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ which he brought.

ACTION *upon the Statute,* is an Action brought againſt a Man upon an Offence againſt a Statute, whereby a Penalty is laid for ſo doing.

ACTION *Aunceſtrel,* is that which we have by ſome Right deſcending from our Anceſtors.

ACTION [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is the Agitation of the Tongue and Mandible, by champing on the Bridle, which is a Sign of Mettle.

AC'TIONABLE, that will bear an Action or afford Cauſe on which an Action may be grounded. F.

AC'TION [of a *Company*] a Share or Part of the Stock of a Company, as that of *India, South-Sea,* &c. F.

AC'TIONARY } a Perſon who owns, or
AC'TIONIST } is poſſeſſed of Actions,
Shares, or Stock in a Company.

ACTIONA'RE, to proſecute one at Law. *L. T.*

ACTITA'TION, debating of Law-ſuits, L.

AC'TIVE [*actif,* F. of *Activus,* L.] ready or fit to act, quick, nimble, lively.

ACTIVE *Principles* [with *Chymiſts*] are Spirit, Oil, and Salt; becauſe their Parts being briſkly in Motion, do cauſe Action in other Bodies.

ACTIVE *Voice of a Verb,* which ſignifies Action or Doing. *Gram.*

ACTI'VITY [*Activité,* F. of *Activitas,* L.] Briſkneſs, Nimbleneſs, Vigour.

Sphere of ACTI'VITY, all the Place or Space wherein any thing extends its Power, Virtue or Efficacy.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail,
AKETON } *O. R.*

ACTON [of Aac. *Sax.* an Oak, and Town, q. d. *Oak-Town*] a Town in the County of *Middleſex,* and elſewhere.

ACTON-BURNEL, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire,* famous for a Parliament there held in the Time of *Edward* I. in which was ordained the Statute-Merchant, thence called the Statute of *Acton-Burnel.*

AC'TOR, properly the Doer of any thing; an Actor of the Stage. L.

ACTOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate or Proctor.

AC'TRESS [*Actrice,* F. *Actrix,* L.] a Woman Player, ſhe that acts on the Stage.

AC'TUAL [*actuel,* F. of *actualis,* L.] really done: In *Metaphyſicks,* that is actual or in Act, which has a real Being or Exiſtence, and is oppoſite to Potential.

ACTUAL'ITY } Perfection of Being
AC'TUALNESS } L.

AC'TUARY [*Actuarius,* L.] a Clerk that regiſters the Acts and Conſtitutions of a Convocation, *&c.*

To AC'TUATE, to bring into Act, to ſtir up, to move, to quicken. L.

ACU'LEATE [*Aculeatus,* L.] having a Sting.

To ACU'MINATE [*acuminare,* L.] to ſharpen, or bring to a Point.

ACU'MINOUS [*acuminatus,* L.] ſharp-edged, pointed, ſubtile.

ACU'TE [in *Chymiſtry*] is when a Liquor is heightened, and made more piercing by a ſtronger.

A'CUTE [*acutus,* L.] ſharp-pointed, keen, ſharp-witted, ingenious, ſubtle.

ACUTE-ANGLE [in *Geometry*] an Angle that is leſs than a Right one, or which contains leſs than ninety Degrees.

An ACUTE-ANGLED *Triangle,* is that which hath all its Angles acute.

ACUTE ANGULAR *Section of a Cone,* was a Term uſed by the antient Geometricians for the *Ellipſis.*

An ACUTE *Diſeaſe,* is that which is over in a little Time, but not without imminent Danger to the Patient.

An ACUTE *Accent* [in *Grammar*] ſhews when the Voice is to be raiſed, and is expreſſed thus (′).

ACU'TO [in *Muſick Books*] a Voice or Sound is ſo called, when high or ſhrill.

ADACT'ED [*adactus,* L.] beat in, driven in by Force.

AD'AGE [*Adagium,* L.] a Proverb, an old Saying.

ADA'GIAL, Proverbial.

ADA'GIO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the
ADA'G° } ſloweſt Movement in Muſick,
AD° } eſpecially if the Word be repeated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio.*

ADAM [אדם *H. i. e.* Red Earth] the firſt Man created.

ADA'MANT [*Adamas,* L. of Ἀδάμας, Gr.] a Diamond, the moſt glittering, hardeſt, and moſt valuable of all other Stones.

ADAMAN'TINE [*adamantinus,* L.] of or belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAM'ICAL, of or belonging to *Adam.*

A'DAMITES, a ſort of Hereticks in *Bohemia,* who pretending to be reſtored to *Adam*'s Innocence, went naked to their Aſſemblies;

and are ſaid to condemn Matrimony and have Women in common.

To ADAPT′ [*adapter*, F. of *adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to ſuit, to apply one thing to another.

A′DAR [אדר *H. i. e.* Mighty] the Name of the Twelfth Month among the *Jews*, anſwering commonly to Part of *February* and Part of *March* with us.

ADAR′CON, a *Jewiſh* Gold Coin, worth fifteen Shillings *Sterling*.

A′DARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac.* *C. T.*

ADASH′ED, aſhamed. *O.*

To ADAWE, to awaken. *Chauc.* To daunt. *Spencer.*

To ADCOR′PORATE [*adcorporare*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITA′RE, to purge himſelf of an Offence by Oath. *L. T.*

To ADD [*addere*, L.] to join or put to.

To ADDE′CIMATE [*addecimare*, L.] to take Tithes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Chauc.*

AD′DLE-*headed*, ſilly, ſtupid; drunken.

ADDE′PHAGY [Ἀδδεφαγία, of ἄδδην much, and φάγομαι, to eat, *Gr.*] unſuitable Eating, Gluttony.

AD′DER [Æꝺꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* **Adder.** *Du.* **Natter.** *Teut.*] a Serpent, whoſe Poiſon is moſt deadly.

AD′ERBOURN [of **Adder** and **bourn**, a River ſo called from its crooked Windings, like a Snake] a Town in the County of *Wilts*.

ADDERS-*Tongue*, an Herb having a ſingle Leaf, in the midſt of which is a little Stalk like the Tongue of an Adder. *Ophioglosſum*, L.

ADDER *Stung*, ſaid of Cattle when ſtung with venomous Reptiles, as Adders, Scorpions, or bit by a Hedge-hog or Shrew.

AD′DICE } [Aꝺeꞃa, *Sax.* *Aſcia*, L.
ADZE } Ἀξίνη, Gr.] an Inſtrument generally made uſe of by Coopers.

To ADDIC′T [*addictum*, L.] to give up one's ſelf wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it cloſe.

ADDIC′TIO [in the *Roman* Law] a transferring or paſſing over Goods to another, or to him that will give moſt.

ADDIC′TIO *in Diem*, an adjudging a Thing or Perſon for a certain Price, unleſs, by ſuch a Day the Owner, or ſome other Perſon, give more for it: It is alſo uſed for taking an Adminiſtration, and paying the Debts of the Deceaſed. *L. T.*

ADDIT′AMENT [*Additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increaſe or Advantage.

ADDIT′AMENTS [in *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*] are Things added a new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Compoſition.

ADDI′TION [in *General*] an adding, putting, or joining to; Increaſe, Advantage, or Ornament. F. of *L.*

ADDI′TION [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which ſeveral Numbers are added together, to the End that their Total or Sum may be diſcovered.

Simple ADDITION, is the gathering together of ſeveral Numbers, that expreſs Things of the ſame kind, into one Sum.

Compound ADDITION, is the adding or ſumming up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDI′TION, [in *Algebra*] is the conjoining the Quantities propoſed, ſtill preſerving their proper Signs.

ADDI′TION [in *Law*] is that which is given to a Man, beſides his proper Name and Sirname, to ſhew of what Eſtate, Degree, or Myſtery he is, the Place of his Birth or Habitation.

ADDI′TIONAL [*additionalis*, L.] that which is added, over and above.

ADDITIONA′LES, additional Terms, or Propoſitions, to be added to the former Agreement. *L. C. T.*

AD′DLE [Aꝺel, a Diſeaſe, of Aꝺlian, to be ſick, *Sax.* *q. d.* a ſick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty; alſo when derived of Æꝺlan, *Sax.* a Reward, to earn or gain. *Linc. Nott*, *&c.*

ADDESS′ [*Addreſſe*, F.] nice or dextrous Carriage in the Management of an Affair, a fine, geenteel Behaviour: alſo Application or Dedication to a Perſon; a ſhort Remonſtrance or Petition made by a Parliament to their Sovereign.

To ADDRESS′ [*addreſſer*, F.] to make Application to, to preſent a Petition, to direct a Letter to.

ADDUBD′, dub'd, created; *addub'd a Knight*, &c.

ADDU′CENT *Muſcles*. See *Adductores*.

ADDUC′TOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Eye ſo called, becauſe it draws the Apple of it towards the Noſe. *L.*

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle that brings the Thumb nearer the Fore-finger. *L.*

ADDUCTOR *Pollicis Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Great-Toe, which brings it nearer the reſt.

ADDUCTO′RES [in *Anatomy*] thoſe Muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the Parts of the *Body* to which they are joined. *L.*

ADE′CATIST, one againſt Tithes.

A′DELARD [of **Edel**, *Teut*, noble, and **aerd**. *Du.* Nature, *i. e.* one of a generous Spirit] the Chriſtian Name of a Man.

ADELANTA′DO, the Deputy of a Province, for a King or General. *Span.*

A′DELING } of Æꝺel excellent, and
A′THELING } Linᵹ, *Sax*; *ling* at the
E′THELING } End of a Word denotes Youth, as Stripling, Foundling, *&c.*] a Title of Honour among the *Engliſh Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir apparent to the Crown.

A'DELM [of Ead Felicity, and Helm an Helmet, *Sax. i. e.* a Protector of Happineſs] the Name of a Biſhop of *Sherburn*.

A'DELMAN [Edelman, *Teut.*] a Gentleman.

A'DELRAD } [of Ædel excellent, and
E'THELRAD } Rade counſel, *Sax. q. d.* an able Counſellor] the Chriſtian Name of a Man.

A'DELWARD [of Adel, Felicity, and ƿealdan. *Sax.* to govern, *q. d.* one that can govern himſelf in Proſperity] a proper Name.

ADEMP'TION, a taking away, a Revocation. *L.*

ADE'N ['Αδὴν, Gr.] a Glandule or Kernel in any animal Body; alſo a Swelling in the Groin, the ſame as a Bubo. *Anat.*

ADENO'GRAPHY [of 'Αδὴν, a Glandule, and γράφω to Write, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe of the Glands.

ADEN'OSUS *Abſceſſus* [among *Phyſicians*] is a hard unripe Tumour, proceeding from obſtructed Viſcidities, that appears like a natural Gland, although in Parts free from them.

To ADENT, to faſten. *O.*

ADEP'TISTS } [*Adepti*, of *Adipiſci*, to
ADEPTS } obtain, *L.*] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymiſts, who have gained the Secret of Tranſmutation of Metals, are ſaid to have found out the *Grand Elixir*, commonly called the *Philoſophers Stone*; of which there are ſaid to be twelve always in being, another being taken in when one dies.

ADEP'TION, getting. *L.*

AD'EQUATE [*adæquatus*, L.] equal, even, proportional.

AD'EQUATENESS, Equalneſs, Agreeableneſs with.

AD'EQUATE *Ideas* [in *Philoſophy*] are thoſe Conceptions that perfectly repreſent the Archetypes and Images which the mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITA'TION, riding towards, *L.*

ADFECTED *Equations*. See *Equations*.

ADFILIA'TION, Adoption.

ADHATO'DA, the *Malabar* Nut-tree.

ADHERAN'DE [*adherans*, F.] adhering, cleaving together. *Chauc.*

To ADHE'RE [*adherer*, F. of *adhærere*, L.] to ſtick faſt or cleave to, to be joined to, or take part with.

ADHE'RENCE } the Act of adhering or
ADHE'RENCY } ſticking cloſe to the Intereſts or Opinions of others. *F.*

ADHE'RENT [*Adhærens*. L.] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. *F.*

ADHE'SION [*adhæſio*, L.] a ſticking, or cleaving to. *F.*

To ADHIBIT [*adhibere*, L.] to admit, to take or apply to.

ADHIBI'TION, a taking or applying to. *L.*

ADJA'CENT [*adjacens*, L.] lying near to, bordering upon. *F.*

ADJA'CENT *Angles*. See *Angles*.

ADIAPHOROUS of ['Αδιάφορος, of α neg. and διάφορος different, *Gr.*] neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to a Kind of Spirit which he diſtilled from Tartar, &c.

ADIA'PHORY [*Adiaphoria*, L. of 'Αδιαφορία, Gr.] Indifferency.

ADIAPNEUS'TIA [of α and διαπνέω, Gr. to perſpire] a Diminution or Obſtruction of Natural Perſpiration.

AD'JECTIVE [*Adjectif*, F. of *Adjectivum*, L.] a Word added to a Noun Subſtantive, to denote ſome Property of it. *Gram.*

ADI'EW, [*q. d. Ad Deum te commendo*, I commend you to God] God have you in his Protection; Farewel. *F.*

To AD'INE, to dine, to entertain one at Dinner. *Chauc.*

AD INQUIRENDUM, a Writ in Law, commanding Inquiry to be made about the Merits of a Cauſe depending in the King's Court.

To ADJOIN' [*adjoindre*, F. of *adjungere*, L.] to join to.

ADJOIN'ING, lying near to, neighbouring, bordering upon.

ADJOIN'ING *Angles*, in *Geometry*. See *Angles*.

To ADJOURN' [*adjourner*, F. of *ad* and *jour*, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURN'MENT [*Adjournement*, F.] an adjourning [in *Common Law*] is the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

A'DIPAL [*Adipalis*, L.] fat, groſs.

ADIPOSA *Membrana* [in *Anatomy*] a Membrane or Skin that incloſes the *Cellulæ Adipoſæ*. L.

ADIPO'SA *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein ariſing from the deſcending Trunk of the *Cava*, which ſpreads itſelf on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. *L.*

ADIPO'SI *Ductus* [in *Anatomy*] are Veſſels which convey the *Adeps*, or Fat into the Interſtices of the Muſcles or Parts between the Fleſh and the Skin.

ADI'POUS [*adipoſus*, L.] full of Fat, greaſy.

ADIRA'TUS [*Law Term*] a Price or Value ſet upon Things loſt, as a Compenſation to the Owner.

A'DIT [*Aditus*, L.] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To ADJUD'GE [*adjuger*, F. of *adjudicare*, L.] to give Judgment, or the Sentence of the Court, to award or decree.

ADJUDICA'TION, a judging, a giving, a ſettling, by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree, *F.* of *L.*

AD'JUMENT [*Adjumentum*, L.] Help, Aid, Aſſiſtance.

AD'JUNCT [*Adjunctus*, L.] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumſtance.

ADJUNCT' [in *Logick*] a Quality belonging to any thing as its Subject.

ADJUNCT [in *Philoſophy*] whatever comes to any Being from without.

AD'JURA *Regis,* a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk, againſt him that ſought to get him out of Poſſeſſion.

ADJURATI'ON, the Act of Adjuring, or earneſt Charging. *F.* of *L.*

To ADJURE [*adjurer,* F. of *adjurare,* L.] to charge in God's Name, ſtrictly or earneſtly; to put one to his Oath; alſo to command an Evil Spirit by the Force of an Enchantment.

To ADJUS'T [*adjuſter,* F.] to make fit, or ſet in Order; to ſettle or ſtate an Account; to determine or make up a Difference.

ADJU'TABLE [*adjutabilis,* L.] that may help; helping.

AD'JUTANT [of *adjuvare,* L.] an Aſſiſter or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who aſſiſts a ſuperior Officer.

AD'JUTANT *General,* an Officer who aſſiſteth a General of an Army, in carrying Orders, *&c.*

ADJUTO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Bone ſo called, becauſe it is very uſeful in lifting up the Arm. *L.*

ADJUTO'RIUM [in *Phyſick*] a Means of Cure ſubſervient to others of more Importance.

ADJU'TORY [*adjutorius,* L.] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones* are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Anat.*

AD'JUVANT [*adjuvans,* L.] helping, aiding, aſſiſting.

To AD'JUVATE [*adjuvare,* L. to aſſiſt,] or help.

AD LI'BITUM [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies as you will; or if you pleaſe.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [*Law Term*] a Writ for the bringing thoſe to Reaſon who uſurp more than their Part or Share.

ADMEA'SUREMENT [of *Dower*] is a Writ that lies where the Widow of a deceaſed Perſon holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more, as her Dower, than ſhe has a juſt Title to.

ADMEASUREMENT [of *Paſture*] is a Writ that lies againſt ſuch as having common Paſture belonging to their Free-holds, do overcharge it with more Cattle than they ought to do.

ADMENSURA'TION, a Meaſuring, or taking an Account of Dimenſions. *L.*

ADMIN'ICLE [*Adminiculum,* L.] an Help, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. *O. L.*

ADMINIC'ULAR [*adminicularis,* L.] Helpful, Succouring.

To ADMIN'ISTER [*adminiſtrer,* F. of *adminiſtrare,* L.] to do Service to, to aid; to give or diſpenſe to; to govern, manage, or diſpoſe of.

ADMINISTRA'TION, the Act of adminiſtring; the managing or doing ſome Affair. *F.* of *L.*

ADMINISTRA'TION [in *Law*] the diſpoſing of the Eſtate or Goods of a Perſon that died without making a Will.

ADMINISTRA'TOR [*Adminiſtrateur,* F.] one that has the doing or managing of any Affair. *L.*

ADMINISTRA'TOR [in *Law*] he that has the Goods, *&c.* of a Perſon dying without a Will, committed to his Care. *L.*

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, ſhe that has ſuch Goods and Power committed to her Care. *L.*

AD'MIRABLE [*admiralibilis,* L.] that deſerves to be admired, wonderful, rare, excellent. *F.*

AD'MIRAL [ſuppoſed to be derived of *Amir,* a Governor in *Arab,* and ἅλιος, Gr. belonging to the Sea] a chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. *Amiral,* F.

Lord High ADMIRAL of *Great Britain,* he that has the Chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Maritime Cauſes, Civil and Criminal.

AD'MIRALTY [*Amirauté,* F.] the Office or Court for adjuſting Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRA'TION, the Act of admiring, wondering, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

To ADMI'RE [*admirer,* F. of *admirari,* L.] to look upon with Wonder, to be ſurprized at.

ADMIS'SION } receiving into, Entrance upon. *F.* of *L.*
ADMIT'TANCE }

ADMISSION [in a *Law Senſe*] is when a Preſentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Biſhop, upon Examination, allows the Clerk to be able.

To ADMIT' } [*admettre,* F. of *admittere,* L.] to receive, to allow of, to permit.
ADMIT of }

ADMITTEN'DO *Clerico,* a Writ granted to him that has recovered the Right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop.

ADMITTEN'DO *in Socium,* is a Writ for the Aſſociation of certain Perſons to Juſtices of Aſſize, being appointed.

ADMONESTE [*admoneſter,* O. F.] to admoniſh. *Chauc.*

To ADMON'ISH [*admoneſter,* F. of *admonere,* L.] to warn, adviſe, hint, or put in mind of; alſo to reprove.

ADMONI'TION } a giving Warning, Advice, Inſtruction. *F.* of *L.*
ADMONISHMENT }

ADNATA *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] the common Membrane of the Eye, otherwiſe called *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginia.* *L.*

ADNICH'ILED } annulled, brought to nothing, made void. *O. L. T.*
ADNITCH'ILED }

ADNU'L, to diſannul, to make void. *Chauc.*

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term uſed by ſome ancient Philoſophers, ſignifying the higheſt or ſuperlative Degree; becauſe, in their Way of diſtinguiſhing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. *L.*

ADO, ADOE, an Affair; to do. *Chauc.*

ADOLES'CENCE ⎫ *Adoleſcentia*, L.] the
ADOLES'CENCY ⎭ Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men; and from Twelve to twenty-one Years of Age in Women. *F.*

A'DOLPH [Eaꝺulph, of Eaꝺ, Happineſs, and Ulph, Help, *Sax.* happy Help] the Name of a Man.

A'DONAI [אדני *H.*] *i. e.* Lord, and ſometimes Lord God.

ADONI'AH [אדניה *H. i. e.* ruling Lord.] one of King *David*'s Sons.

ADONI-BEZEC [אדני־בזק *H. i. e.* Lord of Bezek, or of Lightning, of אדני Lord, and בזק Lightning] a King of *Canaan*.

ADON'ICK *Verſe*, a ſhort ſort of Verſe, firſt made for bewailing the Death of *Adonis*.

ADO'NIS, the fair Son of *Cynaras*, King of *Cyprus*, who being killed by a Wild Boar, was changed into a purple Flower by *Venus*, which bears his Name. *Poet.*

ADONI'ZEDEK [אדני־צדק *H. i. e.* the Lord's Juſtice] an antient King of *Jeruſalem*.

To **ADO'PT** [*adopter*, F. *adoptare*, L.] to make one that is not of Kin capable to inherit. To take a Stranger into the Family, chooſing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOP'TION, the Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son, *F.* of *L.*

ADOP'TIVE [*adoptif*, F. *adoptivus*, L.] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADO'RABLE [*adorabilis*, L.] that is fit to be adored or worſhipped. *Applied* to *Men* worthy of all Honour and Reſpect. *F.*

A'DORAT, a Chymical Weight of four Pounds.

ADORA'TION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worſhip, Obſervance, Reſpect. *F.* of *L.*

To **ADO'RE** [*adorer*, F. of *adorare*, L.] to pay divine Worſhip to, to reverence, to ſhew profound Submiſſion and Reſpect; to dote extravagantly upon.

To **ADORN'** [*adornare*, L. to beautify, deck, trim, or ſet off.

ADORNA'TION, a decking, a trimming.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM [among *Phyſicians*] ſignifies that the laſt preſcribed Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the Medicines mentioned before. *L.*

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to inquire what Damage it may be for the King to grant a Fair, Market, *&c.* or if any one will turn a Common High-way, and lay out another as beneficial; or for a private Perſon to give Lands in Mortmain to any religious Uſe.

ADRADD, afraid; much concerned. *C.*

ADRA'MMELECH [אדרמלך of אדר Greatneſs, or אדרת a Cloak, and מלך a King, *H. i. e.* the King's Greatneſs or Cloak] an Idol of the *Aſſyrians*.

ADRAMING, churliſh. *O.*

ADHRAM'IRE ⎫ to oblige himſelf before
ADRAM'IRE ⎭ a Magiſtrate to do a Thing. *L. T.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS ⎫ [*adſcititius*, L.] added,
ASCITI'TIOUS ⎭ borrowed, falſe, counterfeit, foreign.

AD TERMINUM *qui præteriit*, a Writ of Entry, where a Man having leaſed Lands, *&c.* for Life, or Years, is kept from them by the Tenant or Poſſeſſor, after the Expiration of the Term.

ADRECTA'TE ⎫ to ſatisfy, to make a-
ADRIETA'RE ⎭ mends. *L. T.*

To **ADVAN'CE** [*avancer*, F.] to ſtep or go forward; to prefer or raiſe one; to promote or further; to give before-hand.

ADVANCE *Ditch* [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis*, beyond the Counterſcarp.

ADVANCE-GUARD ⎫ the firſt Diviſion
VAN GUARD ⎭ or Line of an Army, ranged or marching in Battle-Array: Sometimes a ſmall Party of Horſe, as fifteen or twenty commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond and in ſight of the Main Guard. *Avant Garde.* F.

ADVANCE'MENT [*Avancement*, F.] Preferment, Promotion, *&c.*

ADVAN'CER [among *Hunters*] is one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-antler and Palm.

ADVAN'TAGE [*Avantage*, F.] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-Meaſure.

ADVANTA'GEOUS [*advantageux*, F.] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, uſeful.

ADVECTI'TIOUS [*advectitius*, L.] brought from another Place, foreign.

AD'VENT [*Adventus*, L. *i. e.* a coming] a Time appointed by the Church, as a Preparation for the approaching Feſtival of the Nativity of our Bleſſed Saviour.

AD'VENT *Sundays* are four; the firſt, if it fall not on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *Nov.* 30. 'tis the next *Sunday* after it.

ADVENTAIL'E ⎫ a Surcoat worn over
ADVEN'TAL ⎭ the Armour. *Chauc.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS [*adventitius*, L.] that comes unexpectedly, and by Chance.

ADVENTI'TIOUS *Matter*, ſuch as does not properly belong to any natural or mixed Body, but comes to it from ſome other Place.

ADVEN'TUAL, coming by Chance. *L.*

ADVEN'TURE [*Aventure*, F.] Chance, Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To ADVEN′TURE [*avanturer*, F.] to venture, or put to the venture; to hazard or run the rique of.

ADVEN′TUROUS } [*avantureux*, F.]
ADVEN′TURESOME } bold, daring, hazardous.

AD′VERB [*Adverbium*, L.] a Part of Speech uſually joined with a Verb, to expreſs the Manner, Time, *&c.* of an Action. *Gram.*

AD′VERBIAL, of an Adverb, *&c.* L.

ADVERSA′RIE, contrary, *Chauc.*

AD′VERSARY [*Adverſarie*, F. of *Adverſarius*, L.] an Oppoſer, one that is againſt another, or is at law with him; an adverſe Party.

ADVERSA′TIVE [as an *adverſative Particle*] a ſmall Part of Speech ſignifying ſome Contrariety and Oppoſition therein.

ADVERS′E [*Adverſus*, L.] contrary, oppoſite. *F.*

ADVERSE [in *Logick*] is when two Contraries have an abſolute and perpetual Oppoſition one to the other.

ADVERS′ITY [*Adverſité*, F. of *Adverſitas*, L.] Affliction, Calamity, Miſery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To ADVERT′ [*advertere*, L. to turn to] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVER′TENCY, Attention, Heedfulneſs, Mindfulneſs.

To ADVERTI′SE [*avertir*, F. of *Advertere*, L.] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISE′MENT [*Avertiſſement*, F.] Advice, Intelligence, Information; alſo a putting in mind.

To ADVES′PERATE [*Adveſperare*, L.] to grow towards night.

ADVI′CE [*Avis*, F.] Counſel, Notice, or Account, Information.

To ADVI′GILATE [*advigilare*, L.] to watch diligently.

ADVISE′ABLE, that may be adviſed upon, fit to be done.

To ADVI′SE [*adviſer*, F.] to counſel; to give an Information or Account of; to conſider or weigh in Mind.

ADULA′TION, Fawning, Flattery. *L.*

ADULA′TOR [*Adulateur*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, or full of Flattery.

To ADU′LCE [of *ad* and *dulceo*, L.] to ſweeten, to make ſweet.

ADUL′PH [of Ealꝺ, Ancient, and Ulph, Help, *Sax. i. e.* Old Help] the Name of an Archbiſhop of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 790.

ADULT′ [*adulte*, F. of *adultus*, L.] that is grown, or come to full Ripeneſs of Age, or Man's Eſtate.

ADUL′TERATE [*adulteratus*, L.] adulterated, marred, ſpoiled, counterfeit.

To ADUL′TERATE [*adulterare*, L.] to corrupt, counterfeit, marr or ſpoil.

ADULTERA′TION, the Act of adulterating, counterfeiting, ſpoiling.

An ADUL′TERER [*Adultere*, F. *Adulter*, L.] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADUL′TEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An ADUL′TERESS [*Adultera*, L.] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADUL′TERY [*Adultere*, F. *Adulterium*, L.] is the Sin of Incontinency in a married Perſon, who, defiling the Marriage-Bed, committeth Adultery.

ADULTERI′NE [*Adulterin*, F. of *Adulterinus*, L.] forged, counterfeited, ſophiſticated; alſo baſtardly.

ADUM′BRATED [*Adumbratus*, L.] ſhadowed, likened, reſembled.

ADUMBRA′TION, a Shadowing. In *Painting*, a Sketch or rough Draught of a Picture. *L.*

ADUMBRATION [in *Heraldry*] an abſolute taking away of the Charge or Thing borne, ſo that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the Out-lines.

ADUNA′TION, an uniting, putting or gathering together. *L.*

AD UN′GUEM, at the Finger's end. *L.*

ADUN′CITY [*Aduncitas*, L.] Hookedneſs, Crookedneſs.

ADUN′QUE } [*aduncus*, L.] hooked,
ADUN′COUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law-ſuits. *Chauc.*

ADVOCA's, Advocates, Patrons. *Chauc.*

AD′VOCATE [*Avocat*, F. of *Advocatus*, L.] one that lays to Heart, takes care of, and ſecures the Intereſt of another: Thus Chriſt is ſaid to be our Advocate.

ADVOCATE, a Man well verſed in the Civil Law, who either by Word of Mouth or Writing maintains the Right of ſuch Perſons as need his Aſſiſtance.

ADVOCATE *Eccleſiaſtical*, the Patron of the Preſentation and Advowſon, or the Advocate of the Cauſes and Intereſts of the Church, retained as a Counſellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCA′TESHIP [*Advocatus*, L.] the Office of an Advocate.

ADVOCATIO′NE *Decimatum*, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part, or upwards, of the Tithes that belong to a Church. *L.*

ADVOU′TRIE. See *Advowtry*.

To ADVOW′ } [*avouer*, F.] to juſtify or
To AVOW′ } maintain an Act formerly done.

ADVOWEE′ } [*Avoué*, F.] one who has
AVOWEE′ } a Right to preſent to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE′ *Paramount*, the higheſt Patron; that is to ſay, the King.

ADVOW′SON } a Right that a Biſhop,
ADVOW′ZEN } Dean and Chapter, or any Lay-patron, has to preſent a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void. *C. L.*

ADVOW′SON *Appendant*, that which depends upon a Manour as an Appurtenance.

ADVOW′SON *in Groſs*, that Right of Preſentation which is principal, ſole, or abſolute, and does not belong to any Manour as part of its Right.

ADVOW'TRY, Adultry. *Chauc.*

ADUST' } [*aduſte*, F. of *aduſtus*, L.]
ADUST'ED } burnt, parched, overheated.

ADUSTI'BLE, burnable, or that is capable of being parched, ſcorched, burned. *L.*

ADUS'TION, burning, ſcorching, parching. *L.*

A'DYTUM [Ἄδυτον, of ἀ privative, and δύω to go under or into, *Gr.*] a ſecret Place or Retirement in the *Pagan* Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Prieſts were admitted; the Sanctuary.

ÆGAGRO'PILI [among *Naturaliſts*] Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the Out-ſide.

St. AGELNO'TH [of Eᵹlan to grieve, and noht, *Sax.* not, *i. e.* void of grief] the Name of one, commonly called the Good Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ÆGYLO'PS } [Αἴγυλωψ, of αἴξ, a
ANGYLO'PS } Goat, and ὤψ an Eye,
ANCHYLOPS } *Gr.* in *Surgery*] a Swelling about the Glandules of the Eye, called *Caruncula Major*; alſo *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*; alſo Darnel and wild Oats.

ÆGIPA'NES [Αἰγιπόδες, of αἴξ, a Goat, and πoῦς, Feet, *Gr.*] Beaſts, partly like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs, Devils.

ÆG'LOGA [of Αἰγῶν λόγος, the Speech of Goat-herds, *Gr.*] a Paſtoral Song. See *Ecloga*.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM [*Unguentum*] a kind of deterſive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPA'THY [Ἀειπάθεια, of ἀεὶ always, and πάθος Affection or Paſſion, *Gr.*] a Paſſion of long Continuance.

St. ÆLFE'GUS [of Æl, all, and ꝼæᵹen, *Sax.* merry, *q. d.* all Mirth] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

ÆL'FRED [of Æl, all, and ꝼꞃeðe, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* all Peace] a pious and invincible King of the *Engliſh Saxons*, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, compoſed many deſtructive Seditions in his Time.

ÆL'GIVE [of Æl, all, and Ᵹiꝼan, *Sax.* to give] the Name of the Wife of *Edgar*, King of the *Engliſh Saxons*.

ELM'FEOH } Peter-pence, a Tribute of
ELMS'FEOH } a Penny a Houſe paid to the Pope every Year.

ÆOLIPY'LE } [Αἰόλου πύλαι, Gr. the
ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help ſmoaking Chimneys; alſo, in Hydraulicks, a round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and ſmall Hole, which being about two third Parts filled with Water, and ſet on the Fire, the vaporous Air will break forth with a great Noiſe and Violence: An Inſtrument called the *Hermetick Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆNIG'MA [Αἴνιγμα, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Queſtion.

ÆNIGMA'TICAL [*Ænigmaticus*, L.] full of *Ænigna's*, or dark Riddles.

ÆQUILIB'RITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] Equality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Account and Reckoning of Time and Years, from ſome remarkable Event; as from the Creation of the World, the Deſtruction of *Troy*, the *Olympiads*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativity of Chriſt, the Flight of *Mahomet*, &c. L.

AE'RIAL [*Aërius*, L. of Ἀήριος, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

AE'ROMANCY [of Ἀὴρ and μαντεία Divination, *Gr.*] a divining or foretelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

AEROMAN'TICK, belonging to Divination by the Air.

ÆRUGIN'EOUS [*Æruginoſus*, L.] ruſty, cankered, mildew'd.

ÆRUM'NOUS [*Ærumnoſus*, L.] full of Trouble, wretched.

ÆS, Braſs or Copper. *L.*

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] ſenſitive Plants, which touched by the Hand, ſhrink in their Leaves.

ÆSTIMATORY [*Æſtimatorius*, L.] of or belonging to prizing or valuing, or of a Price or Eſtimation.

ÆSTI'VAL [*Æſtivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To ÆS'TIVATE [*æſtivare*, L.] to ſojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer-time.

ÆS'TUARY [*Æſtuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-water, ſuch as the Fens and Marſhes in *Lincolnſhire*, an Arm of the Sea running up a good way into Land, like the *Briſtol* Channel.

ÆS'TUARY [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] receiving of Vapours or Steams of boiled Drugs in the Body through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To ÆS'TUATE [*æſtuare*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆTATE PROBANDA, a Writ of Inquiry, whether the Heir of a Tenant that held of the King in Chief, by Chivalry, be of full Age. *L. T.*

AETHELIN'GEY } [of Ea Water, and
ATHEL'NEY } Æðel Noble, *Sax.* *q. d.* an Iſle of Nobles] an Iſland in *Somerſetſhire*, where the Rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which King *Alfred*, being diſcomfited by the *Danes*, hid himſelf.

ÆTHER [Αἰθὴρ, Gr.] the Firmament. the Sky, that Part of the Heavens that is above the three Regions of the Air. *L.* Or, it is rather that very ſubtile and tranſparent Fluid, which not only fills up the Space between our Atmoſphere and the Stellar Region, but penetrates thro' all known bodies, and repleniſhes the Interſtices of their Particles.

ÆTHER [among *Philoſophers*] is taken by ſome for that Medium or Fluid in which all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmoſphere, and whatſoever is ſuſpended in it.

ÆTHE'REAL [*æthereus*, L.] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHE'REAL *Matter* [among *Naturaliſts*] a very thin, fine, tranſparent Fluid, that ſome will have to ſurround the Earth up as far as the fixed Stars, which eaſily lets all Things run through it.

ÆTHIOPIS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is ſaid, Inchanters formerly uſed to open Locks, dry up Rivers, *&c.*

ÆTHIOPS *Mineral* [*Chymiſtry*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal Parts of running Mercury with Flour of Brimſtone, and deflagrating them in a Crucible.

ÆTIOL'OGY [Αἰτιολογία, of Ἀιτία a Cauſe, and λόγος a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a ſhewing a Cauſe or Reaſon. *Rhet.*

ÆTIOL'OGY [in *Phyſick*] the Reaſon or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTIOLO'GICA [Αἰτιολογικὴ, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which explains the Cauſes and Reaſons of Diſeaſes, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ÆTI'TES [Ἀετίτης, Gr.] the Eagle's Stone (falſly ſaid to be taken out of an Eagle's Neſt) but found by the Sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains, which, when ſhaken, rattles, as if another was in it.

ÆT'NA, a Volcano or burning Mountain in *Sicily*, which continually vomits out Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Aſhes and Cinders (which are called *Pumice-Stones*) and ſometimes great Stones, into the neighbouring Country.

AFARE, an Affair, Buſineſs. *Chauc.*

AFERE }
AFERED } afraid. *Chauc.*

AFERE, in Fear; alſo afraid. *Chauc.*

AFFABI'LITY [*Affabilité*, F. of *Affabilitas*, L.] Eaſineſs of Addreſs, Courteſy, Gentleneſs, Kindneſs.

AF'FABLE [*affabilis*, L.] eaſy to be ſpoken to, civil, courteous.

AFFAIR' [*Affaire*, F.] Buſineſs, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To AFFCET' [*affecter*, F. of *affectare*, L.] to ſtudy or ſet one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to, to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

AFFECTA'TION, an eager Deſire; alſo Affectedneſs, Formality, Niceneſs, Preciſeneſs. *F.* of *L.*

AFFECT'ED [*affecté*, F. of *affectus*, L.] diſpoſed or inclined to; over-curiouſly done, ſtudied; formal, ſtiff, nice, preciſe.

AFFEC'TED [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] troubled or ſeized with a Diſtemper, afflicted.

AFFEC'TION, Good will, Kindneſs, Inclination towards, Love, Paſſion. *F.* of *L.*

AFFEC'TION [among *Phyſicians*] is often uſed where the Name of the Affection is put adjectively, as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like, and then it means *Affliction*.

AFFEC'TION [among *Naturaliſts*] is often uſed in the ſame Senſe as Properties: as the Affections of Matter are thoſe Properties with which it is naturally endued.

AFFEC'TIONATE [*affectionné*, F.] well affected to, kind, loving, full of Affection.

AFFEC'TIVE, moving the Affection. *Shakeſp.*

AFFECTS', Affections. *Shakeſp.*

AFFECTUS, the Affection, Diſpoſition, or any Motion of the Mind. *L.*

AFFECTUS [with *Phyſicians*] Sickneſs or Diſorder of the Body. *L.*

AFFEE'RERS } Perſons appointed in
AFFE'RERS } Court-Leets, *&c.* to
AFFE'RORS } ſet Fines on Offenders
puniſhable arbitrarily, for which no expreſs Penalty is preſcribed by Statute. *L. T.*

To AFFE'RE *an Amerciament*, is properly to leſſen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

AFFET'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies that the Muſick muſt be performed in a very moving, tender or affecting Manner, and for that Reaſon not too faſt, but rather ſlow.

AFFETTUO'SO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *Affetto*. Ital.

AFFI'ANCE [*Affiance*, F.] Confidence, Hope, Truſt.

AFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To AFFI'ANCE [of *affidare*, L.] to betroth.

AFFID'ARE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. *O. L. T.*

AFFIDATIO *Dominorum*, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

AFFIDA'TUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

AFFIDA'VIT, a Depoſition or witneſſing a Thing by Oath before a Magiſtrate. *L. T.*

To make AFFIDAVIT, to ſwear to the Truth of a Thing. *L. T.*

AFFIDIA'RE } *Ad Arma*, to be enrolled
AFFIDIA'RI } and muſtered for Soldiers
upon an Oath of Fidelity. *O. L.*

AFFI'NAGE [*affinage*, F.] a refining of Metals.

AFFIN'ITY [*Affinité*, F. *Affinitas*, L.] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation, or Agreeableneſs between ſeveral Things.

To AFFIRM' [*affirmer*, F. *affirmare*, L.] to aſſure, to avouch the Truth of a Thing.

To AFFIRM [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

AFFIRM'ABLE, fit to be affirmed.

AFFIRM'ANCE, the Act of affirming or ratifying after ſuch a Manner.

AFFIRMA'TION, an affirming, aſſuring or ſpeaking point-blank.

AFFIR'MATIVE [*affirmatif*, F. of *affirmativus*, L.] which ſerves to affirm, peremptory, poſitive.

To **AFFIX'** [*affiger*, F. *affixum*, L.] to faſten to, or ſet up, to poſt up a Bill, *&c.*

To **AFFLIC'T** [*affliger*, F. *affligere*, L.] to caſt down, to grieve, trouble, diſquiet.

AFFLIC'TION, Adverſity, Calamity, Diſtreſs, Grief, Miſery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. *F.* of *L.*

AFFLIC'TIVE [*afflictif*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AF'FLUENCE [*Affluence*, F. *Affluentia*, L.] Abundance, Plenty, great Store, Wealth.

AFFLUX' [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours to any Part of the Body.

AFFOR'ARE, to ſet a Value or Price upon any Thing. *O. L. T.*

AFFOR'CIAMENT, a Fort, Fortreſs, or Strong-hold. *O. L.*

AFFORCIAMEN'TUM *Curie*, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occaſion. *O. L.*

AFFORCIA'RE, to add, increaſe, or make ſtronger. *L. T.*

AFFORCIA'TUS, a thin cloth uſed for Caps. *O. L.*

To **AFFOR'D** [perhaps of *ad* and Boaꞃd, *Sax.*] a Table, *q. d.* to allow Victuals for the Table, to give, yield, produce, *&c.*

To **AFFOR'EST**, to lay a Piece of Ground waſte, and turn it into Foreſt. *L. T.*

To **AFFRAN'CHISE**. See *Enfranchize.*

AFFRAI'D [See *Affraid*, of *affrayer*, F. to ſcare] to be in fear.

AFFRAI'D [q. d. *j'ai froid*, F. *I am cold*] my Blood is chilled through Apprehenſion of ſome impending Evil.

AFFRAY', a Fray, Fight, or Skirmiſh. *F.*

AFFRAY' [in a *Law Senſe*] Terror cauſed in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMEN'TUM } the Freight
AFFRETTAMEN'TUM } of a Ship. *O. L.*

AF'FRI } Bullocks or Beaſts of the Plough.
AF'FRA } *O. L.*

AFFRICA'TION, rubbing upon or againſt. *L.*

AFFRIGHT' [of A and Fꞃıtan, *Sax.*] to put into a Fright or Fear, to ſcare.

AFFRONT', Abuſe, Injury, Wrong. *F.*

To **AFFRONT'** [*affronter*, F. q. d. *adfrontare*, L.] to ſet Front againſt Front, or oppoſe one to one's Face, to offer an Affront, to abuſe, to brave, or ſwagger over.

AFFRONT'IVE, abuſive, injurious.

AFFRONT'IVENESS, Impudence, Abuſiveneſs.

AFFU'SION, a pouring in or upon. *L.*

AF'GODLESS, Ungodlineſs. *Sax.*

To **AFIE** or **AFFIE** [of *fier*, F.] to promiſe, engage; to aſſure, to truſt or put Confidence in. *Chauc.*

To **AFILE**, to file, poliſh. *Chauc.* To ſmooth, or give a Gloſs (*viz.* to Words,) *Spenc.*

AFORCED, forced, raviſhed. *Chauc.*

AFOREYNE, afore, over-againſt. *Chau*

AFO'RNE [𝔉𝔬𝔯𝔫, *Teut.*] before. *Chau*

AFRETE, full freighted, ſet full. *Cha*

AF'RICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AF'RICUS, the Wind South-weſt and by Weſt, ſo called from its blowing from *Africa.*

AFT } [Æꝼtan, behind. Abaꝼtan,
ABA'FT } *Sax.*] any Action or Motion from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern. *S. T.*

AFTER [from Æꝼtaŋ, *Sax.* 𝔞𝔠𝔥𝔱𝔢𝔯, *L. S.*] later in Time, behind in Place.

AFTER KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER-MATH, the After-Graſs, or ſecond Mowings of Graſs, or Graſs or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER *Sails*, the Sails which belong to the Main and Miſſen-Maſts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

A'GA, an Officer of the *Turks*, as the *Aga* or Chief Captain of the *Janizaries.*

A'GABUS [Ἄγαβος, Gr. a Graſs-hopper] the Name of a Prophet, and other Men.

AGA'G [אגג *H. i. e.* a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Amalekites.*

AGA'I, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of current Money and Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in favour of the Notes.

AGAI'N [Aᵹen, *Sax.*] another Time.

AGAINST [Aᵹen, Onᵹean, *Sax.* 𝔢𝔫𝔱𝔤𝔢𝔤𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] oppoſite to, inſtead of. *Chauc.*

A'GALMA [Ἄγαλμα, Gr.] the Image or Impreſſion of a Seal, alſo a Toy. *O.*

AGA'PÆ [Ἀγάπαι, Gr.] Love-Feaſts, Feaſts among the Primitive Chriſtians, firſt before, then, for the ſake of Catechumens, after receiving the Lord's Supper, inſtituted for Works of Charity.

A'GARICK, a whitiſh Muſhroom, or an Excreſcence growing in the Form of a Muſhroom on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, eſpecially the Larch-tree; alſo on Oaks. It is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female; the latter only is uſed in Phyſick, and the Male by Dyers.

AGAS'T } [A and Ᵹaꞅt, *Sax.* 𝔊𝔢𝔦𝔰𝔱,
AGHAS'T } *Teut.* a Spirit or Spectre, *q. d.* frighted with the Sight of a Ghoſt] put in a Fright, diſmayed with Fear.

AG'ATE [*Achatis*, L. of Ἀχάτης, Gr.] a precious Stone of ſeveral Sorts and Colours.

AGATH'RID, gathered. *Chauc.*

AGE [from *Age*, F. or probably of Aᵹa, *Sax.* always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life: Alſo a Space of Time of an hundred Years compleat.

AGE' [in *Law*] the ſpecial Time, which enables Men or Women to do that which before, for want of Years and Judgment, they might not do; as, at Twelve Years of Age a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet; at Fourteen he is at Age of Diſcretion, and at Twenty-one at full Age.

AGE PRIER [*Law Term*] is a Motion made in Court by one in his Minority, (having an Action brought againſt him for Lands coming to him by Deſcent) that the ſaid Action may ceaſe till he arrives at full Age.

AGE' AGEYNE } againſt, again.
AGEY'NES, AGEY'NS } *Chauc.*

AGELAS'TICK [of ἀγέλαςος, of ἀ privative and γελάω to laugh, *Gr.*] never laughing, one who never laughs, moroſe, ſevere.

AGEMO'GLANS } [*i. e.* untaught *Turks*]
AGIAMO'GLANS } Chriſtian Children, who being ſeized on while young by *Turkiſh* Officers, are inſtructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made *Janizaries.*

A'GENT [*Agens,* L.] a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a Preſident who manages the Affairs of State in a foreign Country.

A'GENT [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] that which acts upon Bodies, and cauſes all Generation and Corruption.

AGENFRI'DA, the true Lord or Owner of any thing. *O. L.*

A'GENT *and Patient* [*Law Phraſe*] uſed when one is both the Doer of the Thing and the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows herſelf with the faireſt Poſſeſſion of her Huſband, *&c.*

AGE'RSAY ['Αγέρατος, of ἀ privative, and γέρων, old Age, *Gr.*] a vigorous old Age.

To **AG'GERATE** [*aggerare,* L.] to heap up.

AGGEST'ED [*aggeſtus,* L.] heaped up.

To **AGGLO'MERATE** [*agglomerare,* L.] to roll or wind up a Bottom.

To **AGGLU'TINATE** [*agglutinare,* L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINA'TION [in *Phyſick*] the Addition of new Subſtance, or the giving a greater Conſiſtence to the Animal Fluids, whereby they are fitter for Nouriſhment.

To **AGGRAN'DIZE** [*aggrandir,* F.] to make great, enlarge; to raiſe, prefer, advance.

AGGRAND'ISEMENT [*Aggrandiſſement,* F.] a making great, *&c.*

To **AG'GRAVATE** [*aggraver,* F. *aggravare,* L.] to make heavy or grievous; to enlarge on the Hainouſneſs of a Crime.

AGGRAVA'TION, an aggravating. *L.*

To **AG'GREGATE** [*aggreger,* F. of *aggregare,* L.] to join together, to unite to the ſame Body; to admit or receive into a Society.

AG'GREGATE [*aggregé,* F. of *aggregatum,* L.] the whole Sum or Maſs that ariſes from the gathering together or compounding ſeveral Things.

AG'GREGATE [in *Arithmetick*] the Total or Sum of divers Numbers added together.

AGGREGA'TION, the Act of aggregating or joining together. F. of *L.*

AGGRES'SES [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as Pellets or Balls. See *Ogreſſes.*

AGGRES'SION, ſetting upon. *F.* of *L.*

AGGRES'SOR [*Aggreſſeur,* F.] an Aſſailer, one that firſt ſets upon or aſſaults. *L.*

AGGRES'TEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain Diſeaſe in Hawks.

AGGRIEV'ED [of *ad* and *gravare,* L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGIL'D [Aȝild, of *a* negative, and ȝildan, *Sax.* to pay] free from Penalty, not ſubject to the cuſtomary Fine or Impoſition. *L. T.*

A'GILE [*agilis,* L.] active, quick, nimble, ſwift. *F.*

A'GILER [A and ȝile, *Sax.*] an Obſerver, Informer.

AGIL'ITY [*Agilité,* F. of *Agilitas,* L.] Activity, Nimbleneſs.

AGIL'TE, offended. *Chauc.*

AGILA'RIUS, a Hayward, or Keeper of Cattle in a Common Field, *&c.* *O. T.*

To **AGIS'T** [*Giſte,* a Bed, *&c.* or *Giſter,* F.] ſignifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Foreſt, and to take Money for the ſame. *O. L.*

AGISTA'TOR } the Officer that takes
AGISTER } Cattle into the Foreſt,
AGIS'TOR } *&c.* called in *Engliſh,* *Giſt,* or *Gueſt*-taker. *O. L.*

AGIST'MENT } the Function of taking
AGIST'AGE } Cattle into the King's Foreſt, *&c.* the Herbage or Feeding of Cattle in a Foreſt, Common, *&c.*

A'GITABLE [*agitabilis,* L.] that may be agitated or moved.

To **A'GITATE** [*agiter,* F. *agitare,* L.] to tumble and toſs, to ſtir up, to bandy; to debate a Queſtion.

AGITA'TION, violent Motion, jolting, tumbling and toſſing; Diſquiet and Diſturbance of Mind; alſo the Management of a Buſineſs in Hand. *F.* of *L.*

AGITA'TION [in a *Philoſophical Senſe*] the briſk inteſtine Motion of the Corpuſcles of natural Bodies.

AGITA'TOR, one that carries on any Buſineſs or Deſign. *L.*

AG'LET, the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal: Alſo a Subſtance growing out of ſome Trees before the Leaves. *L.*

AG'LETS } [among *Floriſts*] are the Pen-
AGLEEDS } dants which hang on the Tipends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roſes, Spike-graſs, *&c.*

AG'NAIL [from Anȝe, pained, and Naȝle Nail, *q. d.* a Nail] a ſore Slip of Skin at the Root of a Nail.

AGNA'TI [*Civil Law,* i. e. *ad nati*] Male-deſcendants of the ſame Father in different Lineages.

AGNA'TION, Kindred by Blood, between Males deſcended from the ſame Father. *D.*

AGNES ['Αγνὴς, Chaſte, *Gr.*] a proper Name of a Woman.

AGNI'TION, an Acknowledgment or Recognizance of ſome Perſon or Thing by ſome Mark or Token. *L.*

To AGNI'SE [of *agnoſco*] to acknowledge, to confeſs, to avow.

AGNOI'TES, certain Hereticks in the fourth Age, that queſtion'd the Omniſcience of God; and aſſerted that Chriſt knew not when the Day of Judgment ſhould be.

AGNO'MEN [among the *Romans*] a Name added to the Sirname of a Perſon upon account of ſome particular Action; as one of the *Scipio's* was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNOMINATE [of *adnominare*, L.] to add to a Name, to nick-name.

AGNOMINA'TION, a Nick-name. *L.*

AG'NUS *Caſtus*, the chaſte Tree, a Tree ſo called by the Ancients, becauſe they imagined the Leaves of it were effectual to hinder Venereal Deſires.

AG'NUS *Dei*, [*i. e.* the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb holding a Croſs ſtamp'd upon a Piece of white Wax, mixed with the Powder of Saints Bones, and bleſs'd by the Pope as a precious Relique. *L.*

AGO' [from Agan, *Sax.* by, paſt] as long ago.

AGO, *Agone*, gone, paſt. *Chauc.*

AGONA'LIA [from ἀγωνίζομαι, Gr.] certain annual Feaſts celebrated by the ancient *Romans*, *Jan.* 9. with Games, Prize-fighting, &c. in Honour of *Janus*.

A'GONIST [*Agoniſta*, L. ἀγωνιςὴς, Gr.] a Champion, one that ſtrives for the Maſtery.

AGONIS'TIC } [*agoniſticus*, L. of ἀγωνιςικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.
AGONIST'ICAL }

AGOMISM [*Agoniſma*, L. of Ἀγώνισμα, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGO'NIZANTS, certain Friars in *Italy*, who aſſiſted thoſe who were in Agonies.

AG'ONY [*Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, L. of Ἀγωνία, Gr.] Extremity of Anguiſh, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Paſſion.

AGONYCLI'TES, Hereticks in the ſeventh Century, who condemned kneeling at Prayers, *Gr.*

AGOU'TY, a little *American* Beaſt like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED [of Gram, Grief, *Teut.*] grieved, diſpleaſed. *Chauc.*

AGRA'RIAN *Law*, an old *Roman* Law for ſharing the Lands gotten by Conqueſt amongſt the common Soldiers. *L.*

AGREAT', by the Great or Lump. *Sax.*

AGRE } [of *agreer*, F.] to pleaſe, to content, to be pleaſed; alſo in good Part, kindly. *Chauc.*
AGREIN }

To AGREDGE } to aggravate. *Chauc.*
To AGREGE }

To AGREE' [*agreer*, F.] to yield or conſent; to ſtrike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREE'ABLE [*agréable*, F.] that agrees or ſuits with; alſo charming, graceful, pleaſant.

AGREE'ABLENESS, Suitableneſs, Pleaſantneſs, &c.

AGREE'MENT [*agrément*, F.] Agreeableneſs, Reconcilement, Union; Articles agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the Juice of unripe Grapes; alſo the Oil from unripe Olives. *L.*

AGRES'TICAL [*agreſte*, F. of *agreſtis*, L.] ruſtical.

AGREVE [of *aggraver*, F.] to grieve, to provoke, to exaſperate. *Chauc.*

AGRICOLA'TION [*agrum colere*] the Art of Huſbandry, Improvement of Land. *L.*

AGRICUL'TURE [*Agricultura*, L.] the ſame as *Agricolation*.

A'GRIMONY [Ἀγρεμώνη, Gr.] an Herb.

AGRIP'PA [of *Æger Partus*, L. a difficult Birth] a Man's Name.

To AGRI'SE [of Aᵹꞃiſan, *Sax.*] to affright; to fear, to be terrified. *Chauc.*

AGROFE, grieved; frighted. *Chauc.*

AGROTED, ſurfeited. *Chauc.*

AGROUND', uncapable of moving; nonplus'd; *ſpoken of a Ship*, Shipwrecked, as run aground.

AGRUTCHE, to grudge. *Chauc.*

AGRYPNI'A [Ἀγρύπνια, Gr.] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

A'GUE [*Aigu*, F. ſharp, an Ague, at leaſt in the Paroxyſm, being ſo] a Diſeaſe.

A'GUILER [of *Aiguille*, a Needle, *F.*] a Needle-caſe. *Chauc.*

A'GUISH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGU'RAH [אגורה *H.*] an *Hebrew* Coin. See *Gerah*.

AGY'NII, a Sort of Hereticks, who ſprung up *Anno* 194, and ſaid that God forbad Marriage and eating of Fleſh, *Gr.*

AGYR'TÆ [Ἀγύρτης, Gr.] formerly was applied to Strollers, who pretended to ſupernatural Aſſiſtances; but now to all Quacks and illiterate Pretenders to Phyſick. *Gr.*

AHAB [אחאב *H. i. e.* the Brother's Father, of אח a Brother, and אב a Father] a wicked King of *Iſrael*.

AHA'Z [אחז *H. i. e.* a taking or poſſeſſing] an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

AHAZI'AH [אחזיה *H. i. e.* the Apprehenſion of Sight of the Lord, of אחז he apprehended, and יה the Lord] a King of *Iſrael*.

AHIE'ZER [אחיעזר *H. i. e.* a Brother's Help] a Prince of *Dan*.

AHI'MELECH [אחימלך *H. i. e.* a King's Brother, of אחי the Brother, and מלך of the King] a Prieſt who received *David* at *Nob*.

AHI'TOPHEL [אחיתופל *H. i. e.* a Brother forſaken, of אחי the Brother, and תופל fallen, &c.] a Counſellor to King *David*.

AHOLI'AH [אחוליוה *H. i. e.* the Tabernacle or Brightneſs of the Lord, of אהל

a Tent, and יה the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLIBA'MAH [אהוליבמה *H. i. e.* my Tent, or famous Manſion: of אהלי my Tent, and במה High] the Name of *Eſau*'s Wife.

AID [*Aide*, F.] Aſſiſtance, Help, Succour.

AID [in *Law*] a Subſidy or Tax.

AID DE CAMP, an Officer in the Army that always attends on each of the Generals in the Camp, to receive and carry their Orders. *F.*

To AID [*aider*, F.] to aſſiſt, to help, to ſuccour.

AID-MAJOR, *or* } a Military Officer,
AD'JUTANT } who aſſiſts the Major-General in his Duty, and, in his Abſence, ſupplies his Place.

AI'DON [Aidon, *C. Br.* the Wing of an Army] a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, where *Camden* ſuppoſeth was a Station of the *Roman* Army under *Julius Cæſar*.

AIE, and AYE [Ey, *Teut.*] an Egg. *Chauc.*

AIEN, again. *Chauc.*

AIGREE'N [*i. e.* Evergreen] the Herb Houſe-leek. *Semper vivum majus.* L.

AILE, corruptly, for *Ayel*, q. v.

To AIL' [Aꝺlian, *Sax.*] to be ſick or diſordered.

AI'LESFORD [Eaᵹleſꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax. i. e.* the Eagles Ford] a Town in *Kent*, noted for a great Overthrow given to *Hengiſt* and his *Saxon* Army, by *Vortimer* the *Britiſh* King.

AIL'MENT [Aiꝺle, *Sax.*] a light Diſorder, or Indiſpoſition of Body.

AILS, Beards of Wheat. *Eſſex.*

To AIM [*Eſmer*, F.] to direct to a Mark; to deſign, to purpoſe.

AIM [*Eſme*, F.] the Point where one looks to ſhoot at a Mark; Deſign, Purpoſe.

AIR [*Aër*, L. Ἀήρ, Gr.] one of the four Elements wherein we breathe; a Tune in Muſick: Carriage, Countenance, Looks. *F.*

AIR [among *Philoſophers*] ſignifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compreſſible, dilatable, and covering the Earth to a great Height; and differs from *Æther* in refracting the Rays of the celeſtial Luminaries.

AIR-*Pump*, an Inſtrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Veſſels.

To AIR [*airer*, F.] to dry before the Fire; alſo to expoſe to the Air.

AIR'INESS, lying open to the Air; alſo Briſkneſs, Liveline ſs of Temper.

AI'RE } [in *Falconry*] a Neſt of Hawks,
AI'RY } or other Birds of Prey.

AI'RY [*aërius*, L.] belonging to the Air, gently blowing, windy; briſk, full of Life; alſo that is of no Subſtance, thin, light.

AI'RY [*Triplicity*, among *Aſtrologers*] the Signs *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*.

AISIAMEN'TA, Eaſements or Conveniencies. *L. T.*

AIS'THESIS [Αἴσθησις, Gr.] the Senſe; alſo the Act of Feeling.

AISTHETE'RION } [Αἰσθητήριον, Gr.]
AISTHETE'RIUM } the common Senſory of the Brain, the Organ or Inſtrument of Senſe; the Faculty of Senſation.

AIT, *or* } [Eihgt, *Sax.*] a little Iſland in
EYHGT } a River where Oſiers grow.

AIUS *Locutius*, a ſpeaking Voice, to which the *Romans* erected an Altar. *Liv.*

A'JUTAGE, the Spout for a *Jet d'Eau* in any Fountain. *F.*

AKER [Aceꞃe, *Sax.* Acker, *Teut.*] an Acre.

AKER-STAFF [Acker-Stab, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument to cleanſe the Plough-coulter.

AK'NOWE, known, confeſſed. *Chauc.*

AL, an *Arabic* Particle, prefixed to Words to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL } [Ealꝺ, *Sax.* old. Alt, *Teut.* ancient]
ALD } which put to the Name of Places ſignifies Antiquity; as *Aldborough*, *Aldgate*.

A'LA [in *Botany*] the Angle which Leaves, or Foot-ſtalks of Leaves, make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABAS'TER [Ἀλάβαστρον, Gr.] a ſort of ſoft white Marble.

ALABAS'TRA [in *Botany*] are thoſe little green Leaves of a Plant which compaſs in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABAN'DICAL, barbarous, ſottiſh.

ALABUN'DIE, a kind of Roſe.

A'LÆ, the Wings of an Army. *L.*

A'LÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Noſe, the upper Part of the Ear; alſo the Arm-pits; alſo the Lips of the *Pudendum Muliebre*, and the Cartilages of the Noſe from the Noſtrils.

ALAC'RITY [*Alacritas.* L.] Chearfulneſs, Briſkneſs, Livelineſs, Courage.

AL'AHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. *Arab.*

AL-A-MI-RE', the loweſt Note but one in the three *Septenaries* of the *Gamut*, or Scale of Muſick.

A-LA-MODE [*à la mode*, F. after the Faſhion] faſhionable.

ALAMOD'E, a fine, even and gloſſy Silk, moſtly of a black Colour, uſed to make Womens Hoods of.

A'LAN [a Wolf-dog, *Sclavon.*] a proper Name of Men.

ALANDES, Wolf-dogs, *Chauc.* Prol. 2150.

ALANERA'RIUS [of *Alanus*, L. *apud Du Freſne*; in *Spaniſh Aluno*, Engl. a Spaniel] a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels or Setting-dogs, for the Sport of Hawking; alſo a Falconer. *O. L.*

ALANTOM. at a Diſtance. *N. C.*

ALARG'ID, beſtowed. *Chauc.*

ALARM' } [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal given
ALAR'UM } to take Arms upon the ſudden Arrival of an Enemy. [In a *Figurative Senſe*] all Manner of ſudden Fear or Fright; alſo a Chime ſet in a Clock, to call Perſons up at a fixed Time.

ALARUM *Poſt*, the Ground appointed to each Regiment by the Quarter Maſter-General, for them to march to in caſe of an Alarm from the Enemy.

To ALARM′ [*alarmer*, F.] to give an Alarm, to fright, to put in Fright, *&c.*

ALA′S [*Helàs*, F. **Cyales**, Du. *Abilaſſo*, Ital. q. d. *O me laſſum!* L. O tired me!] an Interjection of Grief.

ALA′Y [among *Hunters*] is when freſh Dogs are ſent into the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Surplice
AL′BA } under the Veſtment uſed by the Prieſt at Divine Service. *O. R.*

ALBA *Firma*, or *Album*, a yearly Rent, payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred; ſo called, becauſe paid in white Money, or Silver, and not the Coin called *Black mail*. *L. T.*

ALBADA′RIA, the largeſt Bone of the Great-toe, at the top of the *Metatarſus*.

ALBANOI′S, Hereticks about the Year 796, who held two Principles of Things, the one good, and the other bad.

St. ALBAN′S, a Town in the County of *Hertford*, noted for the Murder of St. *Alban*, called by the *Engliſh Saxons* Weꞃlamceꞅꞇeꞃ, as *Camben* ſays; whence in *Latin*, *Verulamium*, in *Engliſh*, *Verulam*.

AL′BERT [**Albrecht**, *Teut.* or of **Al** and **bereit**, *q. d.* Always ready, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICA′TION [among *Chymiſts*] whitening of Liquor, or Metal. *L. Chauc.*

AL′BION [probably of *Albis Rupibus*] the ancient Name of *Great-Britain*, ſo called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICIA′S, a Word uſed by *Spaniſh* Merchants, ſignifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGI′NEA *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, ſo called from its Whiteneſs. *L.*

ALBUGI′NEA *Teſtis* [in *Anatomy*] the white Membrane immediately involving the Teſticles. *L.*

ALBUGIN′EOUS [*albugineus*, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBU′GO, the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye; alſo the White of the Eye, or that Part where the *Albuginea*, or *Tunica Adnata*, ſticks to the *Sclerotis*; alſo the White of an Egg.

ALBUM, White, Whiteneſs, *L.* Alſo, white Rent, Rent paid in Silver. *L. T.*

AL′BUM *Canis*, white Dogs Turd. *L.*

AL′BUM *Rhaſis*, an Ointment ſo called from *Rhaſis* the Inventor.

ALBUMA′ZAR, a famous *Arabian* Philoſopher, Phyſician and Aſtrologer.

AL′BUNA, the tenth Sibyl, worſhipped near *Tiber*.

ALCAD′E } an inferior Miniſter of Juſtice
ALCAID′ } among the *Spaniards*.

ALCAHEST. See *Alkaheſt*.

ALCAI′C *Verſes*, Verſes in *Latin*, &c. conſiſting of two Dactyls, and two Troches, ſo called from *Alcæus* their firſt Inventor.

ALCALI. See *Alkali*.

ALCHAE′ST. See *Alkaheſt*.

ALCHAMISTER, a Chymiſt, an Alchymiſt, or Studier of *Alchymy*. *Chauc.*

AL′CHYMIST, a Studier of *Alchymy*.

AL′CHYMY [from Al *Arab.* and χυμία of χύω, to melt, *Gr.*] the ſublimer Part of Chymiſtry, which teaches the Tranſmutation of Metals, and the making the Philoſophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCO′DEN [the Giver of Life. *Arab.*] a Planet that bears Rule in the principal Places of an aſtrological Figure at a Perſon's Nativity.

ALCHO′RAD [in *Aſtrology*] a Contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCO′HOL } [among *Chymiſts*] the pure
ALCA′HOL } Subſtance of any thing ſeparated from the more groſs, a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZA′TION [among *Chymiſts*] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; alſo a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and wateriſh Parts.

To ALCOLI′ZE, to ſubtilize, to reduce into the *Alcohol*.

AL′COLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

AL′CHORAN } the *Alcoran*, [from *Al.*
AL′CORAN } Subſt. *Deus* God, and *Koran* to read, *Arab.*] the Turks Bible, or Book of their Law, written by *Mahomet*.

ALCORA′NES, high ſlender Turrets, generally built by *Mahometans* near their Moſques and Churches.

ALCO′VE, a particular Place in a Chamber, ſeparated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, *&c.* within which is ſet a Bed of State, and ſometimes Seats, frequent in Noblemens Houſes in *Spain*. F.

ALCYO′NIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King Fiſhers make their Neſts.

ALD′BURGH [*i. e.* Old Borough] a Town in the County of *York*. *Sax.*

ALDEBA′RAN [in *Aſtrology*] the Name of a royal fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Conſtellation of the Bull. *Arab.*

ALD′ER [Ælꝺoꞃ, *Sax.*] Elder, *i. e.* the firſt.

ALD′ERMAN [Ealꝺeꞃman, *Sax.*] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*; *Athelm* was the firſt, *Thane* the loweſt, and *Alderman* the ſame as Earl among the *Danes*; but now Aldermen are Aſſociates to the chief Civil Magiſtrate of a City or Town corporate.

ALD′GATE } the Eaſt Gate of the City
AL′GATE } of *London*, ſo called from Alꝺ, *Sax.* Old, and Gate.

ALD'ERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of *London*; as *Camden* thinks, ſo called from *Aldrick* a *Saxon*, who firſt erected it; but probably, *q. d. Elderſgate*, becauſe it was either firſt founded, or at leaſt afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City.

AL'DER [Ellaꞃn, *Sax.* Eller, *Teut.*] a tall ſtraight Tree. *Alnus*, L.

ALD'INGHAM [of Ælðinᵹ, a putting off, Elðian, *Sax.* to detain or hinder] a Village in *Lancaſhire*, ſo called from its craggy rough Ways, which hinder Travellers.

AL'DRED [of all and dræd, *i. e.* Fear, *q. d.* all Fear] a Man's Name.

ALD'ULPH [of Ealð, *Sax.* Ancient, and ulph, Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbiſhop of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 790.

ALD'WORTH [of Alð Old, and Woꞃð, *Sax.* a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Berks*.

ALE [Eale, *Sax.*] a Drink well known.

ALE-CONNER } likely of Kenner, *Teut.*
ALE-TASTER } [a Perſon that knows] an Officer appointed in every Court-leet, to look to the Aſſize and Goodneſs of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE-HOOF [Ale behopen, *Sax.*] Ground-Ivy, ſo called, becauſe it ſerves to clear Ale or Beer. *Hedera terreſtris*, L.

ALE-HOUSE [Eal-huꞅ, *Sax.*] a Houſe where Malt-drink is ſold.

ALE-DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt-Liquors; an Alehouſe-keeper or Victualler.

ALERT' [*Alert*, F.] pert, briſk, upon the Wing, elevated.

ALE-SHOT, a Reckoning, or Part to be paid at an Alehouſe.

ALE-SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord-Mayor of *London* by thoſe who ſold Ale within the City.

To ALEID [of Alætan, *Sax.*] laid or led. *Chauc.*

ALES'BURY [of Æᵹleꞅbuꞃᵹ, *Sax. i. e.* Eagleſbury] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

ALE-STAKE, a May pole. *O.*

ALEC'TO, one of the Furies. *Poët.*

ALEDGE } to diminiſh, allay, eaſe, excuſe,
ALEGE } *Chauc.* *Alleguer*, F.

ALEGEAUNCE } Eaſe, Relief, Releaſe,
ALEGEMENTE } Ceaſing, Abatement,
ALEGGEMENT } *Chauc.*

AL'EGAR [q. d. *Ale-eager*] ſour Ale or Beer, a ſort of Vinegar.

ALECTRYONO'MACHY [of 'Αλέκτωρ, a Cock, and μάχη a Fight, *Gr.*] a Cock-fighting.

ALECTRYO'MANCY [of 'Αλέκτωρ, and μαντεία, a Prophecy, *Gr.*] a Divination by Cocks.

ALEM'BICK, or *Limbeck* [אלמביק *Arab.* of אל *Arab.* and "Αμβιξ *Gr.* a Pot or Cup] a Still, a chymical Veſſel for diſtilling.

AL'FRETON [Alꝼꞃeðtun, *Sax. q. e. Alfred*'s Town] a Town in *Derbyſhire*, as ſome think, built by King *Alfred*.

ALLER *ſans Jour* [*i. e.* to go without Day] to be finally diſmiſſed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *F. L. T.*

ALET', the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey eſcape.

ALETHEI'A ['Αλήθεια, Gr. *i. e.* Truth] a proper Name of a Woman.

ALEU'ROMANCY [of "Αλευρον Meal and μαντεία, *Gr.* Prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paſte.

ALEXAN'DER [of 'Αλέξω to help, and ἀνήρ a Man, *i. e.* the Helper of Men, or ſtrong Help] a proper Name of Men.

ALEXAN'DERS } an Herb common in
ALISSAN'DERS } Gardens. *Smirnium.* L.

ALEXAN'DER's *Foot*, a certain Plant whoſe Root reſembles a Foot.

ALEXICA'CON ['Αληξικακὸν, of ἀλέξω to drive away, and κακὸς Evil, *Gr.*] a Remedy againſt all Evils.

ALEXIPHAR'MICK } ['Αλεξιφάρμα-
ALEHIPHAR'MICAL } κος, of ἀλέξω to drive out, and φάρμακόν Poiſon, *Gr.*] endued with a Quality to expel Poiſon; alſo that is good againſt Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPY'RETUM } ['Αλεξιπύρετον,
ALEXIPYRET'ICUM } of ἀλέξω and πυρέτος a Fever, *Gr.*] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITER'ICAL } [of 'Αλεξιτήριον, of
ALEXITER'ICK } ἀλέξω and δηλητήριον, Poiſon, *Gr.*] that which preſerves from or drives out Poiſon; alſo that is good againſt Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

AL'FET [of Ælan to burn, and Fat a Veſſel, *Sax.*] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, ſignified a Caldron or Kettle of boiling Water, in which a Perſon accuſed of a Crime thruſt his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there ſome time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; ſo that if he was hurt he was held guilty, and if not, acquitted.

ALFE'TUM, a Caldron or Furnace. *O.*

AL'FRED [of Æl all, and Fꞃeðe Peace, *i. e.* all Peace] the Name of a wiſe, pious, and learned King of *England*, who made a Law that all Freemen poſſeſſing two Hides of Land, ſhould bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

AL'FRIDARY [among *Arabian* Aſtrologers] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Life of a Perſon.

AL'GATE, if ſo be, notwithſtanding, altogether. *O.*

AL'GATES, ever, even now, for all that. *O.*

AL'GARET [among *Chymiſts*] a ſtrong emetick and cathartick Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.

AL'GEBRA [*Algebre*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from *Al* excellent, and *Giaber*, *Arab.* the Name of its ſuppoſed Inventor] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity ſought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted, and then by the help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Conſequences, till at length the Quantity, at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, is found to be equal to ſome Quantity or Quantities which are certainly known, and therefore is likewiſe known; and it is twofold, *viz.* numeral or literal.

AL'GEBRA *numeral or vulgar*, was that of the Ancients, and ſerved only for the Reſolution of arithmetical Queſtions, and is when the Quantity ſought is repreſented by ſome Letter or Character, but all the given Quantities are expreſs'd by Numbers.

AL'GEBRA *Literal or Specious*, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Quantities, as thoſe that are unknown, are ſeverally expreſs'd or repreſented by alphabetical Letters; and is generally uſed for all mathematical Problems, both arithmetical and geometrical.

ALGEBRA'ICAL, pertaining to *Algebra*.

ALGEBRA'IST [*Algebraiſte*, F.] one ſkill'd in the Art of *Algebra*.

ALGEBRA'IC *Curve* [in *Mathematicks*] a Figure whoſe intercepted Diameters bear always the ſame Proportion to their reſpective Ordinates.

AL'GEMA [Ἄλγημα, Gr.] a Pain, a ſad troubleſome Senſation, impreſſed upon the Brain from a ſmart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves.

AL'GENEB [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, in the right Side of *Perſeus*. *Arabick*.

AL'GID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGID'ITY [*Algiditas*, L.] Coldneſs, Chilneſs, *&c.*

ALGIF'ICK [*algificus*, L.] making chill, or cold.

AL'GORISM, is the practical Part of Operation in the ſeveral Parts of *Algebra*.

AL'GORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of numeral Computation, *viz.* Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Diviſion.

AL'GOUS [of *Alga*, a Sea-Weed, L.] full of Weeds.

AL'GUAZIL, a Serjeant, or Officer in *Spain*, who arreſts People, and executes the Magiſtrates Orders. *Arab.*

AL'GUM } a ſort of fine Wood growing on
AL'MUG } Mount Lebanon.

AL'GUZ, *Orion*'s left Foot, a Star. *Ar.*

AL'HABAR, a Star in the Great Dog. *Arabick*.

ADHIDA'DA } [*Arabick*] the Ruler or La-
ALIDA'DA } bel, that moves on the Center of an aſtrolabe Quadrant, *&c.* and carries the Sight.

ALHOL'LANTIDE [corruptly for *Alhollows-tide*, *q. d.* all holy Men, or All-Saints-tide] All-Saints-Day, the firſt Day of *November*.

A'LIAS, otherwiſe, *L.* alſo in *Law*, a ſecond or further Writ iſſued after a *Capias* which had not its due Effect.

AL'IBLE, nouriſhable, nouriſhing. *L.*

AL'ICE [*Adeliza*, Lat. Barb. of **Adel**, *Teut.* of **Æðel**, *Sax.* Noble] this Name in *Teut.* is **Adelheit**, which laſt Syllable is the Termination of many Subſtantives, where the *Engliſh* uſe *eſs* or *neſs*. Thus **Adelheit** ſignifies Nobleneſs.

A'LIEN [*Alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country.

To ALIE'NE [*aliener*, F. of *alienare*, L.] to convey the Property of a Thing to another. *L. T.*

To ALIE'NE *in Fee*, to ſell the Fee-ſimple of any Land, Tenement, *&c.* *L. T.*

To ALIENE *in Mortmain*, to make over an Eſtate to a religious Houſe, or other Body Politick, never to be ſeparated from it. *L. T.*

A'LIEN *Priories*, thoſe Cells of Monks formerly eſtabliſhed in *England*, which belonged to foreign Monaſteries. *Dugdale.*

To AL'IENATE [*aliener*, F. *alienare*, L.] to transfer or make over the Property of any thing to another; to ſell; alſo to eſtrange or draw away one's Affections.

ALIENA'TION, the Act of alienating, making over, ſelling, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

AL'IENABLE, that may be alienated.

ALI'ETY, otherneſs.

ALIFOR'MES *Muſculi* [in *Anatomy*] Muſcles ariſing from the Pterygoid Bones, as alſo from the Proceſs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. *L.*

ALIFORM'ES *Proceſſus*, the Prominences of the *Os Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part. *L.*

ALI'GEROUS [*aliger*, from *alas gerere*] winged, bearing Wings, feathered.

To ALIGHT', to condeſcend. *Chauc.*

AL'IMENT [*Alimentum*, L.] Food, Nouriſhment; whatever ſerves to nouriſh or ſupply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal and vegetable Body. *F.*

ALIMEN'TARY [*alimentarius*, L.] of or belonging to Nouriſhment, nouriſhing.

ALI'MONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Food, Maintenance, Suſtenance.

AL'IMONY [in *Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may ſue for upon a Separation from her Huſband, when ſhe is not charged with Adultery or Elopement.

AL'IPEDE [*alipes*, L.] ſwift-footed, nimble.

AL'IQUANT [*Aliquantum*, L.] ſomewhat, a little.

AL'IQUANT *Parts* [of a *Number*] are ſuch Parts as are not contained in the Number ſo many times, but that ſome Remainder will be left. *Arith.*

AL'IQUOT [*Aliquoties*, L.] divers times.

ALIQUOT *Part* [of a *Number*] is ſuch a Part as is contained in the Number preciſely ſo many times. *Arith.*

AL'ITURE [*Alitura*, L.] Nouriſhment, or the Reparation of the Body by the Acceſſion of new nutritious Juice.

AL'KAHEST [among *Chymiſts*] an univerſal *Menſtruum*, which is capable to reſolve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a Liquor of its own Subſtance; Mercury prepared.

ALKAKEN'GI, Winter-cherry, the Fruit of one ſort of the Plant Night-ſhade.

AL'KALI [among *Chymiſts*] a fixed Salt, extracted from the Aſhes of calcin'd Herbs, or Minerals, by means of a boil'd *Lixivium*: Likewiſe an earthy Matter that ferments or works with *Acids*, is called *Alkali*.

ALKAL'IZATE *Bodies* [among *Chymiſts*] are ſuch as have their Pores naturally ſo formed, that they are fit to be pierced and put into Motion by the Points of the *Acid* poured upon them.

ALKAL'IZATE *Spirit of Wine*, is a pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all away; and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] a turning into an *Alkali*, as when Spirit of Wine is impregnated with ſome *Alkali*, to heighten its diſſolving Quality.

AL'KANET, the Herb *Spaniſh Bugloſs*. *Ancuſa*. L.

ALKER'MES, a Confection made of certain red or ſcarlet Grains, called *Kermes*.

ALL, an *Adj.* comprehending the ſeveral Parts of the Whole.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Requeſt. *O.*

ALL-HALLOWS, All-Saints.

To ALLAB'ORATE [*allaborare*, L.] to labour vehemently.

ALLANTOIDES } [in *Anatomy*] one of
ALLANTOI'S } the Coats that belong to all animal Fœtus in the Womb, except the human; which being placed between the *Amnion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder by the Navel and *Urachus*.

AL'LAR, the Alder-tree, See *Alder*.

To ALLAY' [*allayer*, or *allier*, F.] to alleviate, to mitigate, aſſwage or eaſe; to leſſen Pain; to mix Metals with a baſer Sort.

To ALLAY' a *Pheaſant*, to cut or carve it at Table.

ALLBEE, although, albeit. *Chauc.*

AL, ALL } although, altogether, quite.
ALLE } *Chauc.*

ALLECTA'TION, an alluring. L.

ALLECT'IVE [of *allectare*, or *allicere*, L.] that is of an alluring, charming, engaging, or enticing Quality.

To ALLEDG'E [*alleguer*, F. of *allegare*, L.] to produce a thing for Proof, to quote, to inſtance in.

ALLEGA'TION, alledging or proving; quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make good any Point or Aſſertion. F. of L.

ALLE'GIANCE [from *Alligare*, to bind to, *L.*] anciently ſignified the legal Subjection of every Vaſſal to his Lord: the natural and ſworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their ſovereign Prince.

ALLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] to defend, excuſe, or juſtify by Courſe of Law.

ALLEGOR'ICAL [*Allegorique*, F. Ἀλληγόρικος, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To ALLEGORI'ZE, to uſe Allegories, to explain a thing according to the allegorical Senſe.

AL'LEGORY [*Allegorie*, F. *Allegoria*, L. of Ἀλληγορία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, conſiſting of one continued Metaphor running through the whole Diſcourſe.

ALLE'GRO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies that the Muſick ought to be performed in a gay, briſk, lively, and pleaſant Manner, but yet without Hurry or Precipitation. *Ital.*

When POCO precedes it, it diminiſhes the Strength of its Signification, and intimates that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briſk and gay as the Word ALLE'GRO ſtanding alone requires. When the Word PIU precedes ALLE'GRO, it adds to the Strength of its Signification, and requires that the Muſick be performed more gay and briſk than the Word ALLE'GRO ſtanding by itſelf requires.

ALLE'GRO, ALLE'GRO, *i. e.* the Word *Allegro* repeated, ſignifies much the ſame as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLE'GRO *ma non Preſto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies gay, briſk, and lively, yet not too faſt or quick. *Ital.*

ALLELU'JAH } [הללויה of הללו
HALLELUJAH } praiſe ye, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* praiſe ye the Lord] alſo the Name of an Herb, otherwiſe called *French* or Wood Sorrel.

AL'LEMAND } a kind of grave ſolid Mu-
ALMAIN' } ſick, where the Meaſure is good, and the Movement ſlow.

ALLEMAN'DA [in *Muſick Books*] is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common Time, and in two Parts or Strains, each Part play'd twice over.

ALLEVIA'RE [*O. R.*] to levy or pay an accuſtomed Fine or Compoſition. L.

To ALLE'VIATE [*alleviare*, L.] to eaſe, to allay, to aſſwage.

ALLEVIA'TION, an alleviating, allaying, or eaſing. *L.*

AL'LEY [*Allée*, F.] a narrow Lane; a Walk in a Garden. Some ſay that an *Alley* is different from a *Path*, in that an Alley ſhould be only broad enough for two Perſons to walk-a-breaſt; but that the Breadth of a Path is not determined.

ALLI'ANCE, an uniting or joining Families by Marriage; or of Commonwealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League. *F.*

To ALLI'DE [*allidere*, L.] to daſh or hit againſt.

ALLI'CIENCY [from *allicere*, L.] Enticingneſs, Alluringneſs.

ALLI'ED [*allié*, F.] matched, joined, or united by a League.

To ALLIE, to marry. *Chauc.*

ALLIE'S, Princes or States who have entered into an Alliance or League, for their mutual Preſervation and Defence.

ALLIGA'TION, a tying or binding to. F. of L.

ALLIGA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule by which ſuch Queſtions are reſolved as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, *&c.* of unequal Prices; ſo as to find how much of each muſt be taken, according to the Queſtion.

ALLIGA'TION *Medial*, is when having the ſeveral Quantities and Rates of divers Simples propoſed, we diſcover the mean Rate of a Mixture compounded out of theſe Simples.

ALLIGA'TION *Alternate* is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out ſuch Quantities of them as are neceſſary to make a Mixture which may bear a certain Rate propoſed.

ALLIGA'TOR, a *Weſt-Indian* or larger ſort of Crocodile.

AL'LINGHAM } [perhaps of Alliga, alto-
AL'LINGTON } gether, and Ham, a Village, or ton a Town, *Sax. q. d.*] a very famous Town in *Hampſhire*.

ALLIOT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and cleanſing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERA'TION, a repeating and playing upon the ſame Letter. *L.*

AL'LIOTH [in *Aſtronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the great Bear.

ALLI'SION, a daſhing againſt or to pieces. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION, an adding or placing to or near to. *L.*

ALLOCA'TION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on an Account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCA'TIONE *Facienda*, a Writ for the Accountant to receive ſuch Sums from the Treaſurer, *&c.* as he by Virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reaſonably expended.

ALLOCU'TION, a talking to; a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, animating them to fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLO'DIAL } [of A and Leod, *Sax.*] that
ALLO'DIAN } is free, or for which no Rents or Services are due.

ALLOGIT, lodged. *Chauc.*

ALLONGE' [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt or Paſs at the Enemy.

ALLO'PHYLUS' [Ἀλλόφυλος, of ἄλλος another, and φυλή a Tribe, *Gr.*] one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; a Stranger or Alien.

To ALLOT' [from *ad*, L. and Hlot, *Sax.*] to appoint or aſſign, to ſet out, to deliver or ſhare by Lot.

ALLOT'ING *of Goods*, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into ſeveral Parcels to be bought by divers Perſons, whoſe Names being written on as many Pieces of Papers, are applied by any indifferent Perſon to the reſpective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOT'MENT, an Allotting, Appointment, Aſſignation.

To ALLOW' [*allouer*, F.] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOW'ABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOW'ANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary; an allowing or permitting.

ALLO'Y } [*Alloy*, F.] a certain Quantity
ALL'AY } of a baſer Metal mix'd with a finer, to make a due Temper. *Silver-ſmiths* have ſeveral different ſorts of Alloys, according to their different Works, but

ALLOY [in our *Mint*] is eighteen Penny-weights of Copper to eleven Ounces two Penny-weights of pure Silver, which makes twelve Ounces, or one Pound *Troy*, of current Coin.

ALLUBES'CENCY, a Willingneſs. *L.*

To ALLUD'E [*alludere*, L.] to play upon, to ſpeak in reference to ſome other Thing or Matter.

AL'LUM [*Alumen*, L. Alun, *L. S.*] a Mineral.

ALLU'MINOUS } [*Alumen*, L.] having,
ALU'MY } or of, the Quality of Allum.

To ALLU'MINATE [of *Allumer*, F.] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letters painted.

ALLUM'INOR, one whoſe Trade is to paint and gild upon Paper, Parchment, *&c.*

To ALLURE [of *ad*, L. and *Lure*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLU'RINGNESS, Enticingneſs, Temptingneſs, a drawing or decoying Nature or Quality, apt to work upon a Perſon, in order to bring him over to ſome Compliance or other.

ALLU'SION, a likening or applying one Thing to another. *F.* of *L.*

ALLU'VION, a flowing near unto, a Swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLU'VION [*Civil Law*] an Acceſſion along the Shore made by Inundations.

ALLU'VIUMS, little Iſlets thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all Means. *Chauc.*

ALMACAN'TARS } [in *Aſtronomy*] on
ALMACAN'TERS } the Globe, are Pa-
ALMACAN'TERAS } rallels of Altitude, whoſe common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACAN'TER *Staff*, an Inſtrument to take Obſervation of the Sun, to find its Amplitude, and the Variation of the Compaſs.

ALMAGEST', the Title of an excellent Treatiſe of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*.

ALMA'IN [*Alleman*, F. *q. d.* all Man; but *Cluverius* derives it of *Allema*[illegible] becauſe they were a Mixture of Men of [illegible] Nations and Countries] a *German*.

AL'MAIN [in *Muſick*] a certain Kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN *Rivets*, a certain light Kind of

Armour, with Plates of Iron for the Defence of the Arms, uſed by *Germans*.

AL'MAN, or AL'MONE *Furnace* a Furnace uſed by Refiners, and called a *Sweep*, for ſeparating all ſorts of Metals from Cinders, *&c.*

AL'MANACK, a Diſtribution or Numbering, *Arab.*; whence our yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Weeks, the Months, the Feſtivals, the Changes of the Moon, *&c.* are ſet down, are called *Almanacks*; though ſome will have it from the *High-Dutch*, **Al-maen-achts**, *i. e.* an Obſervation of all the Moons.

ALMANDI'NE, a coarſe Sort of Ruby.

ALMA'RIA [in *Old Records*] the Archives of a Church; a Library.

ALMESSE, ALMOSE, ALMOUS [**Almoſen**, *Teut.*] Alms, *Chauc.*

ALMICAN'THARS [in *Aſtronomy*] the *Arabian* Name of the Circles, which are imagined to paſs through every Degree of the Meridian parallel to the Horizon, or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMIGH'TY [of Al and **Mihte**, *Sax.* **Almachtig**, *Teut.*] All powerful.

ALMESFEO'H, ALMSFE'OH Alms-Money, *Peter-*Pence; a Tribute formerly annually paid in *England* to the Pope on the Eighth of *Auguſt*.

ALMO'IN. See *Frank Almoin*.

ALMONA'RIUM, ALMORIE'TUM, ALMERI'OLA a Cupboard or Safe to ſet up broken Victuals, to be diſtributed as Alms to the Poor. *O. R.*

AL'MOND [*Almande*, F.] a Fruit.

ALMONBU'RY, or *Albanbury*, *i. e.* the City or Grove of St. *Alban*, a City in *Yorkſhire*, where *Paulinus* their Apoſtle (ſo call'd becauſe he converted many of them from Heatheniſm) built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to St. *Alban*, the firſt *Engliſh* Martyr.

AL'MONDS *of the Throat*, a glandulous Subſtance, like two Kernels, on each Side of the Uvula, at the Root of the Tongue.

AL'MONARY. See *Almonry*.

AL'MONER, ALM'NER [*Aûmonier*, F.] a Church Officer, belonging to a King or Prince, *&c.* whoſe Buſineſs it is to ſee to the Diſtribution of the Alms.

AL'MONRY, AUM'RY the Office or Lodgings of the *Almoner*; alſo the Place where the Alms are given.

ALMOST' [**al meeſt**, *L. S.* Alle, all, **Mæſt**, *Sax.*] for the greateſt Part.

ALMS [Ælmeſ, *Sax.* a Contraction of the *Teut.* **Almoſen**, or Corruption of ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] whatſoever is freely given to the Poor for God's Sake.

A[illegible]S-HOUSE, a Houſe endowed with a Revenue, for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or diſabled People.

ALMU'GIA [in *Aſtrology*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiack. *Arab.*

AL'MUTEN [in *Aſtronomy*] the Lord of a Figure, or ſtrongeſt Planet in a Nativity.

ALMU'TIUM, a Garment proper to Canons of Cathedrals or Collegiate Churches, which they throw over their Heads and Shoulders behind, not unlike a Monk's Coul, which alſo is called *Almutium*. *O. R.*

AL'NAGE, meaſuring with an Ell, Ell-meaſure.

AL'NAGER, AL'NEGAR, AUL'NEGER [*Aulneur*, F.] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it was to look to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloth; but now is only Collector of the Subſidy granted to the King.

ALN'CESTER [of the River *Aln*, which runs by it] a Town in *Cumberland*, famous for a Synod of *Engliſh Saxons*.

AL'NUS, a Place where *Alders* grow.

ALODA'RII, Lords of free Manors, Lords Paramount. *L. T.*

ALO'DIUM, a free Manor. *O. L. T.*

AL'OES [*Aloe*, L. of ἀλόη, Gr.] the Juice of a Tree that bears the ſame Name. *Fr.*

AL'OES *Caballina*, the groſſer Sort of Aloes, ſo called, becauſe moſtly uſed by Farriers for Horſes.

ALOET'ICK, of or belonging to Aloes.

ALOET'ICKS, Medicines chiefly conſiſting of Aloes.

ALOF'T [of Alle, all, and Open above, *Sax.*] on high. *S. T.*

A'LOGY [ἀλογία, Gr.] Unreaſonableneſs, Gluttony.

A'LOGOTROPHY [of Αλογος, unreaſonable, and τροφὴ Nutrition, *Gr.*] a diſproportionate Nutrition, when one Part of the Body is nouriſhed more or leſs than another, as in the Rickets, *&c.*

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*

ALO'NE [of Alle, all, and Æn, *Sax.* **Allein**, *Teut.*] one by himſelf, *&c.*

ALONELY, only. *Chauc.*

ALOOF [*q. d.* all off] at a diſtance.

ALONG [*Au long*, F. q. d. *ad longum*, L.] forward; alſo ſtretched out at full Length; as *to lie along*.

ALO'PECY [*Alopecie*, F. of *Alopecia*, L. of Ἀλωπεκία, of ἀλώπηξ, a Fox, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe called the Fox-evil or Scurf, when the Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To ALOSE, to praiſe. *Chauc.*

ALOVE'RIUM, a Purſe. *O. L. T.*

ALP, a Bulfinch, a Bird. *C.*

AL'PHA [Ἄλφα, Gr.] the firſt Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet.

AL'PHABET [Ἄλφα Βῆτα, Gr.] the whole Order of the Letters in any Language, ſo called from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the two firſt Letters in the *Greek* Tongue.

ALPHABET'ICAL, ALPHABETICK [*Alphabetique*, F. of *Alphabeticus*, L.] belonging to, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

AL'PHEG [of Alle all, and Feᵹan, *Sax.* to conjoin, *q. d.* a Man fit for all Things; one that can do any thing; Jack-of-all-Trades] a Chriſtian Name of a Man.

ALPHE'TE, the Star *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHIT'OMANCY, Divination by Barley-meal. *Gr.*

ALPHON'SINE *Tables*, Aſtronomical Tables made by *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*.

ALPHON'SUS [from the *Gothic* Word Helphus, *i. e.* our Help] a Chriſtian Name of Men common among the *Portugueſe*, &c.

AL'PHUS, a Diſeaſe, when the Skin is rough, and looks as if it had Drops of White upon it much like Morphew.

ALP'INE [*Alpinus*, L.] of or belonging to the *Alps*, Mountains in *Italy*.

ALQUIE'R, a Corn-meaſure at *Liſbon*, one Peck, three Quarts and one Pint. *Arab.*

ALRAME'CA } the Name of the Star
ALRUMEC'H } *Arcturus*. *Arab.*

AL'RESFORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the River *Aire*] a Place in *Hampſhire*, famous for a pitch'd Battle fought there.

AL'RIC } [*Alaricus*, L.] a King of
AL'ARIC } *Kent*.

ALS, alas. *Spenc.* and *Chauc.*

ALSE [Als, *Teut.*] as. *Chauc.*

AL'SWOLD [of Alle, all, and pealdan, *Sax.* to govern. *q. d.* to govern all; or of Alle, all, and Wealo, his Territories conſiſting moſt of Woods and Foreſts] a King of the *Northumbrians*.

AL'TAHEST *Paracelſi* [*Chymiſts*] a mixed Body reduced to its firſt Principles.

AL'TAR [*alta ara*; Feſt, or from אל *God*, and תאר *deſcribed*; *q. d.* a Place by God's Appointment] a Place whereon God was worſhipped by Sacrifice; and therefore the Chriſtians call their Communion-Table the *Altar*, becauſe they offer up thereon a Sacrifice of Thankſgiving, in Memory of the Death and Paſſion of *Jeſus Chriſt*.

AL'TARAGE [*Law Term*] the free Offerings made at the Altar by the People; alſo the Profits that ariſe to the Prieſt by ſerving at the Altar. *L. T.*

AL'TA *Tenura*, the high Tenure in Chief, or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

To AL'TER [*alterer*, F. *alterare*, L.] to change, to turn, to vary.

AL'TERABLE, that may be altered. *F.*

AL'TERATE, altered. *Chauc.*

ALTERA'TION, Change. *F.* of *L.*

ALTERA'TION [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is the Acquiſition or Loſs of ſuch Qualities in any Bodies as are not eſſential to the Form of the Body.

AL'TERATIVES [among *Phyſicians*] are ſuch Medicines as have no immediate ſenſible Operation, but gain upon the Conſtitution by changing the Humours from a State of Diſtemperature to a State of Health.

To AL'TERCATE [*altercare*, L.] to chide, brawl, contend, &c.

ALTERCA'TION, a contentious Diſpute, Brawling, Wrangling. *L.*

AL'TERING *Medicines* [in *Pharmacy*] See *Alteratives*.

ALTERN' [*alternus*, L.] by Turns or Changes.

ALTERN' *Baſe* [in *Oblique Triangles*] the true Baſe, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Baſe*; or elſe the true Baſe is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is called the *Altern Baſe*. *Trigon.*

ALTERN'ATE } [*alternatus*, L.] that
ALTERN'ATIVE } which is done by Turn or Courſe, one after another. *F.*

ALTERN'ATE *Angles* [in *Geometry*] are two equal Angles, which, a Line cutting two Parallels, make thoſe Parallels the one on one Side of the cutting Line, and the other on the other.

ALTERN'ATE *Proportion* [in *Geometry*] is when in any Set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Conſequents together.

ALTERNA'TION } a changing by Turns,
ALTER'NITY } *L.*

ALTERNATIV'EMENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing two Airs by Turns, one after another, ſeveral times over.

ALTHÆ'A [Ἀλθαία, Gr.] Marſh-mallows, or wild Mallows.

ALTIEN, *Muſcovy* Money, worth 3 *d.*

ALTILOQUENT [*altiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking high.

ALTIL'OQUY [*altiloquium*] loud Talk.

ALTI'METRY, the Art of taking and meaſuring Heights.

ALTI'SONANT [*altiſonans*, L.] high ſounding.

ALTI'TONANT [*altitonans*, L.] Thundering from on high.

AL'TITUDE [*altitudo*, L.] Height.

AL'TITUDE *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] the neareſt Diſtance between the Vertex or Top of that Figure and its Baſe.

AL'TITUDE *of the Sun or Star*; the Height of the Sun or Star above the Horizon, or the Arch of an Azimuth, intercepted between the Sun or Star and the Horizon.

The Sun's Meridian ALTITUDE, is an Arch of the Meridian, contained between the Sun and the Horizon, at the time when the Sun is in it, Meridian.

AL'TITUDE *of Motion*, is a Term uſed by Dr. *Willis* for the Meaſure of any Motion, counted according to the Line of Direction.

ALTI'VOLANT [*altivolans*, L.] flying high.

AL'TO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the
AL'TUS } Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Muſick of ſeveral Parts. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Viola* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a ſmall Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Violino* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a ſmall Tenor-Violin. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Concertante* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or the Tenor that ſings and plays throughout. *Ital.*

AL'TO *Ripieno* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Tenor, or the great Chorus that ſings and plays now and then, in ſome particular places. *Ital.*

AL'TO *and Baſſo*, or IN ALTO *and Baſſo* the abſolute Submiſſion of the Differences, high and low, ſmall or great, to a Judge or Arbitrator. *L. T.*

AL'UDEL [among *Botaniſts*] are Pots or Glaſſes without Bottoms, ſet on the Top one of another, for the ſubliming any Matter in a Chymical Furnace.

ALVEA'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] the inward Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-wax is bred. *L.*

An AL'VEARY [*Alvearium*, L.] a Bee-hive, or Place where Bees are kept.

ALVEO'LI [in *Anatomy*] thoſe Cavities in the Jaws where the Teeth are placed. *L.*

ALVE'TUM, the ſame as *Alnetum*, an Alder-grove. *O. R.*

ALVIDU'CA [of *Alvus* the Paunch, and *duco* to lead, *L.*] looſening Medicines.

ALU'MEN *Saccharinum* [in *Phyſick*] a Mixture of Roch-allum, Roſe-water, and the White of an Egg.

ALU'MINOUS [*Alumineux*, F. of *Aluminoſus*, L.] of or belonging to Allum.

ALUTA'TION, Tanning of Leather. *L.*

ALVUS [among *Phyſicians*] in a larger Senſe, ſignifies the *Abdomen*; in a ſtricter Senſe, the Condition of the Bowels. *L.*

AL'WAYS [Ellopeʒa, *Sax.* Alle wege, *Teut.*] ever.

ALWERTON [*q. d.* Allpeanopn] *i e.* a Town furniſhed with many Banks to keep off the Waters.

AL'WIN [of Alle, all, and Win, *Sax.* a Victor, *q. d.* one who won all at Diſputing] an eminent *Engliſh-Saxon*, Tutor to *Charles the Great.*

AM [Eom, *Sax.*] as, *I am.*

AMAA'SA, ſuch Pieces of Glaſs as are uſed in enamelling.

AMABY'R AMYABY'R the old Cuſtom or Price which was to be paid to the Lord of the Manor for the Virginity of a new-married Woman. *O. L. T.*

AMAI'D AMAY'SD amazed, ſurprized. *Chauc.*

AMAI'N [from A and Mæʒen, *Sax.* Might, or *A-main*, F.] a Sea-term, when a Ship of War bids Defiance to another, and commands to yield; *Strike a-main, i. e.* lower your Top-ſails.

AMAIN'ABLE, tractable.

AMAIS'TRIE AMAISTRIEN [Maiſteren, *Teut.*] to maſter, to get the better of. *Chauc.*

AM'ALEK [עמלך *H. i. e.* is a licking or ſucking People, of עם a People, and להך licking as a Dog with his Tongue] the Son of *Eliphaz.*

To AMAL'GAMATE [among *Chymiſts*] to mix Silver with Gold, or ſome other Metals, ſo as to reduce it into a kind of Paſte, or very fine Powder.

AMALGAMA'TION, the Corroſion of Metals by Mercury. *Paracelſ.*

An AMAL'GAME, any Metal amalgamated or reduced to a Powder or Paſte. *F.*

To AMAND' [*amandare*, L.] to ſend away, to remove.

AMAN'SES, Gems, precious Stones. *C. T.*

AMANUENSIS, a Clerk or Secretary; a Writer of what is dictated by another. *L.*

AMARAN'THUS AMARANTUS [Ἀμάρανθος, *Gr.* of ἀ privative, and *μαραίνω*, to fade or wither, *Gr.*] Everlaſting, a Flower that laſts long, without any ſenſible Decay. *L.*

AMAR'ITUDE, Bitterneſs. *L.*

AM'AROUS AMAR'ULENT [*amarus*, L. *amarulentus*, L.] bitter, froward.

AM'ASA [אמשא *H. i. e.* ſparing the People] the Son of *Abigail.*

AMAZI'AH [אמציה of אמצ Strength, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Strength of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

To AMAS'S [*amaſſer*, F.] to heap up, hoard, or treaſure up.

To AM'ATE, to daunt, diſcourage, affright, *&c.* *Chauc.*

AMATO'RII *Muſculi* [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles of the Eyes, which give them a Caſt ſideways, and aſſiſt that particular Look called Ogling. *L.*

A'MATORY [*amatorius*, L.] belonging to Love-matters.

AMAURO'SIS [Ἀμαύρωσις, Gr.] a Dimneſs or Loſs of Sight, without any external Fault to be found in the Eye.

AMA'YL, enamel. *O.*

To AMAZ'E [of A and Mare, *Sax.* a Gulf] to aſtoniſh, daunt, ſurpriſe.

AMA'ZONS, certain warlike Women, ſaid to inhabit near the River *Thermadoon* in *Aſia*, who cut or burnt off their right Paps, and killed all their male Children. *Juſtin.*

AMBA'GES, idle Circumlocutions, or a connecting of Words far from the Purpoſe.

AMBARVA'LIA, a Feſtival Time when the *Romans*, in a ſolemn Proceſſion, prayed for their Fields and Corn. *Liv.*

AMBAS'SADOR EMBAS'SADOUR [*Ambaſſadeur*, F.] one ſent by one Sovereign Prince or State to another, to treat about ſome Buſineſs of Importance.

AMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambaſſadrice*, F.] an Ambaſſador's Wife.

AM'BE [Ἄμϐη, Gr.] the Ridge or Edge of a Hill.

AM'BE [in *Surgery*] a ſuperficial Jutting out of the Bones.

AM'BER [*Ambre*, F. *Ambar*, L. of Ἄμϐαρ, Gr.] a yellow tranſparent Subſtance of a gummy Quality and attractive Nature, drawing

ing to it Straws, *&c.* or it is a bituminous Subſtance of a reſinous Taſte, and a Smell like Turpentine.

AM'BER-*Greaſe* [*Amber-gris*, F. [a ſweet-ſcented clammy Juice or Perfume.

AMBIDEX'TER, one who uſes both his Hands alike. *L.*

AMBIDEX'TER [in *Law*] a Juror who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDEX'TER [*Metaphorically*] one who plays a Jack on both Sides, pretending to be for, or in the Intereſt of two oppoſite Perſons.

AMBIDEX'TROUS, of or belonging to ſuch foul Practices, Juggling.

AM'BIENT [*ambiens*, L.] encompaſſing or encircling round about, and is particularly applied to the Air that ſurrounds all other Bodies in this lower World.

AMBIFA'RIOUS [*ambifarius*, L.] having a double Meaning.

AMBI'GENAL *Hyperbola* [in *Geometry*] hath one of its infinite Legs inſcribed in it, and the other circumſcribed about it.

AMBIGU'ITY [*Ambiguité*, F. of *Ambiguitas*, L.] double Meaning; Obſcurity in Words.

AMBIG'UOUS, doubtful, uncertain. *L.*

AMBIL'OQUENT [*ambiloquus*, L.] double-tongued.

AM'BIT [*Ambitus*, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter, or Circumference of a geometrical Figure. *Geometry.*

AMBI'TION [of *ambi* about, and *eo* to go] a Thirſt after, or an immoderate Deſire of Honour and Promotion, Power and Command. *F.* of *L.*

AMBI'TIOUS [*ambitieux*, F. of *ambitioſus*, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, *&c.*

AM'BITUDE, encompaſſing round. *L.*

To AM'BLE [*ambler*, F.] to pace, or walk ſoftly.

AMBLESID'E, the Ruins of an antient City in the County of *Weſtmoreland*, called by the *Romans*, *Amblogana.*

AM'BLING, the moſt eaſy Pace of a Horſe in going, changing the Sides at each Step, or Remove, both the Legs on one Side being lifted up together.

AMBLOT'ICKS [*Amblotica*, L. Ἀμϐλωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines that cauſe Abortion.

AM'BLYGON [of Ἀμϐλὺς blunt, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] a Figure that has an obtuſe Angle.

AMBLYGO'NIAL [Ἀμϐλυγώνιος, Gr.] obtuſe angular.

AM'BRESBURY [of *Ambroſe*, King of the *Britons*, who was ſlain there, and our *Engliſh Bury*] a Town in *Wiltſhire.*

AM'BROSE [Ἀμϐρόσιος, Gr. Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBRO'SIA [Ἀμϐροσία, Gr.] the delicious Food and Jellies, which, as the Poets feign, the Heathen Gods eat; alſo a Medicine prepared to be as pleaſing to the Palate as poſſible; likewiſe an Herb called the Oak of *Jeruſalem.* L.

AMBRO'SIAL } [*Ambroſiacus*, L.] belong-
AMBRO'SIAN } ing to *Ambroſia. Metaph.* Delicious.

AM'BRE } [*Aumoire*, F.] a Cupboard
AM'MERY } for the keeping of cold
AU'MRY } and broken Victuals. *C.*

AMBS-A'CE, two *Aces* at Dice. *F.*

AMBULA'TION, a walking. *L.*

AMBULA'TION [in *Phyſick*] the ſpreading of a Gangrene. *L.*

AM'BULATORY [*ambulatoire*, F. of *ambulatorius*, L.] walking up and down.

AMBURY } a Diſeaſe in Horſes, breaking
AN'BURY } out in ſpungy Swellings.

AMBUSCA'DE } [*Embuſcade*, F.] a
AM'BUSH } Body of Men who
AM'BUSHMENT } lie hid in a Wood, *&c.* to ruſh out upon, or encloſe an Enemy unawares, or the Place where the Soldiers hide themſelves; a lying in wait privily to ſurpriſe, catch, or entrap one.

AMBUST'ION, a Solution of the *Continuum*, cauſed by ſome external Burning; a Burn or Scald. *L.*

AMEL'CORN [not unlikely of *Amylum*, Starch, *L.* q. d. *Amyle Corn*] *French* Rice, a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. *C.*

AMEN [אמן, *H.*] verily, ſo be it.

AME'NABLE [of *amener*, F.] eaſy to be led or ruled: In Law it is applied to a Woman being governed by her Huſband.

To AMEND' [*amender*, F. of *amendare*, L.] to reform, to correct, to repair, to make, or grow better.

AMEND'MENT [*Amendment*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AMEND'MENT [in *Law*] the Correction of an Error committed and eſpy'd before Judgment.

AMENDS', Satisfaction or Recompence.

AME'NITY [*amœnitas*, L.] Pleaſantneſs.

To AMER'CE [*amercier*, F.] to lay a Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AMERC'EMENT } [of *Merci*, F.] a pe-
AMER'CIAMENT } cuniary Puniſhment impoſed upon the Offenders at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a Fine, which is a Puniſhment certain, and determined by ſome Statute. *L. T.*

AMERCIAMENT *Royal*, is when a Sheriff, Coroner, *&c.* is amerced by the Juſtices, for the Abuſe of his Office.

AMER'ICA, a fourth Part of the World, which was laſt diſcovered, and ſo called from *Americus Veſputius.*

AMEROUS [*amoureux*, F.] amorous. *Chauc.*

AM'ERSHAM [Aȝmunꝺeꞃham, from Ac an Oak, Munꝺ a Fence or Mound, and Ham, *Sax.*] a Village, *q. d.* a Village fenced from the Violence of the Winds with a Row of Oaks; or from *Agmundus*, the Builder of it] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

A'MERY } [Ɛnꞃice, *Sax*. always
A'MERICK } rich] a proper Name of Men.

A'MESS } [*Amictum*, L.] an Ornament
AMICE } which Popiſh Prieſts wear on
AMI'CT } their Shoulders, tied about their Necks, under the Alb, being the firſt Part of their Dreſs, when they robe to ſay Maſs.

AMETHOD'ICAL [of A negative, and *Methodus*, L.] that which is done without Method, or without any methodical or rational Preſcription, as Quacks do.

AM'ETHYST [*Amethiſte*, F. of *Amethyſtus*, L.] of Ἀμέθυςος, of α privative, and μεθύσκω to inebriate; becauſe, as ſome ſay, it is an Antidote againſt Drunkenneſs, *Gr*.] a precious Stone of a purple Colour, and faint Luſtre.

AM'ETHYST [in *Heraldry*] is a purple Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

AMEVED, moved. *Chauc*.

AMFRAC'TUOUS [*amfractuoſus*, L.] full of Windings and Turnings.

AMFRACTUOS'ITY [*amfractuoſitas*, L.] a bending, winding, or turning.

A'MIABLE, lovely, worthy to be loved. *F*.

A'MIABLE *Numbers*, ſuch as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's aliquot Parts, as theſe two Numbers 284 and 220.

A'MIABLENESS [*Amabilitas*, L.] Lovelineſs, Friendlineſs.

AMIAN'TUS [Ἀμίαντος, Gr.] a kind of Stone like Allum, tozy like Wool, which being caſt into the Fire, will not burn or conſume, called Earth-flax, or Salamanders-hair. *L*.

AM'ICABLE [*amicabilis*, L.] friendly, kind, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [*Amicabilitas*, L.] Friendlineſs, Lovingneſs.

AMI'CIA, a Cap made of Goats or Lambs Skin. *O. R*.

AMIENT, a *Roman* Gold Coin, in Value 27 *s*. 1 *d*. $\frac{3}{4}$.

AMI'NADAB [עמי־נדיב *H*. a free or willing People] the Father of *Naaſſon*.

To AMI'NISH, to diminiſh. *Chauc*.

AMIS'SION, Loſs. *L*.

To AMIT' [*amittere*, L.] to loſe.

AMIT'TERE *Legem Terræ* [in *Law*] to loſe the Law of the Land, *i. e*. to loſe the Liberty of Swearing in any Court; to become infamous. *L*.

AM'ITY [*Amitie*, F. *Amicitia*, L.] Affection, Friendſhip, Love.

AM'MA [with *Surgeons*] a Girdle or Truſs uſed in Ruptures to hinder the Inteſtines from bearing down too much.

AMMAILA'RE, to enamel. *O. R*.

AMMISHAD'DAI [עמי־שדי *H. i. e*. the People of the Almighty] a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

AM'MON [עמון *i. e*. the Son of my People] the Son of *Lot*.

AMMONI'ACUM *Gummi*, Gum Ammoniac, a Gum brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſuppoſed to ooze from a certain umbelliferous Plant.

AMMS-ACE [*Ambeſas*, F.] when the two Aces are thrown on the Dice.

AMMUNI'TION [*Munition*, F.] all Sorts of warlike Stores and Proviſion.

AMMUNI'TION *Bread*, Bread provided for and given to the Soldiers.

AM'NESTY [*Amneſtie*, F. *Amneſtia*, L. of Ἀμνηστία, Gr.] the Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to Subjects for all former Offences; alſo is applied to Treaties between two or more Princes or foreign Powers: importing, that all former Hoſtilities are at an End, paſſed by, and to be buried in Oblivion.

AMNI'GENOUS [*amnigenus*, L.] bred in or near a River.

AM'NION } [Ἀμνίον, Gr.] the innermoſt
AMNIOS } Membrane with which the Fœtus in the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אמנון *H. i. e*. True; alſo an Artificer or Schoolmaſter] the firſt born Son of King *David*.

AMOEBE'AN *Verſes*, Verſes which anſwer one another by Courſe. *L*.

AMO'MUM, certain Grains of a purple Colour, ſpicy Smell, and biting Taſte; the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*; ſome take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb *Jeruſalem*, or our Lady's Roſe.

AMONESTED, admoniſhed. *Chauc*. F.

AMORETTES [*Amourettes*, F.] Love-Stories. *Chauc*.

AMORO'SO, an amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant. *Span*.

AMOROS'ITY, Lovingneſs.

A'MOROUS [*amoureux*, F. *amoroſus*, L.] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in Love.

A'MORROW, To-morrow. *Chauc*.

AMORT [*Amorti*, F.] extinguiſhed, dead; whence one that is in an Ecſtacy, or melancholy Fit, is ſaid to be *all-amort*, *i. e*. quite dead-hearted.

AMOR'T, dull, heavy, ſad, melancholy, diſmal.

AMORTIZA'TION } the Act of Amor-
AMOR'TISEMENT } tifying. See *Mortmain*. L.

To AMORTIZE, to kill. *Chauc*.

A'MOS [עמוס *H. i. e*. Burden, or Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

AMO'TION, removing away. *L*.

To AMOV'E [*amovere*, L.] to remove, to take away from.

To AMOUNT' [*monter*, F.] to riſe up in Value, &c.

AMOUNT, the Sum Total, the full Charge, or Value of a thing.

AMOUR'IST [*un Amoureux*, F.] an amorous Perſon, one apt to be in Love.

AMOURS' [*Amores*, L.] Love Intrigues or Concerns. *F.*

AMOUS'ES [in *Chymiſtry*] counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

AMOZ [אמוץ *H. i. e.* Stout or Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Iſaiah*.

AM'PER } of Ampne, *Sax.*] a Swelling;
AM'POR } alſo a Flaw in Cloth.

AMPHEME'RINUS [of Ἀμφὶ about and ἡμέρα a Day, *Gr.*] a quotidian Diſtemper, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHI'BIOUS [*amphibie*, F. *amphibius*, L. of Ἀμφίβιος, of Ἀμφὶ and βίος, Life, *Gr.*] that lives both upon Land and in the Water, as *Frogs*, *Otters*, &c.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES [Ἀμφιβλεστροειδὲς, of Ἀμφιβλέστρον, a Net, *Gr.*] a ſoft, white, ſlimy Coat of the Eye, that reſembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL [*Amphibologique*, F. of *Amphibologicus*, L.] belonging to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOL'OGY [*Amphibologie*, F. *Amphibologia*, L. of Ἀμφιβολογία, of ἀμφὶ about, and βάλλω to caſt or throw, *Gr.*] in Grammar, an obſcure Speech that has a double Meaning; or an ambiguous way of writing or ſpeaking, ſo that the Meaning may be taken in two different and contrary Senſes. Some have remarked, that the *Engliſh* Tongue is not ſo liable to this Abuſe as the *French*, nor the *French* ſo much as the *Latin*.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS [of Ἀμφὶ and βραχὺς, ſhort, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* and *Greek* Verſe, having one long Syllable in the Middle, and a ſhort one on each Side.

AMPHIBRAN'CHIA [Ἀμφιβραγχία, *Gr.*] certain Places about the *Glandules* or Kernels in the Jaws, that ſerve to moiſten the Throat, Stomach, *&c.*

AMPHIDÆ'UM [Ἀμφιδαῖον, *Gr.*] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb. *Anat.*

AMPHIMA'CER [of Ἀμφὶ and μακρος, *Gr.*] a Foot of *Latin* Verſe, that has a ſhort Syllable in the Middle, and a long one on each Side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA [of Ἀμφισβαίνα, of ἀμφὶ and βαίνω, to go, *Gr.*] a Serpent which ſeemeth to have two Heads, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHIS'CII [Ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφὶ on both Sides, and σκίαι Shadows, *Gr.*] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whoſe Shadows, at different Times of the Year, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

AMPHIS'MELA, an Anatomical Inſtrument, uſed in the Diſſection of Bodies.

AMPHITHE'ATRE [*Amphitheatrum*, L. of Ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφὶ about, and θεάομαι to behold, *Gr.*] a Place built by the *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great Number of Seats, one above another, where the People ſaw divers Shews and Sports.

AMPHORA [Ἀμφορεύς, *Gr.*] an ancient Meaſure of liquid Things, containing 8 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pounds of Wine, 80 Pounds of Honey, or 180 Pounds.

AMPHYC'TIONS, a Name of the Members of the great Council of *Greece*.

AM'PLE [*amplus*, L.] large, wide, ſpacious, abundant. *F.*

AMPLIA'TION, an Enlargement, *F. L.*

AMPLIA'TION [in *Law*] a deferring a Judgment till the Cauſe be better certified.

AMPLIFICA'TION, an enlarging or dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is ſaid. *F.* of *L.*

To AM'PLIFY [*amplifier*, F. of *amplificare*, L.] to enlarge or dilate; alſo to expound or illuſtrate.

AMPLI'TUDE, Largeneſs of Extent, Greatneſs. *L.*

AM'PLITUDE *of the Sun or Stars* [in *Aſtronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the Eaſt and Weſt Points of it, and the Center of the Sun or Stars at their Riſing or Setting, and is either *Northern* or *Southern*.

AMPUTA'TION, a cutting or lopping off. *L.*

AMPUTA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off any putrified Member of the Body.

AM'RAM [עמרם of עם a People, and רם high, *H. i. e.* an high People] the Father of *Moſes*.

AMRAPHEL [אמרפל of אמר he hath ſpoke, and מפלה Deſtruction, *H. i. e.* a ſpeaking Deſtruction] a King of *Shinar*.

AM'ULET [*Amulette*, F. *Amuletum*, L.] any kind of Charm worn about the Neck, or any Part of the Body, to preſerve againſt Witchcraft or Diſeaſes.

AMURCOS'ITY [*Amurcoſitas*, L.] Dregineſs.

To AMUS'E [*amuſer*, F. q. d. *muſâ detineri*] to ſtop or ſtay a Perſon with a trifling Story, to make him loſe his Time, to feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

AMUSE'MENT [*Amuſement*, F.] an idle or trifling Employment to paſs away Time, a Toy, or Divertiſement; alſo the making of vain Promiſes to gain Time.

A'MY [*Amie*, F. a ſhe Friend] a proper Name of Women.

AMY *Prochein*, the next Friend who is to be intruſted for an Infant or Orphan. *F.*

AMYG'DALATE, an artificial Milk, or Emulſion, made of blanched Almonds, *&c.* of *Amygdalum* an Almond, *L.*

AMYN'TICA *Emplaſtra* [in *Pharmacy*] defenſative, ſtrengthening Plaſters.

AMYRED, taken out of the Mire. *Chaucer*.

A'NA, a barbarous Word uſed in Phyſicians Bills, and ſignifies that an equal Quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

A'NA, an *Eaſt Indian* Coin, worth 1 *s.* 11 16ths of 1 *d. Sterling.*

ANABAP'TISTS [*Anabaptiſta,* F. of ἀνὰ and βαπτίζειν, Gr. *i. e.* to rebaptize] a Sect whoſe Tenet is, That Perſons ought not to be baptized till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

ANABIBA'ZON [in *Aſtronomy*] the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where ſhe paſſes the Ecliptick from the South to the North Latitude.

ANABROCHIS'MUS [ἀναβροχισμος, Gr.] a Way of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids that are turned inwards. *Surg.*

ANABRO'SIS [ἀνάβρωσις, Gr.] an Eroſion, corroding or eating away, a conſuming or waſting of any Part of the Body by ſharp Humours.

ANACAMP'TICAL }
ANACAMP'TICK } [of ἀνακάμπτω, Gr.] bowing, reflecting, or returning back or again; a Word frequently uſed of Echoes.

ANACAMP'TICKS }
Or CATOPTRICKS } a Branch of a Science of Opticks, which by the Rays of ſome bright Object reflected on a plain Surface, conſiders its Form, Dimenſion, and Diſtance.

ANACATHAR'TICK *Medicines,* are ſuch as cauſe Vomiting.

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, of ἀνὰ again, and κεφαλαῖον, a ſumming up the Heads of Things, *Gr.*] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of any Matter ſpoken or delivered in Writing. *L.*

To ANACEPH'ALIZE, to repeat the Heads of a Matter.

ANACHORE'TAL }
ANACHORET'ICAL } of an Anachorite or Monk.

ANACHORE'TA. See *Anchoret.*

ANACH'RONISM [ἀναχρονισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and χρονισμὸς, of χρόνος, Time, *Gr.*] an Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an undue Connexion of it, the placing a Fact or Event much earlier or later than it really was. *P.*

A'NACK, a ſort of fine Bread made of Oat-meal.

ANACLAT'ICKS, a Part of Opticks which treats of all Sorts of Refractions, the ſame with *Dioptricks.*

ANACOE'NOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby we ſeem to deliberate, and argue the Caſe with others upon any Matter of Moment.

ANACOLLEM'ATA, Medicines apply'd to the Forehead or Noſtrils to ſtop Bleeding; alſo Medicines that will breed Fleſh, and conglutinate the Parts. *L.*

ANACO'LUTHON }
ANACO'LUTHUS } [ἀνακόλουθος, of α privative, and κόλουθος, conſequent, *Gr. i. e.* an Inconſequence in Diſcourſe] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word that is to anſwer another is not expreſſed.

ANACREON'TICK *Verſe,* a ſort of Verſe that takes its Name from *Anacreon,* a famous *Greek* Poet.

ANADES'MA [of ἀνὰ and δεσμὸς, Gr.] a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLO'SIS [ἀναδίπλωσις, Gr.] a redoubling; a Figure in Rhetorick, when the laſt Word in the End of a Verſe or Sentence begins the next.

ANADIPLO'SIS [in *Phyſick*] a frequent Reduplication of Fevers, *&c.*

ANA'DOSIS [in *Phyſick*] the Diſtribution of Chyle thro' its proper Veſſels; alſo whatſoever tends upwards, as a Vomit. *Gr.*

ANÆSTHESI'A, a Defect of Senſation, as in paralytick and blaſted Perſons. *Gr.*

ANAGLY'PHICE, or }
ANAGLYPH'ICK ART } [ἀναγλυπτικὴ, Gr.] the Art of carving, chaſing, engraving, or imboſſing Plate.

ANAGO'GE [ἀναγωγὴ, of ἀνὰ, again, and ἄγω to lead, *Gr.*] an Elevation of the Mind to ſearch after the hidden Meaning of a Paſſage, but more eſpecially the myſtical Senſe of the Holy Scriptures. *L.*

ANAGOGICAL [*anagogique,* L. *anagogicus,* L. of ἀναγωγικὸς, Gr.] myſterious, or which hath an elevated and uncommon Signification.

AN'AGRAM [*Anagramme,* F. *Anagramma,* L. of ἀνάγραμμα, Gr.] a ſhort Sentence made by tranſpoſing the Letters of one's Name, in order to make out ſomething to the Honour of the Perſon; thus *Galen* by Tranſpoſition is *Angel.*

ANAGRAM'MATISM [ἀναγραμματισμος, Gr.] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAM'MATIST [*Anagrammatiſte,* F.] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANAGRAPH'E [ἀναγραφὴ, of ἀνὰ, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Deſcription, a regiſtring or recording of Acts; an Inventary, a Breviate.

ANAGRIF GREF, Fornication, the lying with an unmarried Woman. *Spelm.*

ANAK [ענק *H. i. e.* a Collar] the Name of a Giant.

ANALECTS' [ἀνάλεκτα, Gr.] Fragments gathered from Tables; alſo Collections of Scraps out of Authors.

ANALEC'TES [ἀναλέκτης, Gr.] a Servant that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner; alſo a Scholar well read. *L.*

ANALEM'MA [ἀνάλημμα, Gr.] an Orthographick Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the Meridian. *L.*

ANALEP'TICKS, Medicines which cheriſh the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and Strength. *Gr.*

ANALEP'TICK [*analepticus,* L.] Reſtorative.

ANALO'GICAL [*analogique,* F. *analogicus,* L. ἀναλόγικος, Gr.] proportional, belonging to Proportion.

ANAL'OGISM [*Analogiſmus,* L. of ἀναλογισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and λογίζω, to reaſon, *Gr.*]

ANALOGISM [in *Logick*] a forcible Argument from the Cauſe to the Effect.

ANALOGISM [in *Phyſick*] a Compariſon of Cauſes that help their Likeneſs, or judging of Diſeaſes by ſimilar Appearances.

ANAL'OGOUS [*analogus*, L.] proportionable, anſwering in Faſhion, Proportion, Reſemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANAL'OGY [*Analogie*, F. *Analogia*, L. of ἀναλογία, Gr.] like Reaſon, Proportion, Relation which one thing bears to another.

ANALOGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Compariſon of ſeveral Ratio's of Quantities or Numbers one to another.

ANAL'YSIS [*Analyſé*, F. ἀνάλυσις, of ἀνὰ and λύσις a Solution, *Gr.*] Reſolution, the Art of diſcovering the Truth or Falſhood, Poſſibility or Impoſſibility, of a Propoſition: The reducing of any Subſtance to its firſt Principles. *L.*

ANAL'YSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Diviſion of all the Parts of a human Body.

ANALIT'ICAL
ANALYT'ICK [*analytique*, F. *analyticus*, L. of ἀναλυτικος, Gr.] of or belonging to an *Analyſis*, or Method of reſolving, *&c.*

ANALYT'ICK [in *Logick*] a Part of that Science which teaches to decline and conſtrue Reaſon, as Grammar does Words.

ANALYT'ICKS, or the
ANALYT'ICAL ART [ἀναλύτικα, Gr.] *i. e. Algebra*, ſo called, as being nothing elſe but a general Analyſis of pure Mathematicks.

To AN'ALIZE *Bodies* [among *Chymiſts*] is to diſſolve them by Fire, in order to find out the ſeveral Parts of which they are compoſed.

ANAM'NESIS [of ἀνάμνησις, of ἀνά and μιμνήσκομαι to remember, *Gr.*] a Remembrance of that we ſeemed to forget. *Rhet.*

ANAMNET'ICKS [of ἀνάμνησις, Gr. Remembrance] Medicines which reſtore the Memory, as all ſpirituous Things do.

ANANI'AH
ANANI'AS [הנניה of ענן a Cloud or Anſwer and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper Name of a Man.

ANAPÆS'T [ἀνάπαιστος, of ἀνὰ again and παίω to ſtrike, *Gr.*] a *Latin* Verſe, whoſe Feet conſiſt of three Syllables, the two firſt ſhort, and the laſt long.

ANAPÆST'ICK *Verſes.* See *Anapæſt.*

ANAPH'ORA [ἀναφορά, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the ſame Word is repeated at the Beginning of every Verſe or Member of a Sentence. *L.*

ANAPHRODISI'AC [of ἀνὰ and ἀφροδίτη *Venus*, Gr.] Perſons impotent, Venereal Intercourſes.

ANAPLE'ROSIS [ἀναπλήρωσις, Gr.] a filling up or ſupplying: That Part of Surgery, whereby is reſtored by Art, what either Nature has denied, or has by chance decayed. *L.*

ANAPLEROT'ICK *Medicines*, ſuch as fill up Ulcers with Fleſh.

ANAPOLOGET'ICAL, inexcuſable.

AN'ARCHY [*Anarchie*, F. *Anarchia*, L. of ἀναρχία, Gr.] Want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule, every one acting in the Manner moſt agreeable to himſelf, having no Superior to controul him. *Metaph.* Confuſion.

ANARE'TA [with *Aſtrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in a Nativity, which threatens Death.

ANARRHOE'A [among *Phyſicians*] a Species of Fluxion oppoſite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. *Gr.*

ANASAR'CA [ἀνασάρκα, of ἀνὰ and σὰρξ Fleſh, *Gr.*] a white ſoft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dents in when the Fleſh is preſs'd; a kind of Dropſy. *L.*

ANASTOICHI'ASIS, a Chymical Reſolution of mix'd Bodies into their firſt Principles. *Gr.*

ANASTOMAT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Paſſages, as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. *Gr.*

ANASTO'MOSIS [ἀναστόμωσις, of ἀνὰ and στόμα the Mouth, *Gr.*] an opening or looſening.

ANASTO'MOSIS [in *Anatomy*] an Effluxion of Blood, Lympha, or Chyle, at the meeting of Veſſels that cloſe not narrowly.

ANAS'TROPHE [ἀναστροφὴ, of ἀνὰ and στρέφω to turn, *Gr.*] *a Figure in Grammar*, when that Word is ſet foremoſt which ſhould naturally follow, as *Italiam contra.*

ANATH'EMA [ἀναθημα, of ἀνατίθημι, *i. e.* I place on high, *Gr.*] any Offering or Gift ſet apart or given to God, or to his Church. *L.*

ANATH'EMA [*Anatheme*, F. of ἀναθημα, of ἀνατίθεμαι, to renounce or give up to, *Gr.*] a ſolemn Curſe, or Sentence of Excommunication; alſo the Thing accurſed, or Perſon cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To ANATHEM'ATIZE [*anathematiſer*, F.] *anathematizare*, L. ἀνατίθημι, Gr.] to excommunicate, to put under a Curſe, *&c.*

ANAT'OCISM [*anatociſmus*, L. of ἀνατοκισμὸς, of ἀνὰ and τοκὸς, Uſury, *Gr.*] the annual Increaſe or Intereſt of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOM'ICAL [*Anatomique*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of ἀνατομικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to Anatomy.

ANAT'OMIST [*Anatomiſte*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of ἀνατομικὸς, Gr.] a Perſon ſkill'd in the Art.

To ANAT'OMIZE [of ἀνατέμα, *Gr.*] to cut up, *anatomiſer*, F.] to diſſect or cut up the Body of a Man or Beaſt, in order to view its Parts.

ANAT'OMY [*Anatomie*, F. *Anatomia*, L. of ἀνατομὴ, of ἀνατέμνω to diſſect, *Gr.*] a neat Diſſection or cutting up the Body of Man or Beaſt, whereby the Parts are ſeverally diſcovered and explained, for the Uſe of Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy.

A′NATRON, a Salt drawn from the Waters of the River *Nile* in *Egypt*.

AN′CASTER [of An and Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* a Caſtle] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*.

AN′CESTORS [*Anceſtres*, F. of *Anteceſſores*, L.] Forefathers.

ANCES′TREL, belonging to Anceſtors, as *Homagi Anceſtrel*, *i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Anceſtors. *L. T.*

AN′CHOR [*Ancre*, F. of *Anchora*, L. of ἄγκυρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place ſhe rides.

AN′CHOR [in *Architecture*] is a Carving ſomewhat reſembling an Anchor.

AN′CHOR *of Brandy*, &c. in *Holland*, ten *Engliſh* Wine Gallons.

To AN′CHOR [*ancrer*, F.] to caſt Anchor.

AN′CHORAGE } [*Ancrage*, F.] Ground
AN′CHORING } fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, ſo that ſhe may ride it out ſafely.

AN′CHORAGE [in *Law*] is a Duty paid to the King for caſting Anchor in the Pool of an Harbour.

AN′CHORET [*Anchorette*, F. *Anachoreta*, L. of Ἀναχώρητης, of ἀνὰ and χορέω to retire, *Gr.*] an Hermit or Monk that leads a ſolitary Life in a Deſart, for the Sake of Devotion.

AN′CHORESS, a Nun.

AN′CHOVE [*Anchois*, F. of *Anchiove*, Ital.] a ſmall *Spaniſh* Sea-fiſh.

AN′CHYLOPS, a Swelling between the Corner of the Eye and Noſe. *Gr.*

AN′CIENT [*ancien*, F.] Old, that which is of former Time.

AN′CIENT } [among *Sailors*] a Flag or
AN′SHENT } Streamer ſet in the Stern of a Ship.

AN′CIENT *Demeſne*, [*L. T.*] a Tenure, whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, and *William* the Conqueror, were held.

AN′CIENTS [in the *Middle Temple*] a Title of ſuch as are paſt their Reading, and do never read.

ANCIENTLY [*Ancienneté*, F.] Ancientneſs, Elderſhip, Seniority. *L. T.*

AN′CLE [Ancleop, *Sax.* 𝔄𝔫𝔨𝔩𝔢, *Dan.*] the Joint between the Leg and Foot.

AN′KOME, a Felon, a Swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

ANCO′N [ἀγκὼν, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater ſhooting Part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

AN′CONES [in *Architecture*] are the Corners or Coins of Walls; Croſs-beams or Rafters.

ANCONÆ′US, a Muſcle of the Elbow which helps to extend it.

AN′CONY [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-bar, of about three Foot long, with two ſquare rough Knobs, one at each End.

ANCY′LE [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction of the Ham, or other Joints. *Gr.*

ANCYLOBLE′PHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or the *Albuginea*, or when both the Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOS′SUS [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, ἀγκύλη, a Conſtriction, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROI′DES [ἀγκυροειδὴς, Gr.] the ſhooting forth of the Shoulder-bone in the Form of a Beak.

AND [anꝺ, *Sax.* 𝔲𝔫𝔡, *Teut.*] a Conjunction.

ANDAN′TE [in *Muſick Books*] chiefly reſpects the Thorough Baſs, and ſignifies that in playing, the Time muſt be kept very juſt and exact, and each Note made very equal and diſtinct from one to the other. *Ital.*

Largo ANDAN′TE } [in *Muſick Books*] ſig-
ANDANTE *Largo* } nifies, that tho' the Muſick muſt be performed ſlow, yet the Time muſt be obſerved very exactly, and the Sound of each Note muſt be very diſtinct, and ſeparated one from another. *Ital.*

AN′DERNESS [Acmunꝺeꞃneꞅꞅe, of Ac an Oak, Munꝺ, a Mound, and Næꞅe, a Promontory, *q. d.* a Promontory encompaſſed with Oaks, to defend it from the Winds] a Place in *Lancaſhire*.

ANDO′LIANS [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Pudding made of Hogs Guts, minced ſmall and ſeaſon'd with Spices. *Andouilles*, F.

AN′DOVER [Anꝺeꝼaꞃan, *Sax. i. e.* the Ferry of the River *Anton*] a Town in *Hampſhire*.

ANDOVIL′LE [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Chitterlings, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts, ſtuffed with minced Meat. *F.*

ANDOVIL′LET [in *Cookery*] minced Veal, and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pellet. *F.*

AN′DRESWALD [from 𝔄𝔫𝔡𝔯𝔢𝔡, Fear, *q. d.* a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, part in *Suſſex*, and part in *Kent*, 12 Miles long.

AN′DREW [Ἀνδρέας, Gr. manly or courageous] a Man's Name.

St. ANDREWS in *Scotland*, which in old Times was called *Regimund*, *q. d.* St. *Regulus*'s *Mount*, which *Unguis* King of the *Picts* having converted into an Archbiſhop's See, gave much Church-Land to.

ANDRO′GYNE [Ἀνδρόγυνος, of ἀνὴρ a Man, and γυνὴ a Woman, *Gr.*] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is caſtrated and effeminate.

ANDRO′MEDA [in *Aſtronomy*] a northern Conſtellation.

ANDRO′TOMY [of ἀνὴρ and τέμνω to cut, *Gr.*] a Diſſection of human Bodies.

To ANE′AL, to bake or harden Glaſs, Tiles, *&c.* in the Fire.

ANE′MIUS *Furnus* [among *Alchymiſts*] a Wind-Furnace uſed to make ſtrong Fires for melting Metals, *&c.*

ANE′MONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOS′COPE, a Machine invented to ſhew the Change of the Air or Shifting of the Wind.

ANENT', concerning or relating to. *Scot.* Over-againſt, in *Old Engliſh.*

A'NES } Spires or Beards of Barley, and
AWNS } other bearded Grain. *Chauc.*

ANELACIUS, a ſhort Knife or Dagger. *O.*

A'NET [of *anethum*, L.] the Herb Dill.

ANEU'RISM [of *ἀνευρύνω*, Gr.] a Dilatation or Burſting of the Arteries, ſo that they continually beat and ſwell.

ANEWS'T, almoſt, nigh, near at hand, about. *Chauc.*

ANEY
ANOIE } Uneaſineſs, Vexation. *Chauc.*

ANFRAC'TUOUS [of *Anfractus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRACTUOS'ITY, a Winding or Turning; Intricacy. *L.*

ANGA'RIA [*Angaire*, F.] a preſſing of Horſes, Teams, Men, Ships, *&c.* for the public Uſe.

ANGEIOT'OMY [ἀγγειοτομία, of ἀγγεῖα Veſſels, and τόμη a cutting, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Veſſels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

AN'GEL [Engel, *Teut.* *Ange*, F. *Angelus*, L. of Ἄγγελος, Fr.] a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings; and is generally applied to thoſe intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes uſe of as his Miniſters, to execute the Orders of his Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10 *s.*

ANGEL *Shot*, a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL *Bed* [Engel ſette, *Teut.*] an open Bed without Bed-poſts.

ANGEL'ICA, a ſudorifick Herb. *L.*

ANGELI'CA *Veſtis*, a Monkiſh Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death, that they might have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks, chiefly practiſed by the Order of St. *Francis.*

ANGEL'ICAL, of or belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGEL'ICI, a Sort of Chriſtian Hereticks, who worſhipped Angels in the firſt Century.

ANGEL'ICUS *Pulvis*, a Diſtinction given by *Schroder* to *Mercurius Vitæ.* L.

AN'GI [among *Phyſicians*] thoſe Tumours in the Groin called Buboes.

AN'GILD [An and Gild, *Sax.*] a Valuation according to the Price of a Criminal. *O. L. T.*

AN'GINA, the Quincy, a Diſeaſe. *L.*

ANGIOLO'GY [ἀγγειολογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Veſſels of a human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, *&c.*

AN'GLE [Ange, *Sax.* Angel, *Teut.* of *Angulus*, L.] a Corner; alſo a Fiſhing-rod. *F.*

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the Meeting of two Lines.

A Plain **ANGLE**, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Rectilineal **ANGLE** } is when the two
Right-lined **ANGLE** } Lines which form
the Angle are Right Lines.

Curvilineal **ANGLE**, is when the two Lines that form the Angle are curved and crooked.

Mix'd **ANGLE**, is when one of the forming Lines is right, and the other curved.

ANGLE *Adjacent* } ſuch as have one Leg
Contiguous **ANGLES** } common to both
Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two right ones.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Geometry*] is the Angle which the Incident Line makes with the Perpendicular.

ANGLE *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is an Angle made by a Ray of Right falling on the Body, with any tangent Line of that Body which is next to the luminous Body.

External **ANGLES**, are the Angles of any right-lin'd Figure without it, when all the Sides are ſeverally produced or lengthened.

An Acute **ANGLE**, is that which is leſs than a right one, or contains leſs than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE of *Reflection*, is the Angle which the Reflected Line makes with the Perpendicular.

Internal **ANGLES**, all Angles made touching the Sides of any right-lined Figure within.

A Right **ANGLE**, is when one Right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, ſo as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An Obtuſe **ANGLE**, is greater than a Right-Angle, and conſiſts of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique **ANGLES**, are ſuch which are either Acute or Obtuſe, in Oppoſition to Right Angles.

Oppoſite or *Vertical* **ANGLES**, are thoſe that are made by two Right Lines croſſing each other, which only touch in the Angular Point.

A Solid **ANGLE**, is made by the meeting of three or more Plain Angles joining to a Point.

A Spherical **ANGLE**, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE *of the Circumference* [in *Fortification*] is the mixed Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An **ANGLE** *at the Circumference*, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE *of Longitude* [in *Aſtrology*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE *of Parallax* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE *of the Segment*, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE *of the Sun's Poſition*, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with any Arch of any other great Circle, which paſſes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE *of Refraction* [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle which the Refracted Ray makes with the Incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE *Refracted* [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle made by the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE *of the Interval of two Places* [in *Opticks*] is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to thoſe Places.

ANGLE *of the Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Faces of the Baſtion.

ANGLE *at the Center* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made in the midſt of the Polygon by two Angles proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles neareſt to the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the Complement of the Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle proceeding from the Interſection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE *of the Courtin* }
ANGLE *of the Flank* } [in *Fortification*] the Angle which is made by, or contained between, the Courtin and the Flank.

ANGLE *of the Counterſcarp* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterſcarp, which meet before the Middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE *diminiſhed* [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Face of the Baſtion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the exterior Figure* }
ANGLE *of the Polygon* } [in *Fortification*] is that which is made in the Center of the Baſtion, by the Meeting of the innermoſt Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE *Flanking* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the Meeting of the two Faces of the Baſtion.

ANGLE *Flanked inward* [in *Fortification*] is the Angle made in the Flanking-Line and the Courtin.

ANGLE *Flanking outward* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the Meeting of the two Raſant Lines of Defence, *i. e.* the two Faces of the Baſtion prolonged.

ANGLE *forming the Face* [in *Fortification*] is that which is compoſed of one Flank and one Demi-gorge.

ANGLE *of the Mote* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made before the Courtin, where it is interſected.

ANGLE *Re-entring* }
ANGLE *Rentrant* } [in *Fortification*] is an Angle that points towards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE *Saillant* }
ANGLE *Saliant* } [in *Fortification*] is an Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counterſcarp before the Point of a Baſtion; alſo called *Sortant* and *Nif*.

ANGLE *of the Shoulder, or Epaul* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Lines in the Face and Flank of the Baſtion.

ANGLE *of the Tenaille* }
ANGLE *Flanking outward* } [in *Fortification*] that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, *i. e.* the Faces of the two Baſtions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin.

ANGLE *of the Triangle* [in *Fortification*] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE *of the Eaſt* [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compaſs which the Ship ſails upon.

ANGLES *of a Battalion* [in *Military Affairs*] are ſuch as are made by the laſt Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in *Aſtrology*] are certain Houſes of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens, as the Horoſcope of the firſt Houſes is termed the Angle of the Eaſt.

To ANGLE [of Anȝel, *Sax.* a Hook, Angeln, *Teut.*] to fiſh with an Angle or Fiſhing-rod.

AN'GLESEY [Anȝleꞅ Ea, *i. e.* the Iſle of the *Engliſh*] ſo called when the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion of it; an Iſland lying in the *Iriſh Sea*, over-againſt *Caernarvon* in *North Wales*; formerly called Moneȝ by the *Saxons*, and *Mona* by the *Romans*.

AN'GLIA, that Part of the Iſland of *Great Britain* that is now called *England*.

AN'GLICISM [*Angliciſme*, F.] is the *Engliſh* Idiom, or Manner of Speech peculiar to *England*.

AN'GLICUS *Sudor*, the Sweating Sickneſs, or an epidemical Fever, in the Time of King *Henry* VII. L.

ANGUEL'LES [with *Falconers*] ſmall Worms caſt up by ſick Hawks.

AN'GUIFER }
ANGUI'TENENS } a Cluſter of Stars in the Heavens reſembling a Man holding a Serpent. L.

ANGUI'GENOUS [*ex anguibus genitus*] engendred or begotten of Serpents.

AN'GUISH [*Angoiſſe*, F. of *Angor*, L. Angſt, *Teut.* Anghſt, *Belg.*] exceſſive Pain and Grief; great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGUISHOUS, full of Anguiſh. *Chauc.*

AN'GULAR [*Angulaire*, F. of *Angularis*, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULARI'TY, an abounding in Nooks and Corners. L.

ANGULOS'ITY [*Anguloſis*, L.] the Quality of that which has ſeveral Angles.

ANGUST' [*Anguſtus*, L.] narrow.

ANHELA'TION, a Difficulty in fething one's Breath. L.

ANHELOT'E }
AN'LOTE } ſignifies, that every one ſhould pay his reſpective Part or Share, according to the Cuſtom of the Country. *O. L. T.*

ANHE'LUS [among *Phyſicians*] breathing ſhort, ſhort breathed. L.

ANI'ENTED [*aneanti*, F.] fruſtrated, made void.

ANIL'ITY [*Anilitas*, L.] the old Age of a Woman.

ANI'MA } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
ANIMATO } with Life and Spirit, and is of much the ſame Signification with *Vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA *Hepatis* [in *Chymiſtry*] Salt of Steel, eſteem'd as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy againſt its Diſtempers. *L.*

ANI'MABLE [*animabilis*, L.] which may have Life; capable of being animated.

ANIMADVER'SION, ſerious Conſideration or Obſerving; Correction; a Remark or Obſervation on a Book, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

ANIMADVER'SIVE, that is conſidering or reflecting.

To ANIMADVER'T [*animadvertere*, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a Thing, to take notice of, to remark, to obſerve.

AN'IMAL, *Adj.* [*animalis*, L.] living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, *the Animal Spirits*. L.

ANIMAL [among *Moraliſts*] is oppoſed to Rational.

ANIMAL, *Subſt.* a living Creature, any thing that has Life, Motion, and Senſe. *F.* of *L.*

ANIMAL *Faculty*, the Act by which a Man exerciſes Motion, Senſe, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reaſoning, *&c.*

ANIMAL'CULÆ, very ſmall Animals, ſcarcely diſcoverable by the naked Eye, ſuch as by the Help of Microſcopes have been diſcovered in ſeveral Fluids, as in Pepper-water, in human Seed, *&c.* *L.*

ANIMAL'ITY [*Animalitas*, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

A'NIMAL *Secretion* [among *Phyſicians*] that Separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To AN'IMATE [*animer*, F. *animare*, L.] to enliven or quicken; to hearten or encourage.

AN'IMATED *Mercury* [among *Chymiſts*] Quickſilver, which being impregnated with ſome ſubtile and ſpirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot, when mingled with Gold.

ANIMA'TED *Needle*, a Needle touched with a Loadſtone.

ANIMA'TION [among *Hermetick Philoſophers*] an imaginary Perfection of ſomething new brought into their Proceſs.

ANIMO'DAR [in *Aſtrology*] a Method of rectifying Nativities.

ANIMOS'ITY [*Animoſité*, F. *Animoſitas*, L.] Stomachfulneſs, Stoutneſs, Wilfulneſs; alſo Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

ANIMOS'ITIES, Quarrels, Contentions, Heart-burnings, *&c.*

AN'IMUS, the Mind, diſtinguiſhed from *Anima*, as expreſſing the Faculty of Reaſoning; whereas *Anima* is the Being in which that Faculty reſides. *L.*

ANI-SCALPTO'RES [*i. e.* the Arſe-ſcratchers, *L.*] a Pair of Muſcles ſo called from the Action which is performed by the Help of them.

AN'KRED [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are ſhap'd like the Flook of an Anchor.

AN'LACE, a Falchion or Sword, ſhap'd like a Scythe. *O.*

AN'NA } [הנה *H. i. e.* Gracious] a
ANN } Chriſtian Name of Women.

AN'NALIST [*Annaliſte*, F.] a Writer of Annals.

AN'NALS [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Paſſages or Events happening in a Kingdom or State from Year to Year.

AN'NAS [of הנה *H. i. e.* Gracious] a High-Prieſt of the *Jews*.

AN'NATS } Firſt Fruits paid out of ſpi-
ANNA'TES } ritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL', a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be uſed by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEAL'ING [from On ælan, *Sax.*] a ſtaining and baking of Glaſs, ſo that the Colour may go quite through it; alſo a Method of baking Tiles.

To ANNEX' [*annexer*, F. *annexum*, L.] to unite or join one thing to another.

ANNEXA'TION, a faſt knitting or binding; alſo uniting of Lands or Rents to the Crown.

ANNIEN'TED. See *Aniented*. *L. T.*

To ANNI'HILATE [*annihilare*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to deſtroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, a deſtroying or turning to nothing any created Being; all other Deſtructions being no more than Alterations or Changes of the Form, and not of the Matter. *L.*

ANNI *Nubiles*, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years. *L. T.*

ANNIVER'SARY [*anniverſaire*, F. of *anniverſarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time; done yearly at a certain Time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVER'SARY *Days*, ſolemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

AN ANNIVER'SARY, a yearly Obit, or Maſs, ſaid by a Popiſh Prieſt for a Perſon deceaſed.

ANNO DÓMINI [in the Year of our Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth. *L.*

ANNOMÆ'ANS, the Name of the thorough-paced *Arians* in the fourth Century, becauſe they held the Eſſence of the Son of God to be unlike that of the Father.

ANNOS'ITY [*Annoſitas*, L.] Agedneſs.

ANNOTA'TION [q. d. *notatio ad*] a noting or marking; alſo a Remark, Note, or Obſervation. *F.* of *L.*

To ANNOY' [*ennuyer*, F. *annoiare*, Ital.] to moleſt, to hurt, to prejudice, to endamage.

ANNOY'ANCE [from *Ennui*. F.] Prejudice, Damage, Injury, Nuiſance.

AN'NUA *Penſione*, a Writ formerly from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an annual penſion, due to him for one of his Chaplains.

ANNUA'LIA, a yearly Salary paid to a Prieſt for ſaying an anniverſary Maſs. *L.*

AN'NUAL [*annuel*, F. *annuus*, L.] of or belonging to a Year, yearly.

AN'NUAL *Leaves* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch as come up in the ſpring and periſh in the Winter.

ANNUEN'TES *Muſculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles of the tranſverſe Root of the Vertebra of the Back, ſo called, becauſe they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNU'ITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly Rent to be paid for Term of Life, or Years.

To ANNUL' [*annuller*, F.] to make void, to aboliſh, to repeal.

AN'NULAR *Cartilage* [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or Top of the Wind-pipe.

AN'NULAR *Proceſs* [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the Proceſs of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the Sides thereof.

AN'NULAR *Protuberance* [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

AN'NULARY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings; in the Form of a Ring.

AN'NULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms; it is alſo uſed as a Charge, and is underſtood to be a Ring of a Coat of Mail.

AN'NULETS [in *Architecture*] ſmall ſquare Parts turned about in the *Corinthian* Capital, under the Quarter Round.

To ANNU'MERATE [*annumerare*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNUME'RATION, a reckoning or accounting into the Number.

ANNUNCIA'TION, the Delivery of a Meſſage, *L.* It is peculiarly applied to *Lady-Day*, *March* the 25th, which is ſo called from the Angel's Meſſage to the Virgin *Mary* concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Years 63 and 81, of which there is a fooliſh Opinion, that thoſe Years have an Influence on Man's Life. They conſiſt of a Number of 9's; as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODYN'ES [*Anodynus*, L. of ἀ privative, and ὀδυνὴ Pain, *Gr.*] ſuch Remedies as alleviate or quite take away Pain.

ANO'MALISM [ἀνομάλισμος, Gr.] an Anomaly, or Irregularity. *Grammar.*

ANO'MALOUS [*anomale*, F. *anomalus*, L. of ἀνώμαλος, of ἀ privative, and ὁμαλὸς, equal, *Gr.*] that which is out of Rule; irregular, unequal, uneven.

ANOM'ALY [*Anomalie*, F. *Anomalia*, L. of ἀνωμαλία, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugation of Verbs, or Declenſion of Nouns, *&c. Gram.*

ANOMALY [in *Aſtrology*] an Inequality or Unlikeneſs in the Motions of the Planets.

ANOMALY *of the Planet*, *Mean or Equal* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is the *Area* contained under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The Mean ANOMALY *of the Sun or Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, between its mean Place and its *Apogée*.

The Mean ANOMALY *of the Centre* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Linea Apſidum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Centre.

The true ANOMALY *of the Centre*, is the ſame Arch of the Zodiack, bounded by the Line of the Centre.

ANOMALY *of the Orbit*, is the Arch or Diſtance of a Planet in its *Aphelion*.

ANOM'PHALOUS [of ἀ and ὀμφαλὸς a Navel, *Gr.*] without a Navel, as it is ſuppoſed our firſt Parents were created, not wanting Nouriſhment in the Womb that way.

ANON, by and by.

ANO'NYMAL } [*anonyme*. F. *anonymus*,
ANO'NYMOUS } L. ἀνώνυμος, Gr.] nameleſs, or without a Name.

ANO'NYMOUS *Spirit* [in *Chymiſtry*] a ſort of Spirit that may be ſeparated from Tar, and ſeveral ſorts of Wood.

AN'OREXY [*Anorexia*, L. of ἀ and ὄρεξις, Gr.] Want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat.

ANOIS'ANCE } [*Nuiſance*, F.] any Hurt
NOIS'ANCE } or Damage done to a
NUISANCE } publick Place, as a Highway, *&c.* or to any private, by Encroachments, or laying any thing that may cauſe Infection, *&c.* *L. T.*

AN'SÆ } [in *Aſtronomy*] are the various
AN'SES } Poſitions of the Ring of *Saturn*, which ſometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

AN'SELM [Hanſzhelm, *Teut.* a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

To ANSWER [Andſparian, *Sax.*] to reply to a Queſtion aſked; to ſolve a Propoſition or Queſtion in Arithmetick or Geometry, *&c.* by declaring what the Amount is; alſo to comply with, or fulfil the Expectation of a Perſon, to be proportionate.

An ANSWER [Anꝺꞅpeꞃe, *Sax.*] Reſponſe or Reply to a Queſtion; the Solution of a Mathematical Queſtion, an Ænigma, *&c.*

AN'SWERABLE, obliged to anſwer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the ſame Relation to.

ANT [Æmet, *Sax.* Ameyſʒ, *Teut.*] an Emet, a Piſmire, an Inſect.

ANTA'CIDA [q. d. *Anti acida*, L.] thoſe Things which deſtroy Acidity.

ANTA'GONIST [*Antagoniſte*, F. *Antagoniſta*. L. of *ἀνταγωνιστὴς* of *ἀντὶ* againſt and *ἀγωνίζομαι* to ſtrive, *Gr.*] one that ſtrives for the Maſtery againſt, or outvies another; an Adverſary; he that in Diſputation oppoſes another.

ANTA'GONIST [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of an oppoſite Situation, or contrary Quality.

To ANTA'GONIZE, to act the Part of an Opponent in arguing, to oppoſe, to contradict.

ANTAL'GICUS [of *ἀντὶ* and *ἄλγος*, Pain, *Gr.*] a Medecine that aſſwages Pain.

ANTANA'CLASIS [*ἀντανακλάσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word ſpoken in one Senſe is adaptly turned to another. *L.*

ANTANAGO'GE [*ἀνταναγωγὴ*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when, not being able to anſwer the Accuſation of the Adverſary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the ſame Crimes. *L.*

ANTAPHRODIT'ICKS, Medicines againſt the *French* Pox. *Gr.*

ANTAPHRODIS'IACK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. *Venus*] a Term given to Medicines that extinguiſh Venereal Deſires; alſo Antivenereal.

ANTAPO'DOSIS [*ἀνταπόδοσις* of *ἀντὶ*, *ἀπὸ* and *διδωμι*, Gr.] the Counterpart, or latter Clauſe of a Similitude, anſwering to the former. *Rhet.*

ANTAPOPLECT'ICK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀποπληκτικὸς*, Gr.] good againſt an Apoplexy.

ANTARCT'ICK [*antarctique*, F. *antarcticus*, L. of *ἀνταρκτικὸς*, of *ἀντι* againſt, or oppoſite to, and *ἀρκτικὸς* Northern, *Gr.*] as the Antarctick Pole, *i. e.* the South Pole, which is ſo called from its being diametrically oppoſite to the Arctick or Northern Pole.

ANTARCT'ICK *Circle* [in *Aſtronomy*] a leſſer Circle of the Earth or Heavens, deſcribed at 32 Degrees and half from the Antarctick Pole.

ANTARTHRIT'ICKS. See *Antiarthriticks.*

ANTASTHMAT'ICKS. See *Antiaſthmaticks.*

AN'TEACTS, paſt Acts.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, a walking before. *L.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS, foregoing. *L.*

ANTECE'DENCE [in *Aſtronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to the uſual Courſe or Order of the Signs in the Zodiack, as from Eaſt to Weſt.

ANTECE'DENT [*antecedens*, L.] foregoing, going before in Order of Time.

ANTECED'ENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative repeats or refers to.

ANTECE'DENT [in *Logick*] is the former Part of a categorical Syllogiſm.

ANTECE'DENT *Signs* [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch Signs and Cauſes as are obſerved before a Diſeaſe.

ANTECEDENT *of a Reaſon* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term or Quantity which the Mind conſiders firſt in comparing it with another; or the firſt Term of Compariſon in a Proportion.

ANTECES'SOR, a Goer before. *L.*

ANTECUR'SOR, a Fore-runner, a Scout. *L.*

An AN'TEDATE [*Antidate*, F.] an older Date than it ought to be.

To AN'TEDATE [*antidater*, F.] to date a Letter, *&c.* before the Time.

ANTEDILU'VIAN [*Antediluvianus*, L.] whatever was before *Noah*'s Flood.

ANTEDILU'VIANS, thoſe Generations or Perſons from *Adam* that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer, having wreathed Horns.

ANTEMERID'IAN [of *Ante* and *Meridianus*, L.] belonging to the Time before Noon, or Mid-day.

ANTEMET'ICKS [among *Phyſicians*] Medicines which ſtop vomiting.

AN'PENDEI'XIS [among *Phyſicians*] a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be uſed which appeared to be proper for a former Indication.

ANTEPAS'T [of *ante* and *paſtus*, L.] a Fore-taſte.

ANTEPENUL'TIMA [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable from the right Hand towards the left, which is formed to ſhew that the Streſs in Pronunciation lies on that Syllable, as in the Word *Generation*.

ANTEPILEP'TICKS [of *ἀντὶ* and *ἐπιληπτικος*, Gr.] Medicines againſt Convulſions.

To ANTEPO'NE [*anteponere*, L.] to ſet before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENTS [in *Logick*] are Things neceſſary to be known beforehand, for the better underſtanding the Predicaments.

ANTE'RIOR [*anterieur*, F.] that is before, the former. *L.*

ANTERIOR'ITY [*Anteriorité*, F.] Priority of Time.

AN'TES [in *Architecture*] ſquare Pilaſters, which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples.

ANTES'TATURE [in *Fortification*] a Traverſe, a ſmall Intrenchment made of Paliſadoes, or of Sacks filled with Earth. *F.*

To **ANTEVE'NE** [*Antevenire*, L.] to prevent, to come before.

ANTHE'LIA } [in *Anatomy*] the Protuberance of the Ear, or the
ANTHE'LIX } inward Brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMIN'THICKS. See *Antielminthicks*.

AN'THEM [*Antienne*, F. of *Anthema*, Ital. *q.* of ἀνθύμνος, Gr.] a Divine Song, ſung alternately by two oppoſite Choirs of Chorus's.

ANTHE'RÆ [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe little Knobs that grow on the Tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, called *Apices*. Gr.

ANTHOL'OGY [Ἀνθολογία, of ἄνθος a Flower, and λογία Speech, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Flowers; a choice Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHO'NIANS, an Inſtitution of Hermits, by St. *Anthony* of *Egypt*, *Anno* 324.

AN'THONY [of ἄνθος, *Gr.* a Flower] a proper Name of Men.

ANTHOS [Ἄνθος, Gr.] a Flower; but by way of Excellency appropriated to Roſemary Flowers.

ANTHRACO'SIS *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a ſcaly corroſive Ulcer in the Eye.

ANTHROPOL'OGY [Ἀνθρωπολογία, of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and λογία Speech, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of a Man, or Man's Body.

ANTHROPOME'TRIA [of ἄνθρωπος, a Man, and μετρέω, *Gr.* to meaſure] the conſidering of a Man anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHIT'ICAL, belonging to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMOR'PHITES [*Anthropomorphitæ*, L. Ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, of ἄνθρωπος a Man, and μορφὴ Form, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks that appeared in Egypt, *A. D.* 359, and were ſo called from their chief Tenet, *viz.* That God had bodily Shape.

ANTHRO'POPATHY [of ἀνθρωποπαθία, of ἄνθρωπος and παθὴ Paſſion, *Gr.*] a being endued with the Paſſions or Affections of Men.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI [*Anthropophages*, F. of Ἀνθρωποφάγος, of ἄνθρωπος and φαγῶ to eat, *Gr.*] Men-eaters, Savages, that eat Man's Fleſh.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY [of Ἄνθρωπος, a Man, and Σοφία, *Gr.* Wiſdom] the Knowledge of the Nature of Man.

ANTHUPNOT'ICKS. See *Antiphypnoticks*.

ANTHYPO'PHORA [Ἀνθυποφορά, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the Objections and Inſinuations that the Adverſary may make, are fairly anſwered.

ANTHYSTER'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑστερικὸς, *Gr.* Hyſterick] Medicines good againſt Fits of the Mother.

ANTI'ADES [Ἀντιάδες, Gr.] the Glandules and Kernels, commonly called the Almonds of the Ears; alſo an Inflammation in thoſe Parts.

ANTIAPHRODIT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. *Venus*] Medicines which allay Luſt.

ANTIARTHRIT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀρθριτικὸς, Gouty, *Gr.*] Medicines againſt the Gout.

ANTIASTHMAT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἀσθματικὸς, Aſthmatick, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt the *Aſthma*.

ANTIAXIO'MATISM [of ἀντὶ and ἀξίωμα, an Axiom, *Gr.*] that which is againſt any known Axiom.

ANTIBAC'CHIUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verſe that has the two firſt Syllables long and the third ſhort.

ANTICACHEC'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and καχεξία, *Gr.* Diſpoſition] Medicines which correct the ill Diſpoſition of the Blood.

ANTICAR'DIUM [ἀντικάρδιον, of ἀντὶ againſt, and καρδία the Heart, *Gr.*] the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

AN'TICHAMBER [*Antichambre*, F.] any outward Chamber which is next, or near the Bed-Chamber; an Apartment in a Houſe before the principal Chamber; a Withdrawing Room; a Lobby or outer Room of a large or noble Houſe, *&c.* where Servants, Strangers or Petitioners wait till the Lord, or Maſter of the Houſe is at leiſure to be ſpoken to.

ANTICHRE'SIS [ἀντίχρησις, Gr.] a Mortgage or Pawn left for the Uſe of the Creditor till the Debt is paid.

AN'TICHRIST [*Antichriſtus*, L. of ἀντίχριστος, of ἀντὶ againſt, and Χριστὸς Chriſt, *Gr.*] an Adverſary to Chriſt, a Seducer, who puts himſelf in the Room or Stead of Chriſt.

ANTICHRIS'TIAN [*Antichrétien*, F.] of or belonging to Antichriſt, oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

ANTICHRIS'TIANISM [*Antichriſtianiſme*, F.] the Principles or Practices of Antichriſt; Doctrines contrary to Chriſtianity.

To **ANTI'CIPATE** [*anticiper*, F. *anticipare*, L.] to do a Thing before the proper Time comes; to prevent.

ANTICIPA'TION, the Act of anticipating. *F.* of *L.*

AN'TICK [*antique*, F. of *antiquus*, L.] old, ancient.

An **AN'TICK** [*Une Antique*, F. a Buffoon, a Juggler.

AN'TICKS } ſeveral odd Figures or Shapes of Men,
ANTICK-WORK } Birds, Beaſts, *&c.* rudely formed one out of another, according to the Fancy of the Artiſt.

To dance the **ANTICKS**, to dance after an odd and ridiculous Manner, or in a ridiculous Dreſs, like a Jack-pudding.

ANTICHOLIC'A [of ἀντὶ and χολικὸς, the Cholick, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt the Cholick.

ANTICHRON'ISM [*Antichroniſmus*, *L.* of ἀντιχρονισμὸς, of ἀντι contrary, and χρόνος Time, *Gr.*] a falſe Chronology.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickneſs in Horſes.

ANTIDAC'TYLUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verſe contrary to a Dactyle, having the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANITES, Hereticks, falſely ſo called, becauſe they denied the *perpetual* Virginity of the Virgin *Mary*, *Anno* 396.

AN'TIDOTE [*Antidotus*, *L.* of ἀντίδοτος, Gr.] a Counter-poiſon.

ANTIDYSENTERICKS, Remedies againſt Dyſenteries, or the Bloody-Flux.

ANTIELMIN'THICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἕλμινθος a Worm, *Gr.*] ſuch Medicines as deſtroy Worms in Human Bodies.

ANTIEMET'ICKS [ἀντὶ and ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which ſtop vomiting.

AN'TIENTS [of a *Pariſh*] ſuch Perſons who have ſerved the ſeveral Offices of the Pariſhes they live in, and by common Practice are ſummoned, or called, upon all difficult Matters or publick Occaſions to adviſe with.

ANTIEPILEP'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἐπιληπτικὸς epileptical, *Gr.*] Medicines againſt the Falling Sickneſs.

ANTIEPILEP'TICK *Elixir* [in *Chymiſtry*] the Spirit of a Human Head, mix'd with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been diſſolved.

ANTIHEC'TICKS [of ἀντὶ and ἑκτικὸς, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Hectick Fever or Conſumption.

ANTIHEC'TICUM *Poterii* [among *Chymiſts*] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fix'd with Salt-petre.

ANTIPYPNOT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and ὑπνωτικὸς ſleepy, *Gr.*] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTIHYPOCHON'DRIACKS [of ἀντι ὑποχονδριακὸς, Hypochondriack, *Gr.*] Medicines againſt Melancholy.

ANTILOE'MICA [of ἀντὶ and λοιμικὸς, Gr.] Medicines againſt the Plague.

ANTILO'GARITHM [of ἀντὶ and λογαριθμὸς, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTIL'OGY *Antilogia*, *L.* of ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Paſſages in an Author.

ANTILOPE. See *Antelope*.

ANTIL'OQUIST [*antiloquus*, *L.*] one who gainſays, oppoſes, or contradicts.

ANTIME'TRICAL [of ἀντὶ and μετρικὸς, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verſe or Metre.

ANTIMERI'A [ἀντιμερία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when one Part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE [ἀντιμεταβολὴ, of ἀντὶ, μετὰ, and βάλλω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONAR'CHIAL } [of ἀντὶ and
ANTIMONAR'CHICAL } μοναρχικὸς,
Gr. Monarchical] that is againſt Monarchy or Kingly Government.

AN'TIMONY [*Antimonie*, F. *Antimonium*, *L.*] a Mineral Subſtance of a metalline Nature, conſiſting of a ſort of ſulphurous and metallick Subſtance, having all the ſeeming Characters of a real Metal except Malleability, ſo that it is called a *Semi-Metal*.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Diaphoreticum* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Medicine made of one Part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Medicamentum* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMO'NIUM *Reſuſcitatum* [among *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal Armoniac, ſublimed three times together.

ANTINEPHRIT'ICKS of ἀντὶ and νεφριτικὸς, Gr.] Medicines againſt Diſtempers of the Reins.

ANTINO'MIANS [of ἀντινομία, of ἀντὶ againſt, and νόμος the Law, *Gr.*] a *German* Sect in the ſeventeenth Century, who held the keeping of *Moſes*'s Law to be unprofitable under the Goſpel, and that Children are born without Sin, and that good Works do not further, nor Evil hinder, but that Faith alone is ſufficient for Salvation.

ANTINOMA'SIA [ἀντινομασία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where an Appellative is uſed for a proper Name.

AN'TINOMY [ἀντινομία, Gr.] a Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTIPÆDOBAP'TISTS [of ἀντιπαίδων, and βαπτιςὴς, Gr.] thoſe who are againſt baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAG'MENTS [in *Architecture*] the garniſhing of Poſts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASI'ASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby one granting ſomething to his Adverſary, does thereby turn it to deny more ſtrongly. *Gr.* of *L.*

ANTIPARAST'ASIS [of ἀντιπαραςάσις, of ἀντὶ, παρὰ, and ἵςημι, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the one grants what the Adverſary ſays, but denies his Inference. *L.*

ANTIPARALYTICK [of ἀντὶ and παραλυτικὸς, Palſical, *Gr.*] good againſt the Palſy.

ANTIPA'SIS [among *Phyſicians*] the ſame with Revolution.

ANTIPA'TER [of ἀντὶ againſt, and πατὴρ a Father, *Gr. i. e.* inſtead of, or againſt a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTIPATHET'ICAL, of Antipathy.

ANTIP'ATHY [*Antipathie*, F. *Antipathia*, *L.* of ἀντιπαθεια, of ἀντὶ againſt, and παθος Affection, *Gr.*] a Contrariety of natural Qualities betwixt ſome Creatures and Things; a natural Averſion.

ANTIPATHY [in *Phyſick*] a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body or Medicines; a loathing or abhoring of any thing without a juſt Cauſe.

ANTIPERISTAL'TICK [of ἀντι, περὶ, and ϛαλτικὸς, Gr.] as the *Antiperiſtaltick Motion of the Guts*, is the Worm-like, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted; by which the Excrements are carried upwards, inſtead of downwards.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS [of ἀντιπερίϛασις, of ἀντὶ, περὶ, and ἵϛημι, Gr.] the Action of two oppoſite Qualities, whereby the oppoſed becomes heightened; according to the *Peripateticks*, is a certain Invigoration of any Quality, by its being environed and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth, by the Repulſion of of external Cold.

ANTIPHAR'MACUM [of ἀντὶ and φαρμάκον, a Medicine, *Gr.*] a Remedy againſt Poiſon, or any Diſeaſe. *L.*

AN'TIPHONE [*Antiphona*, *E.* of αντιφώνα, Gr.] the Anſwer made by one Choir to another, when the Pſalm or Anthem is ſung between two.

ANTIPHON'ERE, a Book of Anthems. *Chauc.*

ANTIPH'RASIS [*Antiphraſe*, F. of ἀντίφρασις, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its original Senſe.

ANTIPHTHIS'ICA [of ἀντὶ and φθισικὸς, Phthiſical, *Gr.*] Medicines againſt the Phthiſick or Conſumption.

ANTIPLEURIT'ICUM [of ἀντι and πλευρῖτις, Gr.] a Medicine againſt the Pleuriſy. *L.*

ANTIPODA'GRICA [of ἀντὶ and ποδαγρικὸς, Gouty, *Gr.*] Medicines againſt the Gout.

ANTIP'ODES [of ἀντὶ and πȣ̃ς, Gr.] a Foot] ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically oppoſite one to the other. Pope *Gregory* excommunicated all ſuch as believed the *Antipodes*.

ANTIPODI'A [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which one Foot is changed for another, if both be of equal Meaſure.

AN'TIPOPE [of ἀντὶ and *Pope*] a falſe Pope, choſen by a particular Faction, againſt one duly elected.

ANTIP'TOSIS [ἀντίπτωσις, of ἀντι against or for, and πτῶσις a Caſe, *Gr.*] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as Acids do.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Quartanarius*, L.] a Remedy againſt a Quartan Ague.

ANTIQUARY [*Antiquaire*, F. of *Antiquarius*, *L.*] one that is well ſkill'd in, or applies himſelf to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals and Coins, in order to the Explanation of the Motto's upon Medals, the Inſcriptions upon Statues, *&c.* to attain a Knowledge of the Cuſtoms, Laws, and Religion of ancient Times.

To AN'TIQUATE [*antiquare*, *L.*] to aboliſh, repeal, make void.

ANTIQUATED [*Antiquatus*, *L.*] grown out of Date or Uſe.

ANTIQUA'TION, an abrogating, or leaving off the Uſe of. *L.*

ANTI'QUE *Work*. See *Antick*.

ANTIQU'ITY [*Antiquité*, F. of *Antiquitas*, *L.*] Ancientneſs; the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATA'RIANS, a Sect who deny the Holineſs of the Sabbath.

ANTIS'CII [ἀντισκιοὶ, Gr.] People who live in two Places oppoſite one to the other; the one on the North and the other on the South-ſide of the *Æquator*, ſo that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly oppoſite to the other. *Geogr.*

ANTIS'CIONS [in *Aſtrology*] certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, anſwering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUT'ICKS [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Scorbutum*, *L.* the Scurvy] Remedies againſt the Scurvy,

ANTISIG'MA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verſes is to be changed.

ANTISO'PHIST [*Antiſophiſtes*, *L.* of ἀντισοφιϛὴς, of ἀντὶ againſt, and σοφιϛὴς a Sophiſter, *Gr.*] a Counter-Sophiſter, one that diſputes on the contrary Part.

ANTISPASMOD'ICKS [*Antiſpaſmodica*, *L.*] of ἀντι againſt, and σπασμὸς the Cramp, *Gr.*] Remedies againſt Cramps and Convulſions.

ANTISPAST'ICKS [of ἀντὶ and σπαϛικὸς, Gr.] Remedies that divert Diſtempers to other Parts.

ANTISPAS'TUS [ἀντίσπαϛος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe, having the firſt Syllable ſhort, the ſecond and third long, and the fourth ſhort. *Gram.*

ANTISTOI'CHON [ἀντίϛοιχον, of ἀντὶ againſt, and ϛοιχεῖον a Rudiment, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, when one Letter is put for another, as *Promuſcis* for *Proboſcis*.

ANTIS'TROPHE [ἀντιϛροφὴ of ἀντὶ and ϛρέφω to turn, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Change is made between two Things that depend one on another; as *the Servant of the Maſter, and the Maſter of the Servant.*

ANTITAC'TES, a Sect of Hereticks, who taught that Sin rather deſerved Reward than Puniſhment.

ANTITHE'NAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcle that extends the Thumb. *Gr.*

ANTI'THESIS [ἀντίθεσις, Gr] a ſetting one thing againſt another; Oppoſition.

ANTI'THESIS [with *Rhetoricians*] a ſort of Flouriſh, when Contraries are ingen-ouſly oppoſed to Contraries in the ſame Period or Sentence, ſo that the Excellency of the one, and the Inferiorneſs or Evil of the other may appear, as, *He gain'd by loſing*, and *by falling roſe.*

ANTITHETS' [ἀντιθετὰ, Gr.] Oppoſites, Contraries.

ANTITRA'GUS [in *Anatomy*] the outward Part of the Ear, oppoſite to the *Tragus*.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, ſuch as deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Perſons in the Godhead.

AN'TITYPE [*Antitypum*, *L.* of ἀντίτυπον, Gr.] that which anſwers, or is prefigured by a Type; as the *Paſchal Lamb* was a *Type*, to which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTIVENE'REAL *Medicines* [of ἀντὶ, Gr. and *Venereus*, of *Venus*, *L.*] ſuch as are good againſt the *French Pox*.

ANT'LERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

AN'TOCOW, a Swelling in the Breaſt of a Horſe.

ANTOE'CI } [of ἀντὶ againſt, and οἰκέω, Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants
ANTIOE'CI } of the Earth, who live under the ſame *Meridian*, but oppoſite Parallels.

ANTONOMA'SIA [*Antonomaſe*, F. ἀντονομασία, of ἀντὶ inſtead of, and ὀνομάζω to name, *Gr.*] a Trope in *Rhetorick*, when the proper Name of one Thing is apply'd to ſeveral others; as when we call any voluptuous Perſon a *Sardanapalus*, or when inſtead of a proper Name we uſe a common one; as when for *Cicero* we ſay *Orator*, for *Ariſtotle*, the *Philoſopher*, &c. *Lat.*

ANTONOMAS'TICALLY, by the Figure *Antonomaſia*.

AN'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach. *L.*

AN'VIL [Anpilt, *Sax.*] a Tool on which Smiths hammer their Work.

A'NUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Inteſtinum Rectum*; alſo a Cavity in the Brain, which ariſes from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. *L.*

AN'WEALD [Anpealð, *Sax.* of **Antwald**, a Patron or Defender, *Teut.*] Authority.

AN'WICK } [Ealnpic, of the River **Aln**, and **Wic**, *Sax.* a Haven] a
ALN'WICK } Borough and principal Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcolm* III. Kings of *Scotland*.

ANXI'ETY [*Anxieté*, F. of *Anxietas*, *L.*] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXIF'EROUS [*anxifer*, *L.*] bringing or cauſing Anxiety.

ANX'IOUS [*Anxius*, *L.*] careful, doubtful, ſad, ſorrowful, thoughtful.

ANY [Anig, *Sax.* **Einige**, *L. S.*] *Adj.*

AO'NIAN *Mount*, the Hill *Parnaſſus* in *Bœotia*, the Reſidence of the Muſes.

AO'RIST [ἀόριϛος, Gr.] indefinitive, two Tenſes in the *Greek* which denote Time indefinitely, done lately, or long ago, or likely to be done.

AOR'TA [of αἴρω to lift up, or becauſe it receiveth the Air, *Gr.*] a Veſſel or little Cheſt, whence it is transferr'd to the great Artery.

AOR'TA [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which proceeds from the Left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the ſame Uſe and Figure, as the ſemilunary Valves in the pulmonary Artery.

APA'CE [of A and Pace] faſt, quick.

A'PAGMA [ἄπαγμα, Gr.] the thruſting of a Bone, or other Part, out of its proper Place. *Surgery.*

APOGO'GICAL *Demonſtration* [in *Logick*] is ſuch as does not prove a Thing directly, but ſhews the Abſurdity which ariſes from denying it.

APAID, paid. *Chauc.*

APAIR, to impair. *Chauc.*

APART' [*Aparté*, F. q. d. *A parte*, *L.*] aſide, ſeparate.

APART'MENT [*Apartment*, F.] that Part of a large Houſe, where one or more Perſons lodge ſeparately by themſelves.

A'PATHY [*Apathie*, F. of *Apathia*, *L.* of ἀπάθεια, Gr.] a Freeneſs from all Paſſion, an Inſenſibility of Pain; Indolency.

APAU'ME [in *Heraldry*] an Hand opened with a full Palm appearing, and the Thumb and Fingers extended.

An APE [Apa, *Sax.* **Ape**, *L. S.*] a Monkey.

APEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of the *Penis* lying bare, either by Diſtemper or Circumciſion: For which laſt Reaſon, a *Jew* or circumciſed Perſon is ſo called. *L.*

APELLI'TÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, ſo called from their Head *Apelles*, who taught that *Chriſt*'s Body was only an Elementary Compoſition, which he again left in the World at his Aſcenſion into Heaven: That there is a good and bad Principle: That the Prophets contradicted each other; and that there is no Reſurrection of the Dead, *Anno* 178.

APEP'SY [*Apepſia*, L. ἀπεψία, Gr.] a bad Digeſtion, or Sourneſs in the Stomach.

APE'RIENS *Palpebram Rectus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle, ſo called from its Uſe, is to open the Eyebrow.

APE'RIENT *Medicines* [in *Phyſick*] ſuch as are of an opening Quality.

APER'TIO *Portarum* [among *Aſtrologers*] ſignifies ſome great and manifeſt Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

AP'ERTURE [*Apertura*, *L.*] an Opening.

AP'ERTURA *Tabularum*, the breaking open a laſt Will and Teſtament. *L. L. T.*

APERTU′RA *Feudi*, the Loſs of a Feudal Tenure, by Default of Iſſue to him to whom the Feu or Fee was firſt granted. *L. T.*

A′PERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object-Glaſs of a Teleſcope, *&c.* through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

APERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

APERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, ſuch as Doors, Windows, Stair Caſes, *&c.*

APET′ALOUS [of *A* and *Petalum*, *L.* of πέταλον, Gr. a Flower Leaf] without Flower Leaves.

APETALOUS *Flowers* or *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as want the fine coloured Leaves called the *Petala.*

A′PEX [in *Geometry*] is uſed to ſignify the Angular Point of a Cone or any ſuch-like Figure.

APHÆ′RESIS [ἀφαίρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, which takes away a Letter or Syllable from the Beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit.*

APHE′LION }
APHE′LIUM } [of ἀπὸ and ἥλιος, Gr. the Sun] that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the fartheſt diſtant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Aſtron.*

APHE′TA [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet taken to be the Giver of Life in a Nativity.

APHET′ICAL, belonging to *Apheta.*

APHILANTHROP′IA [of ἀ and φιλανθρωπία, the Love or Delight in Mankind, or their Converſation, *Gr.*] the firſt Approaches of Melancholy, when Perſons begin to diſlike Company and Converſation.

A′PHONY [*Aphonia*, *L.* of ἀφωνία and ἀ privative, and φωνὴ a Voice, *Gr.*] a Want of Voice.

APHORIS′TICAL, belonging to an

A′PHORISM [*Aphoriſme*, F. of *Aphoriſmus*, *L.* of ἀφορισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort ſelect Sentence, briefly expreſſing the Properties of a thing, and experienced for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODIS′IA [of Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. *Venus*] Venereal Intercourſes of both Sexes.

APHRODIS′IA *Phrenitis*, a mad and violent Love-Paſſion in Maids.

APHRODIS′IACKS [of ἀφροδισιακὸς, Gr.] Things which incite Luſt or Venery.

APHRODISI′ACAL, of *Venus*, or Love.

APH′THÆ, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth; as alſo about the Ventricle and Guts in Infants, *&c.* the Thruſh. *L.*

A′PIARY [*Apiarum*, *L.*] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee-hives.

AP′ICES *of a Flower* [in *Botany*] Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina*, in the Middle of the Flower. *L.*

A′PLANES [ἀπλανὴς, Gr. *i. e.* not wandering] the fixed Stars ſo called, in oppoſition to the Planets: Alſo the Spheres themſelves in which they are placed.

APONE′A [ἀπνοεία, of ἀ privative, and πνέω to breathe, *Gr.*] want of Breath, an entire Suppreſſion of Breathing, or at leaſt as to Senſe, as it happens to Perſons in a Swoon. *L.*

APOC′ALYPSE [*Apocalypſis*, *L.* ἀποκάλυψις, Gr.] a Revelation or Viſion; particularly, the Revelation of St. *John.* Gr.

APOCALYP′TICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Viſion or Revelation.

APOCATHAR′SIS [among *Phyſicians*] a purging and thickening of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of hard Conſiſtence.

APOCLAS′M [in *Surgery*] the breaking off any Part of the Body. *Gr.*

APO′COPE [ἀποκοπὴ, of ἀπο and κόπτω to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the laſt Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRIS′ARY [*Apocriſiarius*, *L.* of ἀποκρισιάριος, of ἀποκρίνομαι to anſwer, *Gr.*] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of *Conſtantinople*; a Surrogate, Commiſſary, or Chancellor to a Biſhop.

APO′CRISIS }
APOCRIS′IA } [ἀπόκρισις, Gr.] an Ejection, or voiding Superfluities out of the Body. *P. T.*

APOCRUST′ICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. *Gr.*

APO′CRYPHA [*Apocryphe*, *L.* of ἀπὸ and κρύπτω to hide, *Gr.*] certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not received into the Canon of the Holy Writ.

APO′CRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful. *Gr.*

APO′CALISM [in *Phyſick*] the inſpiſſated Juice of Vegetables. *Gr.*

APODACRIT′ICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. *Gr.*

APODIC′TICAL }
APODIC′TICK } *Arguments*, or *Syllogiſms*, ſuch as are eaſy to be ſhewn or made appear. *Gr.*

APODIOX′IS [ἀποδιόξις, Gr.] an expelling or driving.

APODIOXIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as abſurd. *Gr.*

APODIXIS [ἀπόδειξις, of ἀποδείκνυμι to demonſtrate, *Gr.*] a plain Proof, or evident Demonſtration.

APO′DOSIS [ἀπόδοσις, of ἀπὸ and δίδωμι to reſtore, *Gr.*] a recompenſing or giving again.

APO′DOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is called *Reddition*, which is the Application or latter part of a Similitude.

APOGE′E ἀπογαῖον, of ἀπὸ from, and γῆ, Gr. the Earth] is that Point of the Orbit, either of the Sun, or any of the Planets, which is fartheſt from the Earth. *Aſtron.*

The mean APOGE'E *of the Epicycle* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a right Line, drawn from its Centre to the Centre of the Equant.

APOGE'E *of the Equant* [in *Aſtronomy*] the furtheſt Diſtance from the Earth.

APO'GRAPHON [ἀπογράφον, of ἀπὸ and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Copy drawn or written after another; a Draught, a Pattern.

APOLEP'SIA [*Apolepſis, L.* ἀπόληψις, Gr.] a receiving or recovering; an intercepting or preventing.

APOLEP'SY [with *Phyſicians*] the intercepting of Blood or animal Spirits.

APOLINA'RIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who aſſerted, That our Saviour, at his Incarnation, aſſumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word ſupplied the Place of a human Spirit.

APOL'LO, a famous God among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statues.

APOL'LYON [ἀπολλύων, of ἀπὸ and ὀλλύω to deſtroy, *i. e.* the Deſtroyer, *Gr.*] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGET'ICAL } [*Apologetique,* F.
APOLOGE'TICK } *Apologeticus,* L. of ἀπολογετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Apology or Excuſe.

APOL'OGIST } [*Apologiſte,* F.] one that
APOL'OGER } makes an Apology.

To APOL'OGIZE [*Apologizare, L.* of ἀπολογιζόμαι, Gr.] to make one's Defence, to excuſe.

APOL'OGUE [*Apologus, L.* of ἀπόλογος, of ἀπολέγω, to utter, Gr.] a moral Tale or inſtructive Fable, ſuch as *Æſop*'s.

AP'OLOGY [*Apologie,* F. *Apologia, L.* of ἀπολογία, ἀπολογέω to reject, or not admit, *Gr.*] a Defence or Excuſe; a juſtifying Anſwer.

APOLU'SIS [among *Phyſicians*] the Excluſion of any thing; as of the Birth, the Fæces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any Part of the Whole is weakened. *Gr.*

APOMECO'METRY [of ἀπὸ and μετρέω, to meaſure, *Gr.*] the meaſuring of Things at a Diſtance.

APONEU'ROSIS [in *Anatomy*] is the ſpreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon out in breadth. *Gr.*

APO'PHASIS [ἀπόφασις, of ἀποφαίνω, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby an Orator ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate.

APOPHO'RETA [ἀποφόρητον, of ἀποφορεῖν to bear away, *Gr.*] Gifts or Preſents made anciently at certain Feſtivals, to be carried away by the Gueſts.

APOPHLEG'MATISMS [*Apophlegmatiſmus,* L. of ἀποφλεγματισμὸς, of ἀποφλεγματίζω, to purge phlegm out of the Head, *Gr.*] Medicines, which by the Mouth or Noſe purge the Head of cold phlegmatick Humours.

APOPH'THEGM [*Apophthegme,* F. *Apophthegma,* L. of ἀπόφθεγμα, of ἀπο and φθέγομαι to pronounce, *Gr.*] a ſhort, pretty, and inſtructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Perſon.

APOPH'THORA [ἀποφθορὰ, Gr.] the bringing forth a Child putrified in the Womb, an Abortion or untimely Birth.

APO'PHYSIS ἀπόφυσις, of ἀπὸ and φύσις Nature, *Gr.*] a Protuberance, moſt commonly at the End of the Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone jutting out above its Surface. *Anat.*

APOPLECT'ICAL } [*apoplectique,* F. of
APOPLEC'TICK } *apoplecticus,* L.] belonging to, or ſubject to an Apoplexy; or good againſt the Apoplexy.

AP'OPLEXY [*Apoplexie,* F. *Apoplexia,* L. of ἀποπληξία of ἀπὸ and πλήσσω to ſmite or ſtrike, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe that ſuddenly ſurprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Senſe and Motion.

A'PORE } [ἄπρον, Gr.] Doubting,
APO'RIME } Perplexity: A Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a ſtand what to do.

APORRHE'A'S [among *Philoſophers*] are Vapours and ſulphurous Effluviums, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'E } [of ἀποῤῥέω, Gr. to flow
APORRHO'EA } down] a flowing down, or iſſuing from.

APORRHO'EA [in *Phyſick*] a ſteaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHO'EA [in *Aſtrology*] is when the Moon ſeparates from one Planet, and applies to another.

APOSCEPARNIS'MUS [in *Surgery*] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Skull, when ſome Part of it is plainly raiſed. *L.*

APOSIO'PESIS [ἀποσιώπησις, of ἀπὸ and σιώπη Silence, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Perſon in a Paſſion breaks off a Diſcourſe, yet ſo that it may be underſtood what he means.

APOSPAS'MATA [ἀποσπάσματα, of ἀπὸ and σπάω to pluck, *Gr.*] Avulſions; a drawing of one Part fram another, which naturally ſtuck to it. *Surg.*

APOS'TA, a Creature in *America*, ſo great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

APOS'TASY [*Apoſtaſie,* F. *Apoſtaſia,* L. of ἀποςασία of ἀφίςαμαι to depart, *Gr.*] a revolting, or falling away from the True Religion.

APOS'TASIS [among *Anatomiſts*] an Abſceſs; it is alſo uſed by *Hippocrates* for ſuch Fracture of the Bones where ſome Parts break off.

APOSTA'RE *Leges*, or APOSTATA'RE *Leges* wilfully to tranſgreſs or break the Law. *O. L.*

APOSTA'TA *capiendo*, a Writ for the taking up one who having entered into, and profeſſed ſome Order of Religion, forſakes it, leaves his Houſe, and wanders about the Country.

APOSTA'TE [*Apoſtat*, F. *Apoſtata*, L. Ἀποστάτης, Gr.] one that renounces the true Religion; a Backſlider, a Renegado.

To APOS'TATIZE [*apoſtaſier*, F. *apoſtatare*, L. of ἀποστατέω, Gr.] to renounce the true Religion. *Gr.*

APOSTE'MA or APOSTE'ME [ἀπόστημα, of ἀφίσταμαι to depart, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling, cauſed by corrupt Humours gathered from any Part of the Body, commonly called an Impoſture or Abſceſs.

APOS'TLE [*Apoſtre*, F. *Apoſtolus*, L. of ἀπόστολος, of ἀποστέλλω, to ſend on a Meſſage, *&c.* Gr.] in general ſignifies a Meſſenger, a Perſon ſent upon ſome ſpecial Errand, for the Diſcharge of ſome peculiar Affair of him that ſent him; but is more particularly applied to the Diſciples whom our Saviour ſent to preach the Goſpel to all Nations.

APOS'TOLATE or APOS'TLESHIP [*Apoſtolat*, F. *Apoſtolatus*, L.] the Dignity, Miniſtry, or Office of an Apoſtle.

APOSTO'LIANS, *Apoſtolicks*, or *Apoſtolici*, Hereticks of the ſecond Century, who taught that it is ſinful to poſſeſs any Goods but in common, and pretended to other Apoſtolick Gifts; alſo a Sect in the twelfth Century, who condemned Marriage, rejected Baptiſm, *&c.*

APOSTOL'ICK or APOSTOL'ICAL [*Apoſtolique*, F. of *apoſtolicus*, L. ἀποστολικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apoſtles.

APOSTOLO'RUM *Unguentum*, an Ointment ſo named, becauſe compoſed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of the Apoſtles.

APOS'TROPHE [Ἀποστροφὴ, of ἀποστρέφω, to turn away from, *Gr.*] a Digreſſion; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which Things animate or inanimate, Perſons preſent or abſent, are addreſſed or appealed to, as if they were ſenſible and preſent. *F.*

APOS'TROPHE [in *Grammar*] is an Accent or Mark, ſhewing that there is a Vowel cut off, expreſſed thus (') and ſet at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain'* for *Aiſne*.

APO'THECARY [*Apothecaire*, F. *Apothecarius*, L. of Ἀποθήκη, of ἀπὸ and τιθήμι, Gr. to mix with or add to, becauſe of their compounding Things together for Medicine] one that keeps a phyſical Shop, prepares and ſells all manner of Medicines, *&c.*

APOTHEGM. See *Apophthegm*.

APOTHE'OSIS [*Apotheoſe*, F. of Ἀποθέωσις, of ἀποθέω, to reckon or place among the Number of the Gods, *Gr.*] a Conſecration, or ſolemn enrolling of great Men deceaſed, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practiſed by the *Romans*, firſt begun by *Auguſtus* for *Julius Cæſar*. After the Ceremony was finiſh'd, the deified Emperor was worſhipped as a God, and with as much Veneration as any of the reſt of the Gods; ſo that *Minutius Felix* ſays, that a Perſon might more ſafely ſwear falſly by *Jupiter* himſelf, than by the *Genius* of the deified Emperor; and was continued in Chriſtian *Rome* by the Pope, by the Name of a Canonization.

APO'TOME [*Apotomia*, L. of ἀποτομία, of ἀποτέμνω to cut off, *Gr.*] a cutting away.

APO'TOME [in *Muſick*] the Difference between the greater and leſſer *Semitone*.

APO'TOME [in *Mathematicks*] is an irrational Remainder or Reſidual, when from a rational Line a Part is cut off, which is only commenſurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZE'M [*Apozeme*, F. *Apozema*, L. of ἀπόζημα, of ἀποζέω, to decoct, *Gr.*] a medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, Barks, *&c.*

To APPALL' [*appalir*] to daunt, aſtoniſh, diſcourage. *Spenc.*

APPA'LID, grown pale. *Chauc.*

APPARA'TUS, *Major* and *Minor* [among *Lithotomiſts*] the greater and leſſer Preparation, being two particular Methods uſed in cutting for the Stone.

APPARA'TUS [in *Mechanicks*, or *Experimental Philoſophy*] the Fitneſs of the Inſtrument to perform certain Things with.

APPAR'EL [*Appareil*, F.] Cloathing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAR'EL [in *Sea Affairs*] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAR'EL [in *Surgery*] Furniture for dreſſing a Wound.

To APPAREL [*appareiller*, F.] to dreſs, to clothe, *&c.*

APPAR'ELMENT or APPAR'LEMENT Reſemblance; as Apparlement of War. *F. L. T.*

APPA'RENT [*apparens*, L.] that plainly appears, certain, evident, manifeſt, plain, viſible. *F.*

APPA'RENT *Place of an Object* [in *Opticks*] is that in which it appears through one or more Glaſſes.

APPA'RENT *Place of a Planet or Star* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye through the Center of the Star, *&c.*

APPARI'TION, the appearing of a Spirit; a Ghoſt or Viſion. *F.* of *L.*

APPAR'ITOR or APPAR'ITOUR [*Appariteur*, F.] one that ſummoneth Offenders, and ſerves the Proceſs, in a Spiritual Court; alſo an Officer in the Univerſities. *L.*

APPART'MENT [*Appartement*, F] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

APPARU'RA, *Furniture.* *O. L.*

To APPAY' [*appagare*, Ital. or of *ad* and *pay*] to pay to.

APPEAL' [*Appel*, F. of *Appellatio*, L.] a removing of a Cauſe, from one, or an inferior Judge or Court, to another, or ſuperior one.

APPEAL *of Mayhem* [*Law Term*] an accuſing one who has maim'd another.

APPEAL *of wrong Impriſonment*, is an Action of wrong Impriſonment.

To APPEAL' [*appeller*, F. of *appellare*, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR' [*apparier*, F. *apparere*, L.] to be in Sight, to ſhew one's ſelf; to make a Figure or Shew; to ſeem or look.

APPEAR'ANCE, the external Aſpect, or Surface of a Thing, or that which ſtrikes the Senſe of Sight, *&c.* or the Imagination; which nevertheleſs, according to the Diſtance, Situation, or other Accident, may convey to the Conception ſomething very much differing from what it in reality is.

APPEAR'ANCE [in *Law*] the Defendant's engaging to anſwer an Action entered againſt him.

To APPEASE' [*appaiſer*, F.] to allay, aſſwage, pacify, to ſuppreſs, to claim.

APPEL'LANT [*Appellant*, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. *L. T.*

APPELLA'TION, a calling or naming any thing by a particular Name; alſo a Name, a Term or Title. *L.*

APPEL'LATIVE, or *Noun Appellative*, [*Appellativum*, L.] a Name common to many, and oppoſed to Proper, as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, &c. *F.*

APPELLE'E [*Law Term*] one that is appealed againſt, or accuſed.

APPEL'LANT } [in *Law*] one who having
APPELLOU'R } confeſſed a Crime, appeals, *i. e.* accuſes others that were his Accomplices.

To APPEND' [*Appendere*, L.] to hang up, to, or upon a Thing.

APPEN'DAGE [of *Appendere*, L.] any thing that being conſidered as leſs principal, is added together.

APPEND'ANT [*Appendens*, L.] a Thing that by Preſcription depends on, or belongs to another that is principal.

APPENDIC'ULA *Vermiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the *Inteſtinum Cæcum*, or blind Gut, becauſe in ſome Creatures it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDI'TIA, the Appendages or Appurtenances to an Eſtate. *O. L.*

APPENDIX [*Appendice*, F.] a Supplement to a Treatiſe, by way of Addition or Illuſtration; any thing that is added by itſelf to another. *L.*

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the ſame with *Epiphyſis*.

APPEN'NAGE } [*Appendage*, F.] the
APPAN'AGE } Portion which a Sovereign Prince gives to his younger Children.

APPEN'SA [with *Phyſicians*] *Amulets* or Things hanging about the Necks of diſeaſed Perſons, to free them from ſome particular Diſtemper, as a dried Toad to ſtop Bleeding, *&c.* *L.*

To APPERTA'IN [*appartenir*, F.] to belong to, to have a Dependance upon. *L.*

APPER'TINANCES } [q. d. *Pertinentia*
APPUR'TINANCES } *ad*, L.] Things belonging to another Thing that is more principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains, *&c.* to a Houſe. *L. T.*

AP'PETENCY [*Appetentia*, L.] earneſt Deſire, great Inclination.

AP'PETIBLE [*Appetibilis*, L.] deſirable, worthy to be deſired.

APPETI'TE [*Appetit*, F. *Appetitus*, L.] any natural Inclination; the Affection of the Mind, by which we are incited to any thing; inordinate Deſire, Luſt; the Deſire of Nouriſhment, Stomach to Victuals.

AP'PETITIVE, belonging to the Appetite or Deſire. *F.*

APPETI'TUS *Caninus*, a Dog-like or ravenous Appetite. *L.*

To APPLAUD' [*Applaudir*, F. of *applaudere*, L.] to commend highly, to approve well of what is done.

APPLAU'SE [*Applaudiſſement*, F. of *Applauſus*, L.] a clapping of Hands, in token of Joy or Congratulation; great Commendation, public Praiſe.

AP'PLE [Æpple, *Sax.*] all ſorts of round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs.

AP'PLEBY [called by the *Romans Aballaba*] a Town in *Weſtmoreland*.

APP'LE *of Love*, a Plant, a kind of Nightſhade.

APPLI'ABLE } [*applicabilis*, L.] that
AP'PLICABLE } may be applied; has relation to, or is conformable to. *F.*

APPLI'ANCE, Application. *Shakeſp.*

AP'PLICATE [*Applicare*, L.] a Right Line, otherwiſe called the *Ordinate*, or *Semiordinate*, in a Conic Section.

AP'PLICATE *Ordinate* [in *Geometry*] a Right Line at Right Angles apply'd to the Axis of any Conic Section, and bounded by the Curve.

APPLICA'TION, the Art of applying or addreſſing a Perſon; alſo Care, Diligence, Attention of the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

APPLICA'TION [in *Aſtrology*] the approaching of two Planets to each other.

To APPLY' [*appliquer*, F. *applicare*, L.] to put, ſet, or lay one Thing to another, to have Recourſe to a Thing or Perſon; to betake, to give up one's ſelf to.

APPODIA'RE, to lean or prop up. *O. R.*

To APPOINT' [*appointer*, F.] to conſtitute or ordain, to deſign or determine; to ſet a Taſk.

APPOINT'ED, reſolved. *Chauc.*

APPOINTEE', a Foot Soldier in *France*, who for long Service and Bravery receives Pay above private Centinels. *F.*

APPOINT'MENT [*Appointement*, F.] the Act of appointing an Order; alſo a Penſion allowed by Perſons of Quality for the retaining of Perſons of Credit.

To APPOR'TION [of *ad* and *Portio*, L.] to divide into convenient Portions or Parts, to proportion. *L. T.*

APPOR'TIONMENT [in *Law*] is a dividing into Parts; a Rent which is dividable, and not entire and whole.

APPOR'TUM [*Old Law*] is a Revenue, Gain or Profit, accruing from any thing to the Owner.

APPO'SAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charging them with Money received upon their Account in the *Exchequer*.

To APPOS'E [*appoſer*, F.] to put to.

APPOSIN, to oppoſe. *Chauc.*

AP'POSITE [*appoſitus*, L.] added, that is ſaid or done to the Purpoſe, fit, pat, *à propos*.

APPOSI'TION, is a putting or laying one Thing by the Side of another. *F.* of *L.*

APPOSI'TION [in *Grammar*] the putting two or more Subſtantives in the ſame Caſe. *L.*

To APPRAIS'E [*apprecier*, F.] to rate or ſet a Price on Goods, to value.

APPRAISE'MENT, the Rate or Value ſet upon any Thing or Commodity by an Appraiſer.

An APPRAIS'ER, one who ſets the Value on Goods, *&c.*

To APPREHEND [*apprehender*, F. *apprehendere*, L.] to lay hold of or ſeize on; to underſtand; to fear or ſuſpect.

APPREHEN'SION, a catching hold of, Conception, Underſtanding; Fear, Jealouſy. *F.* of *L*

APPREHEN'SION [in *Logick*] a ſimple Contemplation of Things, which preſent themſelves to the Mind, without pronouncing any thing about them. *L.*

APPREHEN'SIVE, quick of Apprehenſion, ſenſible, fearful. *F.*

APPREHEN'DRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *F.*

APPREN'TICE [*Apprentiſſe*, F. of *apprehendere*, L. to learn] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Myſtery.

To APPRE'TIATE [*apprecier*, F. *appretiare*, L.] to ſet an high Price, Value, or Eſteem upon any thing.

APPRI'SE, an Enterprize, a Trial. *Chaucer.*

To APPROACH' [*approcher*, F.] to draw nigh, to come near.

APPROACH'ABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACH'ES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works whereby the Beſiegers approach to the Beſieged.

APPROBA'TION, a liking or approving of. *F.* of *L.*

To APPROPIN'QUATE [*appropinquare* L.] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIA'RE *communam* [*Law Term*] to diſcommon, *i. e.* to ſeparate and incloſe any Parcel of Land which was before an open Common.

APPROPRIA'RE *ad Honorem* [*Law Term*] to bring a Manor within the Extent and Liberty of ſuch an Honour.

To APPRO'PRIATE [*approprier*, F.] to ſet aſide any thing for the Uſe of any one: To uſurp the Property of a Thing, to claim or take to one's ſelf.

APPROPRIA'TION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church Living are made over to a Layman, or a Body Corporate, he or they only maintaining a Vicar; as the Pariſh of St. *Stephen Coleman-ſtreet*, *London*.

To APPROV'E [*approuver*, F. of *approbare*, L.] to like or allow of; to render one's ſelf commendable.

To APPROV'E [in *Law*] to improve or increaſe; to examine to the utmoſt.

APPROVE'MENT *of Land* [in *Law*] is the making the beſt Advantage of it by improving and increaſing the Rent.

APPROVE'MENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lord's Waſte for himſelf, having nevertheleſs ſufficient Common with *Egreſs* and *Regreſs* for the Commoners. This Encloſing is called *Approvement*.

APPROV'ER [*Approbateur*, F. *Approbator*, L.] one that allows or approves of.

APPROV'ER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of Felony, to ſave himſelf, accuſes his Accomplices.

APPROV'ERS [*of the King*] ſuch as had the Letting of the King's Demeſnes, in ſmall Manors, to the beſt Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Perſons ſent into ſeveral Countries, to increaſe the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS *in the Marſhes of* Wales, were ſuch as had Licence to buy and ſell Cattle into thoſe Parts.

APPROXIMA'TION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching ſtill nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity ſought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULS'E [*Appulſus*, L.] an arriving at, an approaching.

APPULS'E [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Approach of any Planet to a Conjunction.

APPUR'TENANCE [*Appartenance*, F.] that which appertains or belongs to.

A'PRICOCK [*Abricot*, F.] a Wall-fruit.

A'PRIL [*Aprilis*, q. *Apertilis*, *ab Aperiendo*, L. opening; becauſe in this Month all things are as it were opened and budded] the fourth Month of the Year, beginning with *January*.

APRICA'TION, a baſking in the Sun. *L.*

APRI'CITY [*Apricitas*, L.] Warmth in the Sun, Sun-ſhine. *L.*

A'PRIZE, adventure. *O.*

A'PRON [of Aꝼoꞃan, *Sax.* before] a Garment which Women wear before them; alſo a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch-hole of a Gun.

AP'SIDES [in *Aſtronomy*] are thoſe two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which is the fartheſt from, and the other the neareſt to the Sun.

APSY'CHY [of ἀ privative, and ψυχὴ the Soul, *Gr.*] a ſwooning or fainting away.

APT [*aptus*, L.] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready or propenſe to.

To APTA'TE *a Planet* [in *Aſtrology*] to ſtrengthen it in Poſition of a Houſe and Dignities to the greateſt Advantage.

AP'THANES, the higher Nobility of *Scotland.*

APT'ITUDE }
APT'NESS } [*Aptitudo*, L.] Fitneſs, a natural Diſpoſition to do a thing. *F.*

APTO'TON [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Caſes.

APY'REXY ['Απυρεξία, Gr.] the abating or ſlackening of a Fever.

A'QUA *Cœleſtis* [among *Chymiſts*] rectified Wine. *L.*

A'QUA *Omnium Florum* [among *Chymiſts*] the diſtilled Water of Cow-Dung, when the Cows go to Graſs. *L.*

A'QUA *Fortis*, a Liquor made of a Mixture of equal Quantities of *Salt-petre*, *Vitriol*, and *Potters Earth*, diſtilled in a cloſe reverberating Furnace. *L.*

A'QUA *Regalis* [among *Chymiſts*] a Liquor made by the Diſſolution of *Sal Armoniac* in the Spirit of *Nitre*. L.

A'QUA *Secunda*, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. *L.*

A'QUA *Tetrachymagogon*, Water purging the four Humours of the Body. *L.*

A'QUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a ſort of Cordial Water, made of Beer ſtrongly hopp'd and well fermented. *L.*

AQUAGIUM, a Water courſe. *O. L.*

AQUAPO'ISE [of *Aqua*, L. and *Poids*, F. Weight, of *peſer*, F. to weigh] an Inſtrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

A'QUÆPOTES [of *Aqua* and *Potor*, L.] Water-drinkers.

AQUA'RIANS, Hereticks ſo called, becauſe they uſed only Water at the Lord's Supper. *L.*

AQUA'RIUS, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, which the Sun enters in *January.* L.

AQUAT'ICK }
AQUAT'ICAL } growing, living, or breeding in or about the Water. *L.*
AQUATILE }

AQUAT'ICK *Flowers*, ſuch as grow in Water, or in wet and mooriſh Ground.

AQUAT'ICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers, in Marſhes and watery Places.

A'QUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, F. of *Aquæductus*, L.] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one Place to another.

A'QUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the bony Paſſage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINTABLE, eaſy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

A'QUEOUS [*aqueux*, F. of *aqueus*, L.] like Water, wateriſh.

A'QUEOUS *Humours* [among *Oculiſts*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmoſt, being tranſparent, and of no Colour.

A'QUILA, an Eagle; alſo a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere. *L.*

A'QUILA *Alba*, or the *White Eagle* [among *Chymiſts*] the ſame with *Mercurius Dulcis.* L.

A'QUILA *Philoſophorum*, is a Term uſed by Alchymiſts, to ſignify the reducing of Metals to their firſt Matter. *L.*

A'QUILIFER, a Standard-bearer of the *Roman* Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Cornet or Enſign. *L.*

AQUILI'NE [*aquilin*, F. *aquilinus*, L.] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILI'NE *Noſe*, a hooked Noſe like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Noſe.

To AQUITE, to match. *O.*

AQUITER, a Needle-caſe. *O.*

AQUOS'E [*aquoſus*, L.] watery, or like Water.

AQUOS'ITY [*Aquoſitas*, L.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'RA, an Altar or Sanctuary; alſo a ſouthern Conſtellation. *L.*

ARABEL'LA [of *Ara* and *Bella*, *i. e.* a fair Altar, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

ARABES'QUE [in *Painting* or *Tapeſtry*] curious flouriſhed or branched Work, after the *Arabian* Manner.

ARA'BIA, a large Country in *Aſia.*

AR'ABICK, the Language of *Arabia.*

ARA'BIAN *Hereſy*, the Belief that the Soul died or ſlept till the Day of Judgment, and then had its Reſurrection without the Body.

AR'ABLE [*arabilis*, L.] plowable, as arable Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be plowed.

To ARAC'E, to deface, to pluck up.

ARACHNO'IDES [with *Anatomiſts*] the cryſtalline Tunicle of the Eye, ſo called from its Reſemblance to a Spider's Web.

A'RACK, a ſpirituous Liquor diſtilled from a vegetable Juice, called *Toddy*, which flows from the Inciſions made in Cocoa-trees, in *India*. There are two ſorts of it, the *Batavian* and *Goa Arack*; the former is the ſtrongeſt, being drawn off in Copper-ſtills, which is ſaid to make it the more fiery; but the *Goa* is accounted the beſt, being drawn off in earthern Veſſels.

A'RAGE, Average.

ARAIGNE'E [of *araigne*, F. *Araneus*, L.] a Spider.

ARAIGNE'E [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARAINE, a Spider. *Nottingham.*

ARAIS'ED, raiſed. *Chauc.*

ARA'LIA, arable or plough'd Ground, in *Domeſday-Book.*

A'RAM [ארם *H. i. e.* Highneſs or Deceiving] the Son of *Shem.*

ARAMITES, *Syrians*, Sons of *Aram.*

ARA'NEA *Tunica*, or *Cryſtallina* [among *Oculiſts*] that Tunicle of the Eye that ſurrounds the Cryſtalline Humour. *L.*

ARA'NEOUS [*araneoſus*, L.] full of Spiders.

ARA'NETS, a low Pulſe, according to *Galen*; alſo a flaky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates.*

To ARA'Y, to prepare. *Chauc.*

A'RBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAG'E, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire.

ARBITRA'RY [*arbitraire*, F. *arbitratum*, L.] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being abſolutely free.

AR'BITRARINESS, the acting or doing any thing according to a Perſon's own Will, without Control, Uncontrolableneſs.

To AR'BITRATE [*arbitrer*, F. of *arbitrare*, L.] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, the Act of arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference by Arbitrators. *F.* of *L.*

ARBITRA'TOR [*Arbitre*, F.] an extraordinary Judge, choſen indifferently, by the mutual Conſent of two different Parties, to decide a Controverſy between them; a Day's Man, a Referee.

ARBI'TREMENT, a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the Matter in diſpute between them, which they are bound to ſtand to under a certain Penalty.

ARBLAS'TER, a Croſs-bow. *Chauc.*

AR'BOR [in *Mechanicks*] is the Spindle or Axis in which the Inſtrument or Machine turns.

AR'BOR *Dianæ* [among *Chymiſts*] a particular Cryſtallization from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. *L.*

AR'BOR *Hermetis*, *i. e.* the Tree of *Hermes* [among *Chymiſts*] a Proceſs of the Revivification of *Mercury*. *L.*

ARBOR *Judæ*, *Judas*'s Tree [with *Botaniſts*] being ſuppoſed to be the ſame Tree in kind *Judas* hanged himſelf upon.

ARBOR *Martis*, *i. e.* the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymiſts*] Coral, becauſe it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water in the Sea. *L.*

ARBOR *Vitæ*, a Tree often planted for the Pleaſantneſs of its green Leaf. *L.*

ARBOR *Vitæ* [*i. e.* the Tree of Life, according to *Helmont*] a Medicine by the Help of which Life would again ſhoot like a Tree. *L.*

ARBO'REOUS [*arboreus*, L.] a Term uſed by Herbaliſts of Muſhrooms or Moſſes growing on Trees, to diſtinguiſh them from ſuch as grow on the Ground.

AR'BORIST, a Perſon well ſkilled in the ſeveral Kinds and Natures of Trees.

AR'BOUR [*Arboretum*, L. But *Skinner* derives it of Þeꞃebeꞃᵹa, *Sax.* Herberge, *Teut.* a Manſion] a Bower in a Garden, a ſhady Place made by Art, to ſit and take Pleaſure in.

ARBUS'TINE [*arbuſtinus*, L.] ſhrubby, belonging to, or like Shrubs.

ARCA'NUM [a *Secret*, L.] a Name given to particular Chymical Preparations, at firſt kept ſecret by their Authors.

ARCA'NUM *Corallinum* [among *Chymiſts*] the red Precipitate of Mercury or Quickſilver, on which well-rectified Spirit of Wine has been ſix times burnt.

ARCA'NUM *Duplum*, *i. e.* a double Secret [among *Chymiſts*] a ſort of Salt, made by waſhing the groſs Matter which remains after the Diſtillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCA'NUM *Jovis*, i. e. *Jupiter*'s Secret [among *Chymiſts*] is an Amalgama, made of equal Quantities of *Tin* and *Quick-ſilver* pulveriſed and digeſted with Spirit of *Nitre*, &c. *C. T.*

ARCH [Ἄρχος, Gr.] arrant or notorious; an Arch-rogue, an Arch-traitor, &c.

ARCH [of Ἄρχων, Gr.] prefixed to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification; as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Biſhop, Arch-Fiend. *Milton.*

An ARCH [of *Arc.* F, of *Arcus*, L. a Bow] a bending the Form of a bent Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raiſed with a Mould in the Form of a Semi-circle, as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. F.

An ARCH } [in *Geometry*] is any Part of
An ARK } a Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another.

ARCH *of Direction* [in *Aſtrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in the Heavens, one of which is the Place of the *Significator*, and the other of the *Promiſſor*.

ARCHA'ISM [*Archaiſmus*, L. of Ἀρχαϊσμος, Gr.] the retaining an old obſolete Word.

ARCHAN'GEL [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. Ἀρχάγγελος, of ἄρχων, Chief, and ἄγγελος, Angel, *Gr.*] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is ſaid to be; alſo the Name of a Plant, called *Dead Nettle.*

ARCHBISH'OP [Ertz Biſchoff, *Teut.* *Archevéque*, F. *Archiepiſcopus*, L. of Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, of ἄρχων, Chief, and ἐπίσκοπος a Biſhop, of ἐπισκοπέω, to take care of, *Gr.*] a Chief Biſhop, who has Power over a certain Number of other Biſhops.

ARCHBISH'OPRCIK [Ertz Biſchoff-thum, *Teut.* *Archevéque*, F. *Archiepiſcopatus*, L.] the Extent of the Juriſdiction, or the Benefice and Dignity of an Archbiſhop.

ARCHDA'PIFER, the chief Sewer; one of the principal Officers of the Empire of *Germany*, which belongs to the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhine*. L.

ARCHDEACON [*Archediacone*, F. *Archidiaconus*, L. of Ἀρχιδιάκονος, of ἄρχων the Chief, and διακονέω to miniſter to, to ſerve, *Gr.*] a dignified Clergyman, whoſe Office is two Years in three to viſit the Churches within his Diſtrict, in order to reform Abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Biſhop of the Dioceſe.

ARCHDEA'CONRY [*Archidiaconé*, F.] the Extent of an Archdeacon's ſpiritual Juriſdiction.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP [*Archidiaconat*, of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of an Arch-Deacon.

ARCHDIA'CRE }
ARCHIDE'KIN } an Arch-Deacon. C.

ARCHDUK'E [*Archiduc*, F. of *Archidux*, L.] a Duke that hath ſome Preference above other Dukes; as the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*.

ARCHDUKE'DOM [*Archduche*, F.] the Juriſdiction and Territory of an Arch-Duke.

ARCHDU'CHESS [*Archiducheſſe*, F.] the Wife of an Arch-Duke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of *Germany*.

ARCH'EBALD [of *arch* eminent, and **bald** quick, *i. e.* eminently or exceedingly ſwift; or if you will ſtretch ſo far, as to turn **bald** into bold, it will ſignify extremely bold] a proper Name among the *Scots*.

ARCH *Flamins*, the chief Prieſts among the *Romans*.

ARCH *Heretick*, a Ring-leader of Hereticks, a notorious Heretick.

ARCH *Pirate*, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH *Preſbyter* } a Chief Prieſt, or a Ru-
ARCH *Prieſt* } ral Dean.

ARCH'E [ἀρχὴ, Gr.] a Beginning, an Entrance.

AR'CHE [among *Phyſicians*] the Beginning of a Diſeaſe.

AR'CHED *Legs*, an Imperfection in a Horſe.

AR'CHER [*Archer*, F.] one ſkilled in Archery.

AR'CHERY, the Art of ſhooting with a long Bow.

AR'CHES } is the chief and
Court of ARCHES } moſt ancient Conſiſtory, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the debating of eccleſiaſtical Cauſes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the Chief
Official of the ARCHES } Judge of that Court, who has a peculiar Juriſdiction, called a Deanry, over thirteen Pariſhes in the City of *London*.

AR'CHETYPE [*Archetypum*, L. of ἀρχέτυπος, of ἀρχὴ the Beginning or Principal, and τύπος an Example or Pattern, *Gr.*] the firſt Example or Pattern; the Original of a Picture, Writing, &c. F.

ARCHETY'PAL [*Archetypus*, L. of ἀρχέτυπος, Gr.] of or belonging to the great Original.

ARCHE'US [ἀρχαῖος, Gr. ancient] applied to Medicines, denotes the ancient Practice, concerning which *Hippocrates* wrote a Treatiſe.

ARCHEUS [ἀρχὴ, Gr.] among the *Paracelſians*, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in any living Creature.

ARCHEUS [among *Chymiſts*] the higheſt and moſt exalted Spirit that can be ſeparated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIA'TER } [ἀρχίατρος, of ἀρχὸς,
ARCHIA'TRUS } Chief, and ἰατρὸς a Phyſician, *Gr.*] the Chief or Principal Phyſician; a Phyſician to a Prince. *L.*

ARCHI'GRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of ἀρχιγράφος, of ἀρχὸς, Chief, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a chief Secretary.

ARCHIHERE'TICAL, falſe in the higheſt and moſt dangerous Degree.

ARCHIM'EDES [Ἀρχιμήδης, Gr. *i. e.* the Prince of Counſel] an excellent Mathematician of *Sicily*, who lived *Anno* 209 before Chriſt; he firſt invented Globes and Spheres. When *Marcellus* took *Syracuſe*, he gave ſtrict Charge to ſave *Archimedes*; but he not minding the taking of the City, was buſily intent in making geometrical Figures on the Ground, and ſo was killed by a Soldier, to the great Grief of *Marcellus*.

ARCHIPEL'AGO [of ἀρχὸς Chief, and πέλαγος the Sea, *Gr.*] a Part of the Sea, containing a Cluſter of ſmall Iſlands in the *Helleſpont*, and conſequently ſeveral little Seas that take Name from thoſe Iſlands.

ARCHISTRATE'GUS [ἀρχιστράτηγος, of ἀρχὸς a Chief, and στρατηγῶν, of the Leaders of the Army, *Gr.*] the Generaliſſimo, or Captain-General of an Army.

AR'CHITECT [*Architecte*, F. *Architectus*, L. or ἀρχιτέκτων, of ἀρχὸς the Principal, and τέκτων Artificer, *Gr.*] a Maſter-Builder, a Surveyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTON'ICE [ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Maſonry.

ARCHITECTON'ICK Nature [among *Philoſophers*] that builds a Thing up regularly, according to its Nature and Property; the ſame with *Plaſtick Nature.*

AR'CHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ, or ἀρχιτεκτόνημα, Gr.] a mathematical Science, giving Rules for deſigning and raiſing all ſorts of Structures, according to Geometry and Proportion. *F.*

ARCHITECTURE *Civil*, is the Art of building Houſes, Churches, Palaces, *&c.*

ARCHITECTURE *Military*, is the Art of building Fortifications about Cities, Sea-Ports, *&c.* See *Fortification.*

AR'CHITRAVE, is the Moulding next above the Capital of a Column, alſo the principal Beam in a Building. *F.*

AR'CHIVES [*Archiva*, L. of ἀρχεῖον, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Rolls, *&c.* *F.*

ARCHON'TICKS, Hereticks ſo called, either from *Archon* their Ring-leader, or becauſe they held that Arch-angels created the World; they denied the Reſurrection, and ſaid, That the God of Sabaoth exerciſed a cruel Tyranny in the ſeventh Heaven; that he engendered the Devil, who begat *Abel* and *Cain* upon *Eve.*

ARCH'TELIN, a Corn-meaſure at *Rotterdam*, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Pint.

ARCILEU'TO [in *Muſick Books*] is an Arch-lute, or a very long and large Lute, differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute, and is what the *Italians* uſe for playing a Thorough Baſs.

ARCI'TENENT [*Arcitenens*, L.] Bow-bearing, carrying a Bow.

AR'CO [in *Muſick Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-ſtick.

ARCTA'TION, ſtraitening or crowding. *L.*

ARCTICK [*Artique*, F. *Arcticus*, L. of ἀρκτικὸς, Gr.] Northern, Northward.

ARC'TICK *Circle* [in *Aſtronomy*] a leſſer Circle of the Earth or Heaven, twenty-three Degrees, thirty Minutes diſtant from the Arctick Pole.

ARCTICK *Pole*, the Northern Pole of the Earth or Heavens, ſo called from *Arctos*, a Conſtellation very near it.

ARCTO'PHYLAX [of ἀρκτὸς, a Bear, and φυλὰξ a Keeper, *Gr.*] a Conſtellation ſo called.

ARCTU'RUS [ἀρκτοῦρος, Gr.] a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, in the Skirt of *Arctophylax* or *Bootes.*

To AR'CUATE [*arcuare*, L.] to make or bend like an Arch.

ARCUA'TION, a ſhaping or faſhioning like an Arch or Bow.

ARCUA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Bending of the Bones.

ARD [𝔄𝔯𝔱, *Teut.* Nature, Diſpoſition] a Termination added to *Engliſh* Words, ſignifying Quality, as *Drunkard, Dotard, Dullard, &c.*

AR'DENCY } [*Ardens*, L.] Heat or
AR'DENTNESS } Paſſion, Zeal, *&c.*

AR'DENT [*ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

ARDENT *Spirits* [among *Chymiſts*] diſtilled Spirits, which will take Fire, and burn; as Spirits of Wine, *&c.*

AR'DERS, the Fallowings and Ploughings of Ground. *C.*

ARDOR [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] a very great Heat raiſed in a human Body.

AR'DOUR [*Ardeur*, F. of *Ardor*, L.] Heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerneſs.

AR'DUOUS [*ardu*, F. of *arduus*, L.] hard to perform, difficult.

A-RE', or } the Name of one of the
A-LA-MI-RE' } eight Notes in the Scale of Muſick.

To ARE [a Contraction of *arare*, L.] to plough. *C.*

A'REA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-floor; alſo the Ground-plot of a Building.

AREA [among *Phyſicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that cauſes Baldneſs.

AREA [in *Geometry*] is the ſuperficial Content of any Figure, meaſured in Inches, Feet, Yards, *&c.*

To AREE'D, to Judge, pronounce. *Spenc.*

AREFAC'TION, a drying. *L.*

ARE'GON, an old officinal Unguent.

ARE'NA [*Arene*, F.] Sand, Gravel, Grit; alſo Gravel bred in a human Body. *L.*

ARENA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient ſits with his Feet upon hot Sand. *L.*

AREN'ULOUS [of *Arenula*, L.] gritty, ſandy, like or full of Sand. *L.*

ARE'OLA *Papillaris* [in *Anatomy*] the Circle of the Pap or Teat.

AREOM'ETER, an Inſtrument to meaſure the Gravity or Denſity of any Liquor or Fluid, *Gr.* This is uſually made of Glaſs with a round hollow Body, ending in a long ſlender Neck, ſealed hermetically at the Top, into which there is firſt put as much running Mercury as is ſufficient to keep it ſwimming in an exact Poſition; its Neck being divided into Degrees, the Quality and Lightneſs of the Liquor is judg'd of by the Depth of the Veſſel's ſinking.

AREOPA'GITES [Ἀρειοπαγῖται, Gr.] Judges of the Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were tried, and ſo called from a Place near that City, where they ſat, called *Areopagus*, or *Mars's Hill.*

AREOTECTON'ICKS [in *Fortification*] that Part of it which teaches to attack an Enemy ſafely, and fight advantageouſly.

AREOT'ICK *Medicines*, ſuch as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which cauſes the Diſeaſe.

ARE'REISEMENT, Affright, Surprize. *L. T.*

To **ARE'T**, to impute unto, to accuſe. *Chauc.*

ARF, afraid. *Chauc.*

AR'GAL, hard Lees ſticking to the Sides of Wine-Veſſels; alſo called *Tartar.*

ARGENT' [*Argentum*, L.] Silver or Coin. *L.*

ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.

ARGENTAN'GINA, the ſilver Quinſey; when a Pleader at the Bar, being brib'd, feigns himſelf ſick. *L.*

ARGEN'TUM *Album* [in *Domeſday-Book*] Silver Coin.

ARGENTUM *Dei*, Money given as Earneſt at the making of a Bargain. *O. L.*

ARGENTUM *Vivum*, Quickſilver or Mercury. *L.*

AR'GIL [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle.

ARGOI'L, Clay. *Chauc.*

ARGO *Navis*, a Conſtellation in the ſourthern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of forty-two Stars. *L.*

AR'GOL, Tartar or Lees of Wine. *C. T.*

ARGOLETI'ERS, light-armed Horſemen.

ARGONAUT'ICKS, the Title of ſeveral Poems on the Expedition of *Jaſon* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo.*

ARGO'SIES [probably of *Jaſon*'s Ship *Argo*] Ships, Veſſels, *&c.*

To **AR'GUE** [*argumenter*, F. *arguere*, L.] to diſcourſe or reaſon; to debate or diſpute; to ſhew or make appear.

AR'GUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reaſon or Proof; the Subſtance of a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe: a Subject to ſpeak or write upon or about. *F.*

AR'GUMENT [in *Logick*] a Probability invented to create Belief.

ARGUMENT [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch by which the Artiſt ſeeks another Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the firſt.

ARGUMENT *of Inclination* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the aſcending Node, and the Place of that Planet with reſpect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT *of the Moon's Latitude*, is her Diſtance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTA'TION, a reaſoning or proving by Arguments; a diſputing for or againſt.

ARGUMENTAT'IVE, convincing in the Way of arguing.

ARGUT'E [*argutus*, L.] ſubtle, witty; alſo ſhrill.

ARGYROD'AMAS [of 'Αργύριον Silver and ἄδαμας a Diamond, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a ſilver Colour.

A'RIA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

A'RIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of that noted Heretick *Arius*, who denied that the Son of God was of the ſame Subſtance with the Father.

A'RIANS, the Diſciples and Followers of *Arius*; ſuch as hold his Doctrines.

A'RID, [*aride*, F. of *aridus.*] dry.

A'RID, ploughed. *Chauc.*

To **A'RIDATE** [*aridare*, L.] to make dry.

ARID'ITY [*Aridité*, F. of *Ariditas*, L.] Dryneſs.

ARIE'REBAN [of Here an Army, and Ban an Edict, *Teut.*] the King's Proclamation to ſummon to the War all that hold of him. *F.*

ARIES [in *Aſtronomy*] the firſt Sign of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the Beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (♈).

ARIETA'TION, a butting, puſhing, or battering, *&c.* *L.*

ARIET'TA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a little ſhort Air, Song or Tune.

ARIETUM *Levatio*, a ſportive Exerciſe; a ſort of Tilting, or Running at the Quintain. *O. L.*

ARIG'HT [of A and ꞃiht, *Sax.*] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLA'TION, Soothſaying. *L.*

ARIO'SE } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the
ARIO'SO } Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune.

To **ARI'SE** [Aꞃiſan, *Sax.*] to riſe up, to take Riſe, proceed from.

ARIS'TA [in *Botany*] a long ſlender Beard growing out of the Huſk of Corn or Graſs. *L.*

ARISTOB'ULUS ['Αριϛόϐȣλος, of ἄριϛος and βȣλὴ Counſel, *Gr. i. e.* beſt Counſel] the Names of two Kings of *Judæa.*

ARISTOC'RASY [*Ariſtocratie*, F. *Ariſtocratia*, L. of 'Αριϛοκράτεια, of ἄριϛος the beſt, and κράτος, Power, *Gr.*] a Form of Government where the ſupreme Power is lodged in the Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOCRAT'ICAL } [*Ariſtocratique*,
ARISTOCRAT'ICK } F. *Ariſtocraticus*, L. of 'Αριϛοκρατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Ariſtocracy, or the Form of that Government by Nobles and Peers.

ARISTOT'LE [ſo called of 'Αριϛοτέλος, Gr. *Summum Bonum*, the Chief Good, of which he wrote a Book] a famous Philoſopher, Son to *Nichomachus*, Phyſician to *Amyntas*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the Sect of the *Peripateticks.*

ARITH'MANCY [of ἀριθμὸς Number, and μαντεία Divination, Gr.] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMET'ICAL [*Arithmetique*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of 'Αριθμητικὸς, of ἀριθμὸς, Number, *Gr.*] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMET'ICAL *Compliment of a Logarithm*, is what that Logarithm wants of 10,000000, *&c.*

ARITHMETICAL *Progreſſion*. See *Progreſſion.*

ARITHMETICAL *Proportion*. See *Proportion.*

ARITHMETI'CIAN [*Arithmeticien*, F. *Arithmeticus*, L. of 'Αριθμετικὸς, Gr.] one ſkill'd in Arithmetick.

ARITH'METICK [*Arithmetique*, F. of *Arithmetica*, L. of 'Αριθμετικὴ, of ἀριθμος, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accompting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARK [*Arc*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Cheſt to put Fruit or Corn in; a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah*'s Ark, *Moſes*'s Ark, *&c.*

ARK *of the Covenant*, the Cheſt in which the Tables of the Levitical Laws, *&c.* were kept.

ARC } [in *Geometry*] ſome Part of the
ARCH } Circumference of a Circle.

ARK *of Direction*, } [in *Aſtronomy*] is that
ARK *of Progreſſion*, } Ark of the Zodiack
which a Planet appears to deſcribe, when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK *of the firſt and ſecond Station* [in *Aſtronomy*] an Ark which a Planet deſcribes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears ſtationary.

ARK *of Retrogradation* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that which a Planet deſcribes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

AR'LES *Penny*. Earneſt-Money given to Servants when they are firſt hired. *C.*

ARM [Eaꞃm, *Sax.* 𝔄𝔯𝔪. *Teut.* of *Armus*, L.] a Shoulder or Arm; alſo the Pinion or a Bird.

To ARM [*armer*, F. of *armare*, L.] to furniſh with, or put in Arms.

ARM *of an Anchor*, is that Part of it to which the Flook is ſet.

To ARM *a Shot* [among *Gunners*] is to roll Okam, Rope-Yarn, or old Clouts about the End of the Iron Bar which paſſes thro' the Shot.

ARMA *dare* [*i. e.* to give Arms, *L.*] to dub or make a Knight. *O. L.*

ARMA *deponere* [to lay down Arms, *L.*] a Puniſhment enjoined when a Man had committed an Offence againſt the King. *L. T.*

ARMA *libera* [Free Arms, *L.*] a Sword and Lance, uſually given to a Servant when he was made Free. *L. T.*

ARMA *moluta* [in *Law*] ſharp Weapons that cut, not ſuch as bruiſe.

ARMA'DA, a great Navy; a Navy well armed or manned. *Span.*

ARMADIL'LIO, a Creature in the *Weſt Indies*, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour.

ARR'MAMENT [*Armement*, F. of *Armamenta*, L.] a Store-houſe for Arms; alſo the Arms and Proviſions of a Navy.

AR'MAN, a Confection to prevent or cure a Loſs of Appetite in Horſes.

ARMA'RIUM *Unguentum*, a ſympathetick Ointment, or Weapon-Salve, by which Wounds are ſaid to be cured at a Diſtance, by only dreſſing the Weapon. See *Digby*.

AR'MATURE [*Armatura*, L.] Armour; alſo Skill in Arms.

AR'MED [in *Heraldry*] the blazoning the Feet and Beaks of Cocks, and all Birds of Prey, which are always painted of a different Colour from the Birds themſelves.

ARMED [among *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid ſo to be, when it is fitted out and provided in all reſpects for a Man of War.

ARMED, [of a *Loadſtone*] is when it is Capped or Caſed, *i. e.* ſet in Iron, in order to make it up in the greater Weight; and alſo to diſtinguiſh readily the Poles.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

AR'MIGER [i. e. *Armour-bearer*, of *arma* and *gero*] a Title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Eſquire; a Squire of the Body. *L.*

ARMIF'EROUS [*armifer* L. of *arma* and *fero*] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMIL'LA [*Armilla*, L.] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wriſt; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA *Membranoſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] a circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle.

ARMIL'LARY *Sphere* [among *Aſtronomers*] is the greater and leſſer Circles of the Sphere, made of Braſs, Wood, or Paſte-board. *&c.* put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, ſo as to repreſent the true Poſition and Motion of thoſe Circles.

ARMIL'LATED [*armillam gerens*] wearing Bracelets.

ARM'INGS [in a *Ship*] are the ſame with *Waſte Cloaths.*

ARMIN'IANISM, is the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, ſo called from *Jacobus Arminius*, who held free Will and Univerſal Redemptiont

ARMI'PO'TENT [*armipotens*, L.] powerful in Arms.

AR'MIS'ONOUS [*armiſonus*, L.] ſounding or ruſtling with Arms.

ARM'ISTICE [*Armiſtitium*, L.] a Ceſſation of Arms for a ſhort Time.

ARM'LET, a Piece of Armour for the Arm; alſo a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMO'NIACK } the *Native*, de-
SAL ARMO'NIACK } ſcribed by the Ancients, was to be found among the *Lybian* Sands, near the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon*; but the *Artificial* is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal Gem, *&c.*

ARMO'RIAL, belonging to an Armory, *F.*

AR'MORY [in *Heraldry*] the Art of diſplaying or marſhalling all ſorts of coats of Arms, and appointing to them their proper Bearings.

AR'MOUR [*Armure*, F. of *Armatura*, L.] defenſive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harneſs.

AR'MOURER [*Armurier*, F. of *Armamentarius*, L.] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

AR'MOURY [*Armoirie*, F. of *Armarium*, L.] a Store-houſe of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS [*Armes*, F. of *Arma*, L.] all manner of Weapons for fighting.

ARMS [in *Falconry*] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

AR'MY [*Armée*, F. *Arma*, L.] a great Number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNAL'DIA, } a Diſeaſe that makes the
ARNOL'DIA, } Hair fall off. *O. L.*

AR'NOLD [of Aꞃe, Honour, and Holꝺ, *Sax.* Faithful, *q. d.* Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

ARO'BE, a *Portugueſe* Meaſure for Sugar, containing twenty-five Buſhels.

AROI'NT, avant, ſtand off, be gone, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

ARO'MA ['Αρώμα, Gr.] ſweet-ſmelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots; or Caſſia, Cinnamon, Cloves, *&c.*

AROMAT'ICK } *aromatique*, F. *aroma-*
AROMAT'ICAL } *ticus*, L. of 'Αρωματικὸς, Gr.] odoriferous, of a ſweet or ſpicy Smell, ſweet-ſcented, perfumed.

AROMATIZA'TION } is a mingling
AROMATIZ'ING } of any Medicine with a due Proportion of Aromatick Spices, Drugs, *&c.*

AR'ONDEL [of *Hirondelle*, F. a Swallow, becauſe this Family bears a Swallow in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town and Earldom of *Cornwall.*

AROUND' [𝔑𝔲𝔫𝔡𝔢𝔯𝔥𝔲𝔪, *Teut.*] in a Round, round about.

ARPEG'GIO [in *Muſick Books*] is to cauſe the ſeveral Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard, not together, but one after another, beginning always with the loweſt. *Ital.*

AR'PEN } [*Arpent*, F.] an Acre or Fur-
AR'PENT } long of Ground. *O. R.*

ARPHAX'AD [ארפכשד, of ארפ he healed, and שוד he made deſolate, *H. i. e.* a Healer of Deſolation] a Man's Name.

ARQUATUS *Morbus* [of *Arquus*, or *Arcus Cœleſtis*, L.] the Jaundice, a Diſeaſe ſo called from its reſembling the Colours of the Rainbow. *L.*

ARQUEBU'SE } [*Arquebuſe*, F. a large
HARQUEBU'SS } Hand-Gun, ſomewhat bigger than our Muſket.

ARQUEBUSI'ER, a Soldier that bears an Arquebuſe. *F.*

ARQUEBUSAD'E, a Shot of an Arquebuſe. *F.*

ARR, a Scar.

ARRACH' } is one of the Herbs with a pe-
ORRACH } talous Flower, in *Latin* called *Atriplex*; of this there are ſeveral Sorts: As the common, ſtinking, and Sea-Orrach, *&c.*

ARRAIA'TIO *Peditum*, the Arraying of Foot-Soldiers. *O. L.*

To **ARRAI'GN**, [*arranger*, F. to ſet in Order] to put a Thing in Order, or in its due Place. *L. T.*

To **ARRAI'GN** *the Aſſize* [*Law Term*] is to cauſe the Tenant to be called to make the Plaint, and to ſet the Cauſe in ſuch Order, as the Tenant may be forced to anſwer thereunto.

To **ARRAIGN** *a Priſoner* [*in a Court of Juſtice*] is, when he is indicted, and brought forth in order to his Trial, to read the Indictment to him, and put the Queſtion to him whether he is Guilty, or not.

ARRAIGN'MENT [*Arrangement*, F. a ſetting in Order] the Arraigning a Priſoner.

AR'RANT [of Aꞃe, *Sax.* 𝔈𝔥𝔯. *Teut.* Honour, *q. d.* one famous among others of the ſame Stamp] meer, downright, as an arrant Dunce, Fool, Knave, *&c.*

AR'RAS *Hangings*, Tapeſtry made at *Arras*, in the County of *Artois* in *Flanders.*

AR'RAY [*Arraye*, O. F.] Order.

ARRAY [in *Law*] a ranking, ordering, or ſetting forth a Jury impannelled upon a Cauſe.

ARRAY [*Art of War*] the drawing up or ranking of Soldiers in Order of Battle.

To **ARRAY** [*arrayer*, F.] to draw up and diſpoſe an Army in Order of Battle.

ARRAY'ERS [*Arrayeurs*, F.] Commiſſioners of Array, certain Officers, whoſe Buſineſs was to take care of the Soldiers Armour, and to ſee them duly accoutred.

ARREARAGE } [*arriere*, F. behind,
ARREARS } backward] Debts remaining on an old Account.

ARRECTA'TUS, ſuſpected, accuſed of, or charged with a Crime. *L. T.*

To **ARREED**, to award. *Milton.*

ARRENA'TUS, arraigned, or brought forth to a Trial. *L. T.*

ARRENTA'TION [in *Law*] is the licenſing an Owner of Lands in the Foreſt, to incloſe them with a Hedge and a little Ditch, under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTI'TIOUS [*arreptitius*, L.] ſnatch'd away; alſo crept in privily.

To **ARREST** [*arreſter*, F.] to ſtop or ſtay; to ſeize the Perſon of a Debtor.

ARREST [in *Law*] a legal taking of a Perſon, and reſtraining him from Liberty.

To *Plead in* **ARREST** *of Judgment*, to ſhew Cauſe why Judgment ſhould be ſtayed, notwithſtanding the Verdict given.

ARRESTANDIS *Bonis ne diſſipentur*, a Writ from him whoſe Cattle or Goods being taken during a Controverſy, are like to be waſted and conſumed.

ARRESTANDO *ipſum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiſcendum, &c.* a Writ for the Apprehenſion of him who has taken Preſt-Money towards the King's Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go.

ARRESTO *facto ſuper bonis mercatorum alienigenorum*, a Writ for a Denizen againſt the Goods of other Countrymen, found within the Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken from him in that foreign Country, after a Denial of Reſtitution.

ARREST'S [*Arêtes*, F.] the ſmall Bones of a Fiſh.

ARRET'TED [*arrectatus*, L.] he who is ſummoned before any Judge, and charged with a Crime; alſo imputed or laid unto.

To ARRID'E [*arridere*, L. i. e. *ridere ad*] to ſmile or look pleaſantly upon, to conſent by ſmiling.

ARRIE'RE-BAN. See *Ariere-ban*.

ARRIE'RE *Guard*, the Rear of an Army, or that Part of it which marches after the main Body. *F.*

ARRI'SON, ſmiling upon. *L.*

To ARRIV'E [*arriver*, F. q. d. *ad rivum venire*] to come to a Shore; alſo to come to a Place; to attain to, to compaſs a Thing.

ARRI'VAL [*Arrivée*, F.] arriving or coming to.

To ARROD'E [*arrodere*, L. q. d. *rodere ad*, i. e. *circum*] to gnaw round about.

AR'ROGANCE } [*Arrogantia*, L.]
ARROGANCY } Haughtineſs, Preſumption, Pride, Self-Conceit. *F.*

ARROGANT [*arrogans*, L.] that arrogates or aſſumes too much, proud, *&c.* *F.*

To AR'ROGATE [*arroger*, F. *arrogare*, L. of *ad* and *rogo*, q. d. *rogare aliud poſt aliud*] to claim or challenge; or take upon one's ſelf, to aſſume too much to one's ſelf, to boaſt.

ARRO'SION, a gnawing round about.

AR'ROW [Arpe, *Sax.*] a Dart.

ARSE [Earſ, *Sax.* Ars, *Teut.*] the Breech or Fundament.

ARSE [among *Sailors*] the Arſe of a Block or Pully, through which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

AR'SE-SMART, the Herb called alſo Water Pepper. *Perſicaria.*

ARSE-VERSY } [Aerſlich, *Teut.*] Heels
ARSY-VER'SY } over Head, topſy turvey, prepoſterouſly, perverſely, without Order.

ARSE VERSE, a Spell written on an Houſe to prevent it from burning.

ARS'ENAL [*Arcenal*, F. of *Arſenale*, Ital.] a Royal or Publick Store-houſe of Arms, or Warlike Ammunition.

AR'SENICK, a Mineral conſiſting of much Sulphur, and ſome cauſtick Salts.

Regulus of ARSENICK [*Chymiſtry*] a Compoſition or Subſtance like Butter, made of *Nitre*, *Tartar*, *Orpiment*. Scales of *Steel*, and corroſive *Sublimate*.

Ruby of ARSENICK [*Chymiſtry*] a Preparation of Arſenick with Sulphur, by means of ſeveral repeated Sublimations which give it the Tincture of a Ruby.

AR'SIS *and Theſis* [in *Muſick*] a Point being turned, is ſaid to move *per Arſin and Theſin*, *i. e.* when a Point falls in one Part and riſes in another, or the contrary.

ARSEMETRICKE, Arithmetick. *Cha.*

ARSU'RA, the Trial of Money by Fire, after the coining of it, *O. L.*

ART [*Art*, *F.* or *Ars*, L.] all that which is performed by the Wit and Induſtry of a Man.

ART [Eart, *Sax.*] thou art.

Liberal ARTS *and Sciences*, ſuch as are Noble and Genteel, *viz.* *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Muſick*, *Phyſick*, *Mathematicks*, &c.

Mechanick ARTS are ſuch as require more the Labour of the Hand and Body than of the Mind; as *Carpentry*, *Carving*.

ART AND PART [*Scotch Law Term*] as to be *Art and Part* in the committing of a Crime, *i. e.* when the ſame Perſon was both a Contriver, and acted a Part in it.

ARTEMI'SIA, the Queen of *Carie*, Wife of *Mauſolus*, who built ſo ſtately a Tomb for her deceaſed Huſband, that it was accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World; after her is alſo called the Herb Mugwort.

ARTE'RIA *Bronchialis* [in *Anatomy*] a ſmall Artery, which in the Lungs creeps upon the Branches of the *Trachea*. L.

ARTE'RIA *aorta* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTE'RIA *magna* } Great Artery; a Veſſel conſiſting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the ſpirituous Blood from the left Ventrical of the Heart to all the Parts of the Body.

ARTERIA *trachea* } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA *aſpera* } Windpipe.

ARTERI'ACE ['Ἀρτηριακὴ, Gr.] a Medicine for the Arteries.

ARTE'RIA *venoſa*, [in *Anatomy*] the Vein of the Lungs. *L.*

ARTE'RIACKS [*Arteriaca*, L. 'Ἀρτηριακά, Gr.] Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Windpipe.

ARTE'RIAL } [*Arterialis*, L.] belong-
ARTE'RIOUS } ing to the Arteries.

ARTERIOT'OMY [of 'Ἀρτηρία an Artery, and τομὴ of τέμνω to cut, *Gr.*] an artificial Inciſion, or cutting open of an Artrey.

AR'TERY [*Artere*, F. *Arteria*, L. of 'Ἀρτηρία, Gr.] according to the Ancients, from 'Ἀὴρ the Air, and τηρέω to keep, becauſe they imagined they incloſed a great deal of Air; but Moderns, better acquainted with their Uſe, derive it ἀπὸ τοῦ αἴρειν, becauſe it continually riſes up with a Pulſe-like Motion; a ſanguiferous Veſſel, generally holding the ſame Courſe with a Vein; it conveys Blood and Vital Spirits from the Heart, into all the Parts of the Body, for the Nouriſhment and Preſervation of their vital Heat.

AR'THEL, a Vouching, a Vouchee. *Br.*

ARTHRIT'ICAL } [*arthriticus*, P. of ἀρθριτικος, Gr.] belonging to the Joints or Gout; gouty, troubled with the Gout.
ARTHRIT'ICK }

ARTHRI'TIS [ἀρθρῖτις, Gr.] the Gout, a Pain in the Joints or Limbs.

ARTHRI'TIS *planctica* } [with *Phyſicians*] the wandering Gout, that moves about, and cauſes Pain ſometimes in one Limb, and ſometimes in another.
ARTHRI'TIS *vaga* }

ARTHRO'DIA [Ἀρθροδία, Gr.] is the Articulation of one Bone into the ſhallow Socket of another.

AR'THRON [Ἄρθρον, Gr.] a Joint or Connection of Bones, proper for the performing of Motion.

ARTHRO'SIS [ἀρθρώσις, of ἀρθρόω, Gr. to articulate] an Articulation, when the round Head of one Bone is received into the round Hollow of another.

AR'THUR [*i. e.* ſtrong Man] a famous warlike King of the *Britains*.

AR'TICHOKE [Artiſchock, *Teut. Articboca*, Span.] a Plant well known, of a ſtrengthening Quality.

Jeruſalem ARTICHOKE, a Plant much of the ſame Nature with Potatoes.

AR'TICLE [*Article*, F. of *Articulus*, L.] a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Diſcourſe, Account, Writing, *&c*.

AR'TICLE [in *Grammar*] is a ſmall Word diſtinguiſhing the Genders.

AR'TICLES *of the Clergy*, certain Statutes made touching Perſons and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical.

ARTICLES *of the Church of* England, are Nine and thirty in Number, ſo called becauſe they not only contain all that is neceſſary for a good Chriſtian to believe, but point at thoſe ſpurious Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, which are to be carefully avoided.

To ARTICLE [*articuler*, F.] to make or draw up Articles or Conditions.

ARTIC'ULAR [*articulaire*, F. of *articularis*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULA'RIS *Morbus* [among *Phyſicians*] the Gout. *L.*

ARTICULATE [*articulatus*, L.] diſtinct, is when Sounds are ſo clearly pronounced, that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTIC'ULATE *Sounds*, ſuch as may be expreſſed by Letters, and ſerve to make Words.

ARTIC'ULATELY [*articulatè*, L.] diſtinctly, clearly.

ARTICULA'TION [in *Anatomy*] is the joining together of the Bones of an animal Body, for the due Performance of Motion. *F.* of *L.*

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that Part which treats firſt of Sounds and Letters, and then of the Manner of joining them together, for the compoſing Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [among *Herbaliſts*] ſignifies the Jointure of Knots that are in Stalks or Roots.

ARTICULUS. See *Article*. Alſo a Joint in the Body of a living Creature, and a Joint or Knot in Plants. *F.*

AR'TIFICE [*Artifice*, F. *Artificium*, L.] a cunning Trick, Sleight, or Knack; a crafty Device or cunning Fetch.

AR'TIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handicraftſman, or Workman; an Artiſt; one that profeſſes ſome Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*artificiel*, F. *artificialis*, L.] artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFI'CIAL *Day*, is the Time between the Sun's Riſing and Setting, in any Poſition of the Hemiſphere.

ARTIFICIAL *Lines* [on a Sector, or *Scale*,] are Lines placed thereon, divided from the *Logarithms*, and the *Logarithms* of the *Sines*, *Tangents*, and *Secants*, which will ſolve all Queſtions in *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, &c.

ARTIFICIAL *Numbers*, are Logarithms, and Logarithmetick Signs, Tangents, and Secants.

ARTILL'ERY [*Artillerie*, F.] all ſorts of great Fire-Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTIL'LERY *Company*, a Company of Citizens in *London* intended to be trained up and practiſed in military Diſcipline.

AR'TISAN, an Artificer. F.

AR'TIST [*Artiſte*, F.] a Maſter of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

ARTOTY'RISTS, a Sect of Hereticks in the ſecond Century, ſo called becauſe they offered Bread and Cheeſe at the Communion.

AR'VAL } a Burial, Funeral Solemnity, *&c*. F.
AR'VIL }

ARVIL-BREAD, Loaves diſtributed to the Poor at Funerals. C.

ARVIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment or Feaſt given at Funerals.

AR'UNDEL [*q. d.* a Dale by the River *Arun*] a Town in the County of *Suſſex*.

ARUNDIF'EROUS [*arundifer*, F.] bearing Reeds.

ARUNDINE'OUS [*arundineus*, L.] of or belonging to Reeds.

ARUNDINO'SE [*arundinoſus*, L.] abounding with Reeds.

ARU'RA, ploughing. *Una arura*. *O. L.* one Day's Work at Plough.

A'RUSPICE [*Aruſpice*, F. *Aruſpicium*, L.] a Divination by looking into the Entrails of Animals.

ARYTÆNO'IDES [of ἀρύω to drink, and εἶδος Shape, *Gr.* in *Anatomy*] are two Cartilages, which with others make up the Top of the Larynx, ſerving to render the Voice more ſhrill or deep.

ARYTÆNOIDE'US [*Anatomy*] the ſmaller Muſcle belonging to the Larynx.

ARYTH'MUS [of ἀ privative, and ῥυθμὸς, the Pulſe, *Gr.*] a Pulſe which is ſo far loſt. that it cannot be any longer felt, or any Irregularity of it. *P. T.*

AS, the *Roman* Pound Weight, containing twelve Ounces; alſo one of their ſquare Meaſures, containing two *Engliſh* Rods of nineteen Poles; alſo one of their Coins, worth three Farthings of our Money.

ASA [עמא, *H. i. e.* a Healer of Sickneſs] a King of *Judah*.

A'SA *dulcis*, the Gum *Benzoin*.

A'SA *fœtida*, a ſort of ſtinking Gum, preſſed out of a Plant brought from *Perſia*, good againſt Fits in Women.

ASA'HEL [עשהאל, of עשה he hath wrought, and אל God, *H. i. e.* God has wrought] *Joab*'s Brother.

A'SAPH [אסף, *H. i. e.* Gathering] a famous Muſician among the *Jews*.

St. A'SAPH, a Biſhop's See in the County of *Flint*, ſo called from St. *Aſaph*, a *Britain*, an Abbot of it.

A'SAPHY [*Aſaphia*, L. Ἀσαφία, Gr.] Hoarſeneſs; a Lowneſs of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Conſtitution.

A'SAR, a Gold Coin at *Ormus* in the *Perſian* Gulph, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* *Sterling*,

ASARABAC'CA } an Herb growing with
A'SARUM } round ſhining Leaves,
like thoſe of a Violet, but larger.

ASBES'TINE *Paper* or *Cloth* [of ἀσβέστινον, Gr.] ſuch as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not conſume.

ASBES'TOS [ἀσβέστος, of ἀ privative, and σβεννύω to extinguiſh Gr. that cannot be extinguiſhed] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, of which Cloth was made, that would not burn or waſte, though thrown into a great Fire.

ASCAR'IDES [ἀσκαριδὴς of ἀσκίω, Gr. to move, ſo called from their continual troubleſome Motion] ſmall Worms that breed in the ſtraight Gut; Arſe-Worms; alſo the Bots in Horſes.

To ASCEND' [*aſcendere*, L.] to go, get or climb up, to riſe upward.

ASCEND'ENT [in *Aſtrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptic which riſes at one's Nativity; alſo a Power or Influence over one. *F.* of *L.*

ASCENSION, an aſcending, ariſing, getting or going up. *F.* of L.

ASCENSION *Day*, a Feſtival kept ten Days before *Whitſuntide*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Aſcenſion into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS *and Declenſions of Signs* [in *Aſtronomy*] are Arches of the *Equator*, which riſe and ſet with ſuch a Sign of the *Zodiack*, or with any Star or Planet happening to be therein.

Right ASCENSION [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning towards the Eaſt, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and the Point of the *Equator*, which riſes at the ſame Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning towards the Eaſt, intercepted between the Degree of *Aries*, and that Point in the *Equator* which riſes with the given Star, *&c.* in the oblique Sphere.

ASCEN'SIONAL *Difference* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Difference between the right Aſcenſion of the Sun and Star, and its oblique Aſcenſion, in any given Poſition of the Sphere.

ASCENT' [*Aſcenſus*, L.] Steepneſs accounted upwards; the Steepneſs of a Hill or riſing Ground; alſo the Act of aſcending, or Motion upwards of any Body.

ASCENT [with *Logicians*] a ſort of Reaſoning, in which they aſcend from Particulars to Univerſals.

To ASCER'TAIN [*acertener*, O. F.] to make certain, to aſſert or aſſure; to fix or ſet a Price, *&c.*

ASCET'ICK [of ἀσκήτης, Gr.] belonging to religious Exerciſes; Monaſtick, Monkiſh.

AS'CII [ἄσκιοι of ἀ privative, and σκία a Shadow, *Gr.*] ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadow at 12 o'Clock; as are all under the Torrid Zone; for twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o'Clock, and conſequently at that time they have no Shadows.

ASCI'TES [ἀσκίτης, of ἀσκὸς, a Bottle, *Gr.*] a Dropſy, or Swelling of the Abdomen or lower Belly, and contiguous Parts, from an Extravaſation and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Veſſels, by means of an Obſtruction or Weakneſs of the Glands and *Viſcera*.

ASCIT'ICK [with *Phyſicians*] troubled with a Dropſy. *Gr.*

ALCLE'PIAD, a ſort of Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables; a Spondee, Choryambus, and two Dactyls.

ASCODRI'GILES, Hereticks, *A. C.* 173, who pretended they were inſpired by *Montanus*'s Paraclete; introduced the Bacchanals into Churches, where they had a Buck-ſkin full of Wine, going in Proceſſion round it, ſaying, *This is the Veſſel of new Wine ſpoken of in the Goſpel.*

To ASCRIBE [*aſcribere*, of *ad* and *ſcribere*, L.] properly to write to, alſo to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPTI'TIOUS [*Aſcriptitius*, L.] regiſtered, enrolled.

To be ASHAMED [of A and ſcamian, *Sax.* Beſchamed, *Teut.*] to be put to Shame.

ASH'DOWN [called *Aſſandum*, q. an Hill for Aſſes] a Place in *Eſſex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Edmund Ironſide*, by *Canutus* the *Dane*.

ASH [Acſe, *Sax.* Eſche. *Teut.* Aſke, *Dan.* Eſch, *Belg.*] a kind of quick thriving Tree.

ASH'ER [אשר, *H. i. e.* Bleſſedneſs] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASH'ES [Aꞅhan, *Sax.* Aſche, *Teut.*] the Remainder of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH FIRE } [among *Chymiſts*] is when
SAND FIRE } the Veſſel containing the Matter to be heated, is covered with Aſhes or Sand.

ASHOR'E, on the Shore or dry Land.

ASH'LAR Free-Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASH'TAROTH [אשתרות, *H. i. e.* Flocks or Riches] a Goddeſs of the *Zidonians*, Siſter to *Dagon*, and worſhipped by the *Philiſtines.*

ASH'UR [אשור, *H. i. e.* bleſſed] the Son of *Shem*; alſo the Land of *Aſſyria.*

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the firſt Day of *Lent*, ſo called from a Cuſtom of the ancient Church of faſting in Sackcloth with Aſhes on their Heads in Token of Humiliation.

AS'IA, one of the four Parts of the World.

ASIAT'ICKS, the Inhabitants of *Aſia.*

ASI'DE [in a *Play*] is that which is ſpoken aſide on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

To go ASI'DE [a Term in *Commerce*] to abſcond or hide, for fear of Arreſts, to break, or be a Bankrupt.

ASINE'SIA [in ſome *Phyſical Writers*] an Immoveableneſs of the whole Body, or any Part of it, as in an *Apoplexy*, *Palſy*, &c.

ASINI'NE [*Aſininus*, L.] belonging to any Aſs.

To ASK [Aꞅcian, *Sax.*] to enquire, to ſeek or demand.

ASKAU'NCE, if by Chance. *O.*

ASKAUNT, ſideways: as *to look aſkaunt*, *i. e.* to look ſideways.

ASKER, an Eft or Newt.

ASKEW' [of A and Schew, *Teut.* Diſdain] on one Side, diſdainfully.

ASLEE'P [of A and ꞅlæpan, *Sax.* [*naturally*] is being in a State of Reſt and Inſenſibility for the Refreſhment and Invigoration of the Powers and Faculties of both Body and Mind, which have been tired either by Labour, Study, or Drinking.

To be ASLEEP [in a *moral* Senſe] ſignifies to be heedleſs and unattentive in any Matter of Concern and Moment; alſo to be careleſs, negligent and indolent as to the Management of one's Trade or Calling.

ASLO'PE [of A and ſlap, *Du.* looſe] away, on one Side, ſlaunting.

ASMATOG'RAPHER [ἀσματόγραφος, of ἄσμα a Song, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Compoſer of Songs.

ASP or *Aſpen-tree* [Aſpe, *Teut.*] a kind of Poplar called the trembling Poplar.

ASP' } [*Aſpis*, L. of ἀσπὶς, Gr.] a kind
ASP'IC } of venomous Serpent, whoſe Poiſon is ſo ſubtile and quick in its Operation, that it kills in a very ſhort time after the Bite, rarely allowing Time for applying a Remedy.

ASPARA'GUS [*Aſperge*, F. *Aſparagus*, L. of ἀσπαραγος, of ἀ privative, and σπειρίσθαι to ſow, becauſe it grows many Years without ſowing, *Gr.*] the Plant Sperage, called Sparrow-graſs; among *Herbaliſts*, it ſignifies the firſt Shoot or Sprout of a Plant, coming before the unfolding of the Leaves.

AS'PECT [*Aſpectus*, L.] the Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

AS'PECT [in *Aſtronomy*] the Situation of the Stars and Planets, in reſpect one to another.

AS'PECT *double* [in *Painting*] ſignifies a ſingle Figure, repreſenting two or more different objects.

AS'PER, a *Turkiſh* Coin, in Value about three Farthings.

ASPER'ATION, a making rough. *L.*

ASPERIFO'LIÆ *Plantæ* [among *Herbaliſts*] rough-leaved Plants, ſuch as have their Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order on the Stalk.

ASPERI'TY [*Aſperité*, F. *aſperitas*, L.] Roughneſs, Harſhneſs, Sharpneſs.

To ASPERS'E [*aſperger*, F. *aſpergere*, L.] to ſprinkle, to ſlander, to ſpeak evil of.

ASPER'SION, a ſprinkling, beſpattering; Slander, falſe Imputation. *F.* of *L.*

ASPHAL'TITES, the dead Sea, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* ſtood. *Gr.*

ASPHAL'TOS [ἀσφαλτος, Gr.] a ſort of *Bitumen*, or Pitch gathered in the Lake *Aſphaltites.*

ASPHYXI'A [among *Phyſicians*] a Deficiency or Privation of the Pulſe in ſome Caſes, where it ſtops for a Time. *Gr.*

To AS'PIRATE [*aſpier*, F. *aſpirare*, L.] to pronounce with an Aſpiration.

ASPIRA'TION, Breathing; alſo a Note over a *Greek* Letter, which hath the Force of an ἑ, ἡ, ἁ. *F.* of *L.*

To ASPI'RE [*aſpier*, F. *aſpirare.* L.] to breathe; to pretend to, to ſeek ambitiouſly, to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTATION, carrying away. *L.*

ASS'ACH } a kind of Purgation among the
ASS'ATH } *Welſh*, where the Perſon accuſed of a Crime cleareth himſelf by the Oath of three hundred Men.

ASSAY [in *Muſick Books*] is a Word which is always joined with ſome other Word to leſſen or weaken the Strength or Signification of the Words it is joined with: As for Example, when it is joined to either of the Words *Adagio*, *Grave*, or *Largo*, all which denote a ſlow Movement, it ſignifies, that the Muſick muſt be performed ſo ſlow as each of thoſe Words would require if alone; but if it be joined with either of theſe Words that follow, *Vivace*, *Allegro*, or *Preſto*, all which three denote a quick Movement, then it denotes that the Muſick muſt not be performed quite ſo briſk or quick as each of thoſe Words, if alone, does require.

To ASSAI'L [*aſſailler*, F.] to aſſault, to ſet upon, to attack.

ASSAIL'ANT [*aſſaillant*, F.] one that aſſaults or ſets upon another.

ASSARABAC'CA, an Herb. *Aſarum.*

ASSAR'T [*Law Term*] an Offence committed in a Foreſt, by plucking up thoſe Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Covers to the Foreſt.

To ASSART, to grub up Bruſhes, Shrubs, Trees, *&c.* by the Roots; alſo to make plain.

To ASSAS'SINATE [*aſſaſſiner*, F. *aſſaſſinare*, Ital.] to murder a Perſon privately, treacherouſly, and cowardly, to murder barbarouſly.

ASSASSINA'TION, an aſſaſſinating.

ASSASSIN'E [*Aſſaſſin*, F.] a private or treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSIN'ES, a Sect of *Mahometans* who being commanded by their chief Maſter, refuſe no Pain or Peril, and would ſtab any Prince he would have deſtroyed.

ASSAULT' [*Aſſaut*, F.] Attack, Onſet.

ASSAU'LT [in *Law*] is a violent kind of Injury offered to a Man's Perſon.

ASSAUL'T [in *War*] an Effort or Attack made upon a Place, to gain it by main Force.

To ASSAUL'T [*faire Aſſaut*, F.] to attack, to ſet upon.

ASSAY' [*Eſſai*, F.] Proof, Trial.

To ASSAY' [*eſſayer*, F.] to prove or try.

To ASSAY' *Gold or Silver*, is to melt a ſmall Part of an Ingot or Bullion in a very ſtrong Fire, having firſt weighed it with great Exactneſs before it was put into the Coppel, and alſo after it is poured out; and is accordingly ſaid to be more or leſs fine as it loſes more or leſs in Weight in the Aſſaying.

ASSAY' *of Weights and Meaſures*, an Examination of them by the Queſt-men in *London*, or the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY-*Maſter*, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and takes care that it be according to the national Standard.

ASSAY'ER *of the King*, an Officer of the Mint for the due trial of Silver.

ASSAYING [among *Muſicians*] is a Flouriſhing before they begin to play.

ASSAY'SIARE, to take Aſſeſſors, or Fellow-Judges. *O. L.*

ASSECTA'TION, a following. *L.*

ASSECU'TION, an obtaining.

ASSEDA'TION, a taxing of the King's Farms. *L. T.*

ASSEM'BLAGE, a joining or uniting Things together. *F.*

To ASSEM'BLE [*aſſembler*, F.] to call, gather, meet, or get together.

ASSEM'BLY [*Aſſemblée*, F.] a Concourſe or Meeting of People.

ASSEMBLY [*Military Term*] is the ſecond Beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSENT' [*Aſſenſus*, L.] Approbation, agreeing with, Conſent.

To ASSENT' [*aſſentire*, L.] to agree to, to conſent.

ASSEN'TAMEN, a *Virginian* Pink.

ASSENTA'TION, a Flattery, a flattering Compliance; a Cogging and Soothing. *L.*

ASSEN'TATORY, pertaining to Flattery.

To ASSERT' [*aſſerere*, L.] to affirm, or maintain.

ASSERTION, an Affirmation, or Maintaining. *F.* of *L.*

ASSERTORY, affirmative, poſitive.

To ASSES'S [*aſſeſſare*, Ital.] to rate or tax, to appoint what every one ſhall pay.

ASSESS'MENT, Aſſeſſing or Rating.

ASSES'SOR [*Aſſeſſeur*. F.] one joined in Authority to another. *L.*

ASSES'SOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one ſhall pay of the Publick Taxes.

AS'SETS [*Aſſez*, F. i. e. *Satis*, L.] Goods ſufficient for an Heir or Executor to diſcharge the Debts and Legacies of an Anceſtor or Teſtator. *L. T.*

ASSEVERATION, an earneſt Affirmation or Avouching. *L.*

ASSEWIA'RE, to drain Water from Marſhy Grounds. *O. L.*

ASSIDEANS, a ſtrict Sect of *Jews*.

ASSIDEN'TIA *Signa* [in *Galen*] ſuch Symptoms as ſometimes are preſent to a Diſeaſe, but not always ſo. *L.*

ASSIDU'ITY [*Aſſiduité*, F. of *Aſſiduitas*, L.] great Dilligence, continual Attendance, conſtant Application.

ASSID'UOUS [*aſſidu*, F. of *aſſiduus*, L.] diligent, continual, cloſe in the Purſuit of a Thing.

ASSIGN' [*Aſſigné*, F. of *Aſſignatus*, L.] one that is appointed by another to perform any Buſineſs. *L. T.*

To ASSIGN' [*aſſigner*, F. *aſſignare*, L.] to appoint, allow; to ſhew or ſet forth.

To ASSIGN' [in *Law*] to appoint a Deputy; to make over a Right to another.

To ASSIGN' *falſe Judgment* [*Law Term*] is to ſhew where and how the Judgment is unjuſt.

ASSIGNA'TION, a making over a Thing to another; alſo an Appointment of a Meeting. *F.* of *L.*

ASSIGNE'E [*aſſignatus*, L.] he to whom any thing is aſſigned or appointed. *F.*

ASSIGNE'E *by a Deed* [*Law Term*] is one that is appointed; as when the Leſſee of a Term aſſigns the ſame to another, he is his Aſſignee by Deed.

ASSIGNE'E [*in Law*] is one whom the Law makes ſo, without any Appointment in the Perſon: So that an Executor is an Aſſignee in the Law to the Teſtator.

ASSIGN'MENT [*Aſſignation*, F. *Aſſignatio*, L.] the Act of Aſſigning, a ſetting over to another; alſo an Inſtrument or Deed in Writing.

ASSIGN'MENT *of a Dower*, the ſetting out a Woman's Marriage Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILA'TION, the making one thing like another. *L.*

ASSIMILA'TION [in *Phyſick*] ſignifies either the the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the nutricious Juice into the Subſtance of an animal Body. *F.* of *L.*

To **ASSIM'ULATE** [*aſſimulare*, L.] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSI'SA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Aſſeſſors heard and determined Cauſes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, beſides the County Courts, held by itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the Aſſizes. *O. L.*

ASSI'SA *cadere*, to be nonſuited. *L. T.*

ASSI'SA *Nocumenti* [*Law Term*] an Aſſize of Nuiſance.

ASSI'SA *Continuanda*, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cauſe, when certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in Time by the Party that would uſe them.

ASSI'SA *Panis & Cerevisiæ*, a Power of aſſigning or adjuſting the Weight and Meaſure of Bread and Beer.

ASSI'SA *Propaganda*, a Writ for the Stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is employed in the King's Buſineſs.

ASSI'SÆ *Judicium* [*Law Term*] is the Judgment of the Court given againſt the Plaintiff or Defendant, for Default.

General **ASSI'ZES**, are when Judges go their Circuits.

Special **ASSI'ZES**, are ſuch when a Judge or Judges receive a Commiſſion for the Trial of one or more particular Cauſes.

ASSI'SORS, are the ſame in *Scotland* as Jurors are in *England*.

To **ASSIS'T** [*aſſiſter*, F. *aſſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand by, aid, help, or ſuccour; to be preſent at.

ASSISTANCE, Aid, Help, Succour. *F.*

ASSIST'ANT, aſſiſting, aiding, helping, ſuccouring.

An **ASSIST'ANT**, a Stander by, a Helper; a Collegue or Partner in the Management of a Buſineſs. *F.*

ASSIST'ANTS [in Trading or Publick *Companies*] Members of it, who ordinarily have the whole Power of managing the Affairs relating to the common Concern of the Company, and are commonly called the *Court of Aſſiſtants*.

AS[illegible]SUS, demiſed or formed out of a certain Aſſeſſed Rent in Money or Proviſions. *O. L.*

ASSI'ZE [*Aſſizes*, F.] a Sitting of Juſtices to hear and determine Cauſes: Alſo a Jury ſummoned upon ſuch Writs; alſo a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Meaſure, &c. of ſeveral Commodities.

ASSI'ZE *of darreign Preſentment*, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Anceſtors have preſented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger preſents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSI'ZE *of the Foreſt*, is a Statute concerning Orders to be obſerved in the King's Foreſt.

ASSI'ZE *of Mort d' Anceſtor*, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. died poſſeſſed of Lands or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, a Stranger gets Poſſeſſion of them.

ASSI'ZE *of Novel Diſſeiſin*, is a Writ where a Tenant is lately diſſeiſed, or diſpoſſeſſed of Lands or Tenements.

ASSI'ZE *de Utrum*, is a Writ which lies for a Parſon againſt a Layman, or a Layman againſt a Parſon, for Land or Tenement, for which it is doubtful whether it be Lay-free or Free-alms.

Clerk of **ASSI'ZE**, an Officer who ſets down all Things judicarily done by the Juſtices of Aſſize in their Circuits.

ASSI'ZER *of Weights and Meaſures*, an Officer who has the Care and Overſight of thoſe Matters.

An **ASSO'CIATE** [*un Aſſocié*, F. of *Socius*, L.] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSO'CIATE** [*aſſocier*, F. *aſſociare*, L.] to bring into Society or Fellowſhip; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others. *F.* of *L.*

ASSOCIATION [*in Law*] a Patent from the King to Juſtices of Aſſize, to admit others as Collegues in that Affair.

ASSO'DES, a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are but moderately warm, but with a great Heat within, &c.

To **ASSOYL** [in *Law*] ſignifies to ſet free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUDICATE**, to ſubdue. *Shakeſpear.*

ASSUEFAC'TION, an accuſtoming one's ſelf to any thing. *L.*

To **ASSUME** [*aſſumere*, L.] to take to or upon one's ſelf.

ASSUMP'SIT [*Law Term*] a voluntary Promiſe made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing for or to another.

ASSUMPTION, an aſſuming or taking; an Inference upon. *L.*

ASSUMP'TION [in *Logick*] is the Minor, or Second Propoſition of a Catagorical Syllogiſm.

ASSUMP'TIVE, that is or may be taken. *L.*

ASSURANCE [*Aſſeurance*, F.] Certainty, Confidence.

To **ASSUR'E**, [*aſſeurer*, F.] to affirm or aſſert, to warrant, to undertake or promiſe a Thing.

To **ASSWA'GE** [probably of *ad* and *ſuadeo*, L. to perſuade or bring to] to allay or appeaſe, to abate or grow calm.

ASSOT'TE, to aſſotte a Woman, *i. e.* to be mad after her. *O.*

ASTEISMUS [*ἀϛεισμὸς*, Gr.] Civility, Courteſy, Pleaſantneſs.

ASTEISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein ſome pleaſant Jeſt is expreſſed; a kind of Irony.

AS'TERISK [*Aſteriſque*, F. *Aſteriſcus*, L. of ἀστερίσκος, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) ſet over a Word or Sentence, denoting ſome Defect, or ſomething to be noted.

AS'TERISM [*Aſteriſme*, F. *Aſteriſmus*, L. of ἀστερισμὸς, Gr.] a Conſtellation of fixed Stars.

ASTER'T, to ſtartle. *Spenc.* To eſcape, to let go.

ASTH'MA [*Aſthme*, F. *Aſthma*, L. of ἆσθμα, of ἄω to breathe, or ἄζω to blow, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMAT'ICK [*Aſthmatique*, F. *Aſthmaticus*, L. of ἀσθματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with an Aſthma.

To ASTIP'ULATE [*aſtipulare ad rem faciendam*] to agree, to covenant.

ASTIPULA'TION, a mutual Agreement, Aſſent, or Conſent between Parties.

To ASTON'ISH [*eſtonner*, O. F. of *eſtre tonné*, q. d. to be Thunder-ſtruck] to put into an extraordinary Surprize, Admiration, or Amazement.

ASTON'ISHMENT [*Eſtonnement*, O. F.] extreme Surprize, Admiration.

ASTOUND'ED [𝔈𝔯ſ𝔱𝔞𝔴𝔫𝔢𝔡, *Teut.*] aſtoniſhed. *Milt.*

ASTRÆ'A, the Goddeſs of Juſtice.

AS'TRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the Cornice Ring of a Piece of Ordnance.

AS'TRAGAL [in *Architecture*] a round Moulding like a Ring, which encircles the Baſes, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRAG'ALUS [Ἀστράγαλος, Gr.] the Huckle-Bone; alſo the principal Bone of the Foot.

ASTRAL'ISH [among *Miners*] is that Ore of Gold which lies as yet in its firſt State or Condition.

ASTRA'Y, out of the way.

To go ASTRAY' [*aſtraviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the Way, to take ill Courſes.

ASTRIC'TION [of *ad* and *ſtringo*] a binding to. *L.*

ASTRICTO'RIA [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines that have a binding Quality. See *Aſtringents.*

ASTRIF'EROUS [*aſtrifer*, L.] Star-bearing.

ASTRI'GEROUS [*aſtriger*, L. bearing or carrying Stars.

ASTRIHIL'THET }
ATRIHIL'THET } a Forfeiture of double the Damage, *Sax.* *L. T.*

To ASTRIN'GE [*aſtringere*, L] to bind faſt, to ſtop the Flux of Blood, &c. by Medicines.

ASTRIN'GENT }
ASTRIC'TIVE } [*aſtringens*, L.] binding or making coſtive.

ASTRIN'GENTS, Medicines, which, by the Thickneſs and Figure of their Particles, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTROB'OLISM [of ἀστὴρ a Star, and βάλλω to caſt, *Gr.*] a Blaſting, or Planet-ſtriking.

ASTROLA'BE [*Aſtrolabium*, L. of Ἀστρολάβιον, of ἄστρον a Star, and λαμβάνω to take, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Inſtrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROL'OGER [*Aſtrologue*, F. *Aſtrologus*, L. of Ἀστρολόγος, of ἄστρον a Star, and λόγος a Word, *Gr.*] one that profeſſes Aſtrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLO'GICAL [*Aſtrologique*, F. *aſtrologicus*, L. of Ἀστρολογικὸς, G.] belonging to Aſtrology.

ASTROL'OGY [*Aſtrologie*, F, *Aſtrologia*, L. of Ἀστρολογία, of ἄστρον and λόγος Speech, *Gr.*] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influence of the Stars, and foretel Things to come from the Motion of them, and their Aſpects one to another.

ASTRON'OMER [*Aſtronome*, F. *Aſtronomus*, L. of Ἀστρονόμος, of ἄστρον a Star, and νόμος a Law, *Gr.*] a Perſon ſkill'd in the Science of Aſtronomy.

ASTRONOM'ICAL [*Aſtronomique*, F. *Aſtronomicus*, L. of Ἀστρονομικὸς, Gr.] belonging to that Science.

ASTRONOM'ICAL *Calendar*, an Inſtrument that ſhews upon Sight the Sun's Meridian Altitude, Right Aſcenſion, &c. to a greater Nicety than the largeſt Globes now made.

ASTRONOM'ICAL *Houſes*, are ſuch as are accounted from the Noon or Midnight of one natural Day to the Noon or Midnight of another.

ASTRONOMICAL *Place of a Planet, or Star*, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, according to the natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL *Quadrant*, is an Inſtrument curiouſly framed and fitted with Teleſcopes, &c. to take Obſervation of the Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOM'ICALS, are ſexageſimal Fractions, ſo called becauſe antiently they were wholly uſed in Aſtronomical Calculations.

ASTRON'OMY [*Aſtronomie*, F. *Aſtronomia*, L. of Ἀστρονομία, of ἄστρον a Star, and νόμος the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the heavenly Bodies, ſhewing their Magnitudes, Diſtances, Order and Motion.

AS'TRUM [Ἄστρον. Gr.] a Conſtellation, or celeſtial Sign, conſiſting of ſeveral Stars. In *Old Records*, it was uſed to ſignify an Houſe or Habitation.

ASUN'DER [Aꞅunꝺꞃan, *Sax.*] in two Parts.

ASY'LUM [*Aſyle*, F. of Ἄσυλον, of ἀ priv. and σύλη a Prey, *Gr.*] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. *L.*

ASYM'BOLICK [of Ἀσύμβολος, of ἀ privative, and σύμβολον a Shot, *Gr.*] Scot-free.

ASYM'METRAL [in *Mathematicks*] the ſame with incommenſurable. So Qualities are ſaid to be *aſymmetral*, when there is no common Meaſure betwixt them.

ASYM'METRY ['Ασυμμετρία, of ἀ privative, and συμμετρία Commenſurableneſs, *Gr.*] Incommenſurableneſs.

ASYM'PHONY ['Ασυμφονία, of ἀ, privative, and συμφονία Harmony; *Gr.*] a Diſorder in Deſcant, a Diſagreement.

ASYMP'TOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely, can never meet.

ASYM'TOTICK, belonging to an Aſymptote.

ASYN'DETON ['Ασύνδετον of ἀ privative, σὺν with, and δεσμὸς a Band; or ἀ without, and συμδετος bound together, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, implying the Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Commas are put inſtead of Conjunctions Copulative; as *veni, vidi, vici, i.e.* I came, I ſaw, I conquered; the Conjunction & being omitted.

AT [Æt, *Sax.*] as at a Place.

ATAX'Y [*Ataxia*, L. of 'Αταξία, Gr.] Irregularity, Want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Phyſick*] the confounding of critical Days.

To ATCHIE'VE [*achever*, F.] in ſpeaking of ſome noble Enterprize, ſignifies to execute, perform, or compaſs.

ATCHIEVE'MENT [*Achevement*, F.] the Performance of ſome noble Exploit.

ATCHIEVEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, ſet out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATEMPER, moderate. *Chauc.*

ATHALI'AH [עתליהו, of עת the Time, and יה of the Lord, *H i.e.* the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Iſrael*.

ATHAN'ASY [*Athanaſius*, L.] of ἀθανασία, of ἀ privative and θάνατος Death, *Gr.*] Immortality.

A'THANOR [among *Chymiſts*] a large digeſting Furnace, made with a Tower, and ſo contrived as to keep a conſtant Heat for a long Time.

ATHA'RER [in *Aſtrology*] a Term uſed when the Moon is in the ſame Degree and Minute with the Sun.

A'THEISM [*Atheiſme*, F. ἀθεότης, Gr.] a denying or diſbelieving the Being of God.

A'THEIST [*Athee*, F. ἄθεος, of ἀ privative, and Θεος God, Gr.] a Perſon which denies or diſbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEIST'ICAL, of or belonging to an Atheiſt.

A'THELIN [perhaps of Að an Oath, and Þelm, *Sax. i. e.* a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

A'THELING [Æðeling, *Sax. i. e.* Noble] a Title given in the *Saxon* Times to the King's eldeſt Son.

ATHELSTAN'FORD [*i. e.* Athelſtan's *Ford*] a Place in *Scotland*, where *Athelſtan* King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, ferry'd over his Army againſt the *Scots*.

ATHEN'ATO'RIUM [in *Chymiſtry*] a thick Glaſs Cover, fix'd to the Curcubite in ſome kind of Sublimations.

ATHE'NIAN, belonging to the City of *Athens* in *Greece*; alſo curious of Novelties.

ATHE'ROMA ['Αθηρωμα, Gr.] a Swelling, conſiſting of a thick and tough Humour, like Pap of ſodden Barley.

ATHLET'ICK [*Athleticus*, L. of ἀθλητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Wreſtling, Champion-like, luſty, ſtrong.

ATHYMI'A ['Αθυμία, Gr.] Dejection of the Spirits, Deſpondency.

ATLAN'TES [in *Architecture*] Images of Men bearing Pillars, or ſupporting the Pile of Building. *L.*

ATLAN'TICK *Ocean*, that Sea which lies between Europe and *Aſia* on the Weſt, and *America* on the Eaſt.

AT'LAS [in *Anatomy*] the firſt *Vertebræ* of the Neck under the Head, ſo called, becauſe it ſeems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, who for his great Skill in Aſtronomy, was feigned by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders; whence a Book of univerſal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called *Atlas*.

AT'MOSPHERE [*Atmoſphera*, L. of 'Ατμος, a Vapour, and Σφαῖρα a Sphere, *Gr.*] is the lower Part of the Region of the Air or Æther, with which our Earth is encompaſſed all round, and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forced up by the ſubterraneous Fire. *F.*

A'TOM [*Atome*, F. *Atomos*, L. of "Ατομος, of ἀ privative, and τέμνω, to cut or divide, *Gr.*] is ſuch a ſmall Particle of Matter that cannot be phyſically cut or divided into any leſſer Parts.

To ATON'E [*q. d.* at one, *i. e.* Friends again] to appeaſe the divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin, or Amends for a Fault.

ATONE'MENT, Reconcilement, or appeaſing of Anger.

A'TONY [ἀτονία, Gr.] a looſening of the Nerves and Sinews; Faintneſs, Infirmity, or Want of Strength.

A'TRA *Bilis*, Black Choler, Melancholy. *L.*

ATRAMEN'TOUS, Inky, like Ink. *L.*

ATRE'TUS [ἄτρετος, Gr.] one whoſe Fundament, or Privy Parts, are not perforated.

ATRO'CIOUS [*Atrox*, L.] outrageous, hainous.

ATRO'CITY [*Atrocité*, F. *Atrocitas*, L.] Cruelty, Outrageouſneſs, Hainouſneſs.

ATRO'PHUS [ἄτροφος, Gr.] one that receives no Nouriſhment by his Food, that is in a Conſumption, a Starving.

A'TROPHY [*Atrophia*, L. ἀτροφία, of ἀ without, and τροφὴ Food, *Gr.*] a Conſumption

tion of the Body, cauſed by Meat not turning into Nouriſhment, when either the whole Body, or any particular Limb, decays and waſtes away.

A'TROPOS [ἀτροπος, Gr. unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Deſtinies that cuts the Thread of Man's Life, according to the Poets.

ATTACH' [*attaché*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Reſpect, Inclination.

To ATTACH' [*attacher*, F.] to lay hold on, apprehend, or take by Force of a Precept or Writ. *L. T.*

ATTACH'ED to, ſticking cloſe to, or adhering to the Perſon or Intereſt of another.

ATTACHIAMEN'TA *Bonorum* [*Old Law*] a Diſtreſs taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Perſon ſued for perſonal Eſtate or Debt, by the legal Attachiators or Bailiffs, as a Security to anſwer the Action.

ATTACHIAMENTA *de Spinis & Boſco* [*Old Law*] a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Foreſt, to take for their own Uſe, Thorns, Bruſh, and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACH'MENT [*Attachement*, F.] a laying Hands on, a ſeizing upon, a Diſtreſs of Goods, or an Arreſt of a Perſon.

ATTACH'MENT *Foreign*, the Proceſs which is uſed to attach a Foreigner's Goods, found within the Liberty of a City, *&c.*

ATTACHMENT *of the Foreſt*, is a Court held there every forty Days throughout the Year, the loweſt of three Courts, the Mean being called *Swainmote*, the Higheſt, *The Juſtice in Eyre's Seat*.

ATTACK' [*Attaque*, F.] an Aſſault, Attempt, Charge, Onſet, Brunt.

ATTACK *of a Siege*, the Works which are carried on by the Beſiegers, in order to their becoming Maſters of the Place by ſtorming one of its Sides.

Falſe ATTACK, is an Effort to the ſame End, but managed with leſs Reſolution; being intended only to give a Diverſion to the Beſieged, and ſo to divide the Garriſon.

ATTACK *Regular, Right,* or *Droit*, an Attack made according to the Rules of Art.

TO ATTACK [*attaquer*, F.] to aſſault, to charge, or encounter, to fall or ſet upon, to endeavour, to carry a Place by Force, to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To ATTACK [in *Flank*] is to attack both Sides of the Baſtion in a Siege.

To ATTAIN' [*attainder*, F. *attinere*, L.] of *ad* and *teneo*] properly to hold to; to obtain, get, or compaſs a thing; to come to.

ATTAIN'ABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAIN'DER [*Attaindre*, F.] a Law Word, uſed when a Man hath committed Felony or Treaſon, and Judgment hath paſſed upon him; for then his Blood is ſaid to be *attainted*, *i. e.* corrupted.

A Bill of ATTAINDER, is a Bill brought into the Houſe of Parliament, for the Attainting, Condemning and Executing a Perſon for High-Treaſon, *&c.*

ATTAIN'DER *by Proceſs*, is where a Perſon flieth after he hath been four Times publickly called into the Country, and at laſt is out-lawed by Default.

ATTAIN'MENTS, Things attained, Acquirements.

ATTAINT' [*Attincta*, L.] a Writ lying againſt a Jury that has given a falſe Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Puniſhment of ſuch Offenders is, That their Meadows ſhall be ploughed, their Houſes pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Perſons impriſoned.

ATTAINT } [among *Farriers*] is a Knock
ATTEINT } or Hurt in a Horſe's Leg.

To ATTAINT' [*attainder*, F. *attingere*, L.] to taint, to corrupt, to ſtain the Blood, as High Treaſon does.

ATTAINT'ED [*atteint*, F.] corrupted, as Fleſh.

ATTAINT'ED [in *Law*] is ſaid of ſuch Perſons who are found guilty of Felony, Treaſon, *&c.*

ATTAINT'URE, an Attaining; a Corruption of Blood, *&c.*

To ATTEM'PER [*attemperare*, L. *q. d. ad temperamentum redigere*] to temper, to allay, qualify, moderate, or mix in a juſt Proportion.

ATTEM'PERATE, temperate. *Chauc.*

ATTEM'PERAUNCE, Temperance.

ATTEM'PRE, tempered. *Chauc.*

To ATTEMPT' [*attenter*, F. *attentare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

To ATTEND' [*attendre*, F. of *attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to, to liſten or give Ear to, alſo to wait on.

ATTEND'ANCE, Waiting, Service; a Retinue or Train of Servants.

ATTEND'ANT [*Attendens*, L.] a Follower, a Servant; [in *Law*] one that oweth Duty or Service to another.

ATTENES, at once. *O.*

ATTEN'TION, an Application of the Ears and Mind to a Diſcourſe; of the Eyes and Mind to a Piece of Work. *F.* of *L.*

ATTENT'IVE [*attentivus*, L.] diligent hearkening to, heedful. *F.*

ATTENT'IVENESS, the being attentive.

To ATTEN'UATE [*attenuer*, F. *attenuare*, L.] of *ad* and *teneo*] to make thin, to weaken, to leſſen.

ATTEN'UATING *Medicines*, are ſuch as opening the Pores with their ſharp Particles, cut the thick and viſcous Humours in the Body, ſo that they may eaſily be circulated through the Veſſels.

ATTENUA'TION [in *Phyſick*] is a leſſening the Power or Quantity of the morbifick Matter. *F.* of *L.*

AT'TER [Eyter, *Teut.*] corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

AT'TERCOB, a Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

AT'TERLY, extremely. *O.*

To ATTEST' [*atteſter*, F. *atteſtare*, L.] to certify, witneſs, aſſure or vouch.

ATTESTA'TION, a Witneſſing or Affirming, a Teſtimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing. *F.* of *L.*

AT'TICISM [*Atticiſmus*, L. 'Αττικισμὸς, Gr.] a Phraſe or Manner of Speech uſed by the *Athenians.*

AT'TICK [*Attique*, F. *Atticus*, L. of 'Αττικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Country of *Attica* in *Greece:* Neat, elegant.

AT'TICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] an Order of Building after the Manner of the City of *Athens:* In our Buildings, a ſmall Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIG'UOUS [*attiguus*, L.] joining or touching; lying by, or near to.

To ATTINGE [*attingere*, L. of *ad* and *tango*] to touch lightly or ſoftly.

ATTILA'TUS *Equus* [from the *French Cheval attelé*] a Horſe dreſs'd in his Geers or Harneſs, for the Work of the Plough or Cart. *O. L.*

ATTI'RE [*attour*, F.] Apparel, Dreſs, and Furniture.

ATTI'RE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTI'RE [in *Botany*] the third Part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the *Empalement* and *Foliation.*

ATTI'RING [among *Hunters*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

AT'TITUDES [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] are the proper Poſtures that the Figure ſhould be placed in. *F.*

ATTOL'LENS *Auriculam* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which draws up the Ear. *L.*

ATTOL'LENS *Nares*, Muſcle of the Noſe, ſerving to draw up the Noſtrils, *L.*

ATTOL'LENS *Oculum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which lifts the Eye upwards. *L.*

ATTOLLENT'ES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles that, acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward.

ATTONI'TUS *Stupor* } [with *Phyſicians*]
ATTONI'TUS *Morbus* } an Apoplexy; alſo a being Planet-ſtruck, or blaſted.

ATTORNA'RE *Rem*, to turn over Money, or Goods, *i. e.* to appoint them to ſome particular Uſe and Service. *O. L.*

ATTORNA'TIO *faciendo* vel *recipiendo*, a Writ which a Man who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalf.

ATTOR'NEY } [*Attornatus*, L. or of *ad*
ATTUR'NEY } and *Tour*, F. a Turn, *q. d.* every Man in his Turn] is ſuch a Perſon, as by Conſent, Command, or Requeſt, takes Care of another Man's Buſineſs in his Abſence, eſpecially ſuch as are employ'd for the Management of Law Suits.

ATTORNEY *General*, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Crown; as the *King's Attorney General*, &c.

ATTORNEY *Special* or *Particular*, is one employed in one or more Cauſes, particularly ſpecified.

ATTOU'R, towards. *O.*

ATTOURN'MENT } [*Law Term*] a
ATTURN'MENT } yielding of the Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To ATTRACT' [*attraire*, F. *attractare*, L. of *ad* and *traho*, to draw to] to draw to one's ſelf, to allure or entice.

ATTRACT'ING [*attrahens*, L.] drawing unto.

ATTRAC'TION [*Natural Philoſophy*] that univerſal Tendency which all Bodies have towards one another; from which a great many of the ſurprizing Phænomena of Nature may be eaſily accounted for. *F.* of *L.*

ATTRACT'IVE, drawing to, *&c.* F.

ATTRACT'IVENESS, the being attractive.

ATTRAP'PED, adorned. *O.*

ATTREBA'TI, the Name of the People, who formerly inhabited that Part of *Great Britain* now called *Berkſhire. Camden.*

ATTRECTA'TION [of *ad* and *tracto*] a handling, feeling, *&c.* L.

AT'TRIBUTE [*Attribut*, F. of *Attributum*, L.]

ATTRIBUTE [in *Logick*] is a Property belonging to any Subſtance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphyſicks*] is a certain formal Reaſon ſubſequent to the Reaſon of the Subject.

To AT'TRIBUTE [*attribuer*, F. *attribuere*, L. of *ad* and *tribuo*, to give to] to impute a Thing to one, to father it upon him.

AT'TRIBUTES [among *Divines*] are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies, attributed to God; as that he is *Almighty, Eternal, Omniſcient*, &c.

ATTRIBU'TION, Aſſignment, Delivery, Applying. *F.* of *L.*

ATTRI'TE [*attritus*, L. of *ad* and *tero*, L. to wear] worn, fretted, galled.

ATTRI'TION, a rubbing, wearing or fretting. *L.*

ATTRI'TION [in *Divinity*] is an imperfect Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from a Fear of future Puniſhment for the ſame, and therefore called the loweſt Degree of Repentance, in Diſtinction to *Contrition*, which is a ſerious, deep and hearty Sorrow for our Sins purely for the Love of God.

AVA'GE } a Duty or Rent, that the
AVI'SAGE } Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex* paid for the Liberty of feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O. L.*

To AVAI'L [*valoir*, F. of *ad* and *valere*, L.] to be advantageous, profitable or ſerviceable to.

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spenc.* To deſcend. *Chauc.*

AVAIL'ABLE, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to a good Account.

AVAIL'MENT, Advantage, Profit, Uſefulneſs.

AVANT' [*avant*, F.] before, toward; alſo a Term of Diſdain, as much as to ſay, Away, out of my Sight.

AVANT-*Foſs* [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch, encompaſſing the Counterſcarp on the Outſide. *F.*

AVANT-*Mure*, an outward Wall. *F.*

AVANT-*Peach*, a Peach early ripe.

AVANT-*Ward*, the Avant-Guard, or Front of an Army.

AV'ARICE [*Avaritia*, L. of *aveo*, to covet] Covetouſneſs, Niggardlineſs. *F.*

AVARI'CIOUS [*avaricieux*, F. *avarus*, L.] covetous, niggardly.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, Covetouſneſs.

AVAST' [of A and Haeſten, *Du.*] hold, ſtop, or ſtay. *S. T.*

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milt.*

AVAUN'CERS [among *Hunters*] the ſecond Branch of a Hart's Horn.

AVAUN'TER [*Vanteur*, F. a great Boaſter. *Chauc.*

AU'BURN } [Brun, *L.S.*] Dark, Brown,
AB'BURN } or Cheſnut Colour.

AUC'TION [of *augeo*] properly an Increaſing; alſo an open or publick Sale of Goods, where he that bids moſt is the Buyer.

AUC'TION [in *Phyſical Writers*] the Nouriſhment of any Animal Body, whereby more was reſtored than was loſt or decayed.

AUCTIONA'RII } [*Old Law*] Regraters
AUXIONA'RII } or Retailers of Commodities; from whence comes

AUCTIONE'ER, one that ſells, or he that manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPA'TION, Fowling. *L.*

AUC'TIVE [of *auctus*, L.] augmenting.

AUD, old. *C.*

AUDA'CIOUS [*audacieux*, F. of *audax*, L.] confident, over-bold, daring.

AUDAC'ITY } [*Audace*, F. of *Au-*
AUDA'CIOUSNESS } *dacitas*, L.] Confidence, Raſhneſs, Saucineſs.

AUD *Farand*, Children are ſaid to be ſo, when grave and witty beyond what is uſual in ſuch as are of that Age. *North-Country.*

AU'DIBLE, that he may be heard. *L.*

AU'DIENCE [*Audientia*, L.] hearing; alſo an Aſſembly of People hearkening to ſomething ſpoken. *F.*

AUDIENCE *Court*, a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Court of Arches*, though Inferior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO & *Determinando*, a Commiſſion directed to certain Perſons for trying and puniſhing Perſons concerned in a Riot, or ſome hainous Miſdemeanor.

An **AU'DIT**, the hearing and examining an Account. *L.*

To **AUDIT**, to examine.

AUDI'TA *Querelâ* [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one againſt whom Judgment is given for a Debt, *&c.* upon his Complaint, ſhewing ſome Cauſe why Execution ſhould not be granted.

AU'DITOR [*Auditeur*, F.] a Hearer. *L.*

AU'DITOR [in *Law*] an Officer of the King, or other great Perſon, appointed annually to examine the Accompts of all Under-Officers.

AU'DITORS *Conventual*, *&c.* Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and paſs all the Accompts of the Houſe.

AU'DITORS *of the Exchequer*, Officers which take and ſettle the Accompts of the Receivers, Sheriffs, Eſcheators, Cuſtomers, *&c.*

AU'DITORS *of the Mint*, ſuch as take the Accompts there, and make them up.

AU'DITORS *of the Preſts and Impreſts*, Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the Accompts of *Ireland*, *Berwick*, the *Mint*, and of any Money impreſted to any Man.

AU'DITOR *of the Receipts*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who filleth the Bills of the Tellers, and enters them, *&c.*

AU'DITORY [*Auditoire*, F. of *Auditorium*, L.] the Place where Lectures, Orations, Sermons, *&c.* are heard; alſo the Aſſembly of thoſe that hear.

AU'DITORY *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] is the ſeventh Pair of Nerves that come from the *Medulla Oblongata*.

AU'DITRESS [*Auditrix*, L.] a female Auditor.

AUD'LEY [of Alð old, and Leaȝ, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* the old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY-END, a ſumptuous Palace in the County of *Eſſex*, belonging to the Dukes of *Suffolk*; built by *Thomas Audley*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*.

AU'DLEY [contracted of *Ethelreda*, of Æðel Noble, and ðꞃeað Fear, *Sax.*] an Abbeſs of the Royal *Engliſh Saxons* Blood, Wife to *Elgfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, cannonized after her Death.

AVELLA'NE [in *Heraldry*, of *Aveline*, F. a Filberd] a Form of a Croſs, reſembling four Filberds in their Huſks, joined together at their great Ends.

AVE MARY [*i. e.* Hail *Mary*] a Prayer uſed by *Papiſts* to the Virgin *Mary*. L.

AV'ENAGE [of *Avena*] Oats paid to a Landlord inſtead of other Duties. *L. T.*

AVE'NANT agreeable, beautiful. *Chauc.*

AV'ENOR, an Officer of the King's Stables, who provides Oats for his Horſes.

AVEN'TURE, Adventures, voluntary Fears, or Trials of Skill at Arms. *O. R.*

AVEN'TURE, by Chance, *C.* a mortal or deadly Miſchance; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire; the cauſing of the Death of a Man without Felony. *F. L. T.*

AVEN'UE [*Avenue*, F. *quo licet venire ad*] a Paſſage or Way lying open to a Place. *F.*

AVENUE [among *Gardeners*] a Walk or Row of Trees, *&c.*

AV'ER, Wealth; alſo Bribery. *O.*

AV'ER, a labouring Beaſt.

AV'ER *Corn*, Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houſes, by their Farmers and Tenants.

AVER *Penny*, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

AVE'RA [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Ploughman's Day's Work or Wages.

AVE'RAGE, the Breaking of Corn Fields; Eddiſh, Roughings. *C.*

AV'ERAGE [in *Traffick*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to the Maſter of a Ship, when he ſuffers Damage: A Contribution by Inſurers, to make Satisfaction for inſured Goods caſt over-board.

AVE'RIA, Cattle, Oxen, or Horſes uſed for the Plough. *O. L.*

AVERIIS *captis in Withernam*, a Writ for the ſeizing of Cattle to his Uſe, whoſe Cattle are wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the County, that they cannot be replevied.

AVER'MENT [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to juſtify an Exception, pleaded in bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To AVER'R [*averer*, F.] to aſſert the Truth, to avouch, to prove.

AVERRUNCA'TION, a ſcraping, cutting off, a lopping off the ſuperfluous Branches of Trees. *L.*

AVERS'E [*averſus*, L.] that diſlikes or cannot endure a Thing.

AVERS'ION, a turning or driving away or from. *L.*

A'VERY, a Place where the Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horſes.

AUFF } [probably of Alber, *Teut.* ſilly]
ELF } a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

AU'GAR } [Naveᵹan, *Sax.* Angree,
AU'GER } *Belg.*] a Wimble, or Carpenter's Tool for boring.

AU'GE [in *Aſtronomy*] See *Apogæum*.

AUGE'A, a Ciſtern for Water. *O. L.*

AUGHT, any thing. *Milt.*

To AUGMENT' [*augmenter*, F. *augmentare*, L.] to increaſe, to enlarge, or improve any thing.

AUGMENTA'TION, an Increaſe, Enlargement, Improvement. *F.* of *L.*

AUGMENTA'TION *Court*, a Court erected by King *Henry* VIII. for the Increaſe of the Revenues of his Crown, by the Suppreſſing of Monaſteries, *&c.*

AUGMEN'TUM [in *Grammar*] an Addition made in certain Tenſes of *Greek* Verbs, by increaſing the Number of Syllables.

AUGMEN'TUM *Febricum* [among *Phyſicians*] is a Computation from what Time the Heat of a continual Fever has ſeized upon the whole Maſs of Blood, till it hath arrived at the Height.

AU'GUR, a Soothſayer, or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by obſerving the Chirpings of Birds, *&c.*

To AU'GURATE [*augurer*, F. *augurare*, L.] to conjure or gueſs; to ſuppoſe or ſurmiſe.

To AU'GURIZE, to uſe or practiſe Divination by Birds.

AU'GURY [*Augure*. F. *Augurium*, L. q. d. *Avigarium*] Divination by the Singing, Flight, or Feeding of Birds.

AUGUST' [*Auguſte*, F. *Auguſtus*, L.] Royal, Imperial, Majeſtick, Sacred.

AU'GUST, the eighth Month in the Year, ſo called from *Auguſtus Cæſar*.

AUGUS'TAN *Confeſſion*, a Confeſſion of Chriſtian Faith, made by the Proteſtants of *Auguſta* or *Augſburgh* in *Germany*.

AUGUS'TIN [*Auguſtinus*, L. Majeſtical, Royal] a proper Name of Men.

AUGUS'TINES, or } the Black Friars of
AUS'TIN *Friars* } the Order of St. *Auſtin.*

AUGUSTIN'IANS, Hereticks, called alſo *Sacramentarians*, holding that the Gates of Heaven are ſhut till the Reſurrection at the Day of Judgment.

A'VIARY [*Aviarium*, L.] a great Cage or Place where Birds are kept.

AVID'ITY [*Avidité*, F. *Aviditas*, L.] Greedineſs, eager Deſire, Appetite.

AVID'ULOUS [*avidulus*, L.] ſomewhat greedy.

To AVI'SE, to conſider. *Chauc.*

AUK } [Æpeꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] unhandy.
AUK'WARD } untoward.

AUK'WARDLY, ungainly.

AUK'WARDNESS, the being aukward.

AUL'CASTER [of the River *Aln*, Aꝺlenceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* *i. e.* a perfect City] a Town in *Warwickſhire*.

AUL'ICK [*aulicus*, L. of *Aula* a Court] of or belonging to a Prince's Court.

AULM [Almen, *Teut.*] Elm. *O.*

AULN, of *Rouen* [*Aulne*, F. of *ulna*, L.] a Meaſure equal to an *Engliſh* Ell; at *Lyons* is 1.016; at *Calais* to 1.052; and at *Paris* to 1.095 of ours.

AULN *of Rheniſh Wine*, a Veſſel that contains forty Gallons.

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. *O.*

AUMONE, Alms. *L. T. F.*

Tenure in AU'MONE, is when Lands have been given to a Religious Houſe or Church, that ſome Service be ſaid for the Good of the Donor's Soul.

AU'MONIER. See *Almoner*. F.

AUC, ordained. *C.*

AUN'CEL *Weight* [*q. d.* Handſale Weight] a kind of ancient Inſtrument with Hooks faſtened to each End of a Beam, which being raiſed upon the Fore-finger, ſhewed the Difference between the Weight and the Thing weighed.

AUN'CESTERS, Anceſtors. *Chauc.*

AUN'CESTRY, Anceſtry. *O.*

AUN'DER } the Afternoon. *Cheſh.*
ONED'HER }

AUNT [*Une Tante,* F. *Ameta,* Ital. of *Amita,* L.] a Father or Mother's Siſter.

AUN'TLERS, peradventure, or if. *Chaucer.*

AUN'TROUS, adventurous. *O.*

AVOCA'TION [of *a* and *voco*] a calling away from; a Let or Hindrance of Buſineſs. *L.*

AVOCATO'RIA, a Mandate of the Emperor of *Germany,* to a Prince or Subject of the Empire, to ſtop his unlawful Proceedings. *L.*

AVO'CATORY [*avocatoire,* F.] calling away or from. *L.*

To AVOID' [of *eviter,* F.] to ſhun, to eſcape.

To AVOID [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] to diſcharge, or caſt forth by Stool, Urine, *&c.*

AVOID'ANCE, is when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent. *L. T.*

AVOIR-DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Weight, F.] a Weight of ſixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which all Things which have a Refuſe or Waſte, are weighed.

AVOLA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a flying away, an evaporating.

To AVOUCH' [*avouer,* F.] to maintain or juſtify, to affirm reſolutely, or boldly to aſſert.

AVOUCH'ABLE, that may be avouched.

To AVOW' [in *Law*] to juſtify a Thing already done.

AVOW'ABLE, juſtifiable.

AVOWEE' } one that has the Right of
ADVOWEE' } Advowſon, or preſenting to a Benefice in his own Name. *L. T.*

AVOW'RY [*Avouerie,* F.] when a Diſtreſs has been made for Rent, *&c.* and the Party diſtrained on ſues a Replevin; the Maker of the Diſtreſs ſhall make *Avowry,* or juſtify his Plea, for what Cauſe he took it.

AVOW'TRY, Adultery.

AU'RIATE, Golden. *Chauc.*

AU'RA, an airy Exhalation, Spirit, or Vapour. *L.*

AURICU'LA *Urſi* [with *Floriſts*] the Name of a Flower commonly called a *Riccolus.*

AURIC'ULÆ *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the two Ears of the Heart.

AURIC'ULAR [*auriculaire,* F. *auriculares,* L.] of, or ſpoken in the Ear; as *Auricular Confeſſion of Sins,* is ſuch as *Roman* Catholicks whiſper in the Ears of their Prieſts.

AURIF'EROUS [*aurifer,* L. i. e. *aurum ferens*] bearing or producing Gold.

AU'RIFLAMB } St. *Dennis*'s Purple
AURIFLAM'BE } Standard, borne, againſt Infidels, loſt in *Flanders.*

AURI'GA, a Carter, Waggoner, or Charioteer; alſo a Northern Conſtellation. *L.*

AURIGA'TION, driving or guiding or any Carriage. *L.*

AURI'GRAPHY [of *Aurum,* L. and γράφω, Gr. to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCAL'PIUM, an Inſtrument to pick and cleanſe the Ear from Wax. *L.*

AURO'RA [*Aurora,* L. q. d. *aurea hora*] the Morning Twilight, the Dawn, or Break of Day. *L.*

AURO'RA *Borealis,* is a white Pyramidal Glade of Light, appearing like the Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemiſphere of the fixed Stars. *L.*

AURUM *Fulminans, i. e.* thundering Gold, or *Saffron of Gold* [among *Chymiſts*] a Powder made of Gold, diſſolved in *Aqua Regalis*; and is ſo called, becauſe being put into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it makes a Noiſe like Thunder. *L.*

AURUM *Moſaicum,* or *Muſivum,* i. e. *Moſaick* Gold, a Compoſition made uſe of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Braſs or Copper. *L.*

AURUM *Potabile, i. e.* drinkable Gold [among *Chymiſts*] Gold made liquid, ſo as to be drinkable; or rather a rich Cordial Liquor with Pieces of Leaf-Gold in it. *L.*

AUSCULTA'TION, a hearkening or liſtening to. *L.*

AUSPI'CIOUS [*auſpicialis,* L.] lucky, happy, fortunate, favourable, proſperous.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS, the being happy, Proſperity.

AUSPICE [*Auſpicium,* L.] a kind of Soothſaying among the *Romans,* by obſerving the Flight, Chirping, *&c.* of Birds.

AUSTE'RE [*auſterus,* L.] ſour, harſh, ſevere, crabbed, ſtern. *F.*

AUSTER'ITY } [*Auſterité,* F. *Auſteritas,* L.] Severity,
AUSTE'RENESS } Strictneſs, Rigour.

AU'STRAL [*Auſtralis,* L.] Southern, belonging to South. *F.*

AU'STRAL *Signs* [among *Aſtronomers*] the ſix Southern Signs of the *Zodiack.*

An AUTAN'GELIST [of Αὐτάγγελος of αὐτὸς himſelf, and 'Αγγέλος, a Meſſenger, *Gr.*] one who is his own Meſſenger.

AUTAR and AULTER, an Altar. *O.*

AUTHEN'TICAL } [*authentique,* F. *au-*
AUTHEN'TICK } *thenticus,* L. of 'Αὐθεντικὸς, of Αὐθεντία, Authority, *Gr.*] that is of juſt or good Authority, generally approved or allowed of; alſo Original.

AUTHEN'TICKS, the Title of the third Volume of the Civil Law.

AUTHEN'TICALNESS, Genuineneſs, the having good Authority.

AUTHOR [*Auteur,* F. *Auctor,* L. i. e. *qui auget*] the firſt Cauſe of a Thing; the

Inventor, Contriver, or Maker of it; the Writer of a Book; the Head of a Party or Faction. *L.*

AUTHOR'ITATIVE, maintained, having, or done by Authority.

AUTHORITY [*Authorité*, F. of *Authoritas*, L.] Power, Rule, Credit, Intereſt; alſo a Paſſage of a Book quoted.

To **AU'THORIZE** [*Authoriſer*, F.] to give Power or Authority; to impower; alſo to allow by Authority.

AUTOCH'THONES ['Αὐτόχθονες, of αὐτὸς itſelf, and χθὼν the Earth, *Gr.*] Home-born, the Original Inhabitants of any Country. *L.*

AUTO'CRASY [of 'Αὐτοκρατία, of αὐτὸς ſelf, and κράτος Power, *Gr.*] Self-ſubſiſtence, Supremacy, *&c.*

AUTOCRATOR'ICAL [Αὐτοκρατορικὸς, Gr.] All-powerful, Supreme, Imperial.

AUTOGE'NEAL [of Αὐτογένης, of αὐτὸς ſelf, and γεννάω to beget, of γίνομαι to be begotten, *Gr.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPH'ICAL, of or belonging to an Author's own Writing. *F.*

AUTOG'RAPHUM } [*Autographe*, F.
AUTOG'RAPHY } Αὐτόγραφον, of αὐτὸς ſelf, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] the own Hand-writing or Stile of any Perſon; alſo the Original of a Treatiſe.

AUTOL'OGY [of αὐτὸς and λέγω to ſpeak] ſpeaking of, or to one's ſelf. *Gr.*

AUTOM'ATION [*Automaté*, F. of Αὐτόματον, Gr. of its own Accord] a Self-moving Inſtrument; as a Clock, Watch, *&c.*

AUTOM'ATOUS } ſelf-moving, or that
AUTOMAT'ICAL } which ſeems to have a Motion within itſelf.

AUTON'OMY [*Autonomia*, L. of Αὐτονομία, αὐτος itſelf, and νόμος, Law, *Gr.*] living after one's own Law.

AUTOP'SY [*Autopſia*, L. of Αὐτοψία, of αὐτος and ὄπτομαι to ſee, *Gr.*] an ocular Inſpection, or ſeeing a Thing with a Man's own Eyes.

AUTOP'TICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTOTHE'ISM [of αὐτὸς himſelf, and Θεος God, *Gr.*] God's Self-Exiſtence or being of himſelf.

AUTO'PHOROS [of αὐτὸς himſelf, and φέρω to bear, *Gr.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he ſtole upon him. *C. L.*

AU'TREMITE, another Attire. *Chaucer.*

AU'TUMN [*Automne*, F. *Autumnus*, L. q. d. *Auctimnus*] the third Seaſon of the Year, which begins quickly after Harveſt, when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN *Calvile*, a ſort of Apple.

AUTUM'NAL [*Automnale*, F. *Autumnalis*, L.] of or belonging to Autumn.

AVI'SIONS, Viſions. *O.*

AVUL'SION [of *a* and *vello*] a plucking away from. *L.*

AUX, the ſame as *Auge* and *Apogæum.*

AU'XESIS [αὔξεσις, Gr. Increaſe] a Rhetorical Figure when any thing is magnified too much.

AUXILIARY [*auxiliaire*, F. *auxiliaris*, A.] helpful; that comes to aid or aſſiſt.

AUXILIARY *Verbs* [in *Grammar*] are ſuch as help to conjugate others.

AUXIL'IARIES } Regiments that are
AUXILIARY *Forces* } raiſed in the City of *London* upon extraordinary Occaſions, to aſſiſt the Trained Bands, *&c.*

AUXILIUM *Curiæ*, an Order of Court for the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of another. *O. L.*

AUXILIUM *ad filium militem faciendum & maritandum*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, to levy a reaſonable Aid towards Knighting the King's Son, and marrying his eldeſt Daughter.

AWE [Achdt, *Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Obſervance, Reſpect.

To **AWA'IT**, to wait for.

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Miſchief. *O. S.*

AWARD' [of A and Weaꞃd, *Sax.*] the Judgment of one choſen by the Perſons at Variance to make up a Difference; a Judgment or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To **AWARD'**, to adjudge, or give away by Judgment.

AWAY' [Apeȝ, *Sax.*] Abſent from, *&c.*

To bear **AWA'Y** [Apeȝ bæꞃan, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To drive **AWA'Y** [Apeȝꝺꞃiꝼan, *Sax.* weg treiben, *Teut.*] to drive off.

An **AWE-BAND**, a check upon.

AWEI'WARD, aſide. *Chauc.*

AWEINED, weaned. *Chauc.*

AW'FUL, cauſing an Awe, terrible, apt to ſtrike a terror into; to be feared, or revered.

AWA'PED, amazed, aſtoniſhed, daunted. *Chauc.*

AWK'WARD [Æpeꞃd, *Sax.*] untoward, unhandy.

AWL [Æle, *Sax.* Aal, *Teut.*] a ſharp pointed Tool.

An **AWN** *of Wine*, 360 Pounds.

AWM'BRY, a Cupboard for Victuals.

AWN } a Scale or Huſk of any thing; the
ANE } Spire or Beard of Barley, or any bearded Grain. *C.*

AWN'ING [*Sea Term*] a Sail or Torpawling, hung over any Part of a Ship; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWN'SEL *Weight*, a poiſing of a Joint of Meat, *&c.* in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Aunſel.*

AWREA'KED [Apꞃecan, *Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Chauc.*

AX } [Acre, *Sax.* **Axt**, *Teut.* Ἀξίνη,
AXE } *Gr.*] a Carpenter's Tool; alſo the ſame with *Axis*.

AX'HOLM [Caxanholm, *S.* from the Town *Axel*, and Holm, an Iſle having many Rivers in it] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*.

AXIL'LAR } [*axillaire*, F. of *axillaris*,
AXIL'LARY } L.] belonging to the Arm-pit.

AXIL'LARY *Artery* [among *Anatomiſts*] is that which paſſes from the Trunk of the *Aorta* into the Arm-pits.

AXILLARY *Veins*, two Branches of the Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up the Arm-pits.

AXIN'OMANCY [of Ἀξίνη and μαντεία, Gr.] Divination by Hatchets. *Gr.*

AXI'OM [*Axiome*, F. *Axioma*, L. of Ἀξίωμα and ἀξιῶμαι, I account worthy, or ἀξιόω, Gr.] is a common ſelf-evident Principle, which is ſo clear in itſelf, that it is not capable of being made clearer by any kind of Proof, but what all will eaſily admit of as ſoon as they underſtand the Terms of ſuch Principles, or Propoſitions.

AXIOM [in *Logick*] is the diſpoſing of one Argument with another, whereby a Thing is ſaid to be, or not to be.

AX'IS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach, *&c.*

AX'IS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra from the Skull; alſo that quieſcent Right Line of a Veſſel, which is always equidiſtant from the Sides.

AXIS [in *Geometry*] is a ſtraight Line conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or Top of the Figure to the Baſe.

AXIS [of a *Circle* or *Sphere*] is a ſtraight Line, paſſing through the Center, from one Side to another; the ſame as *Diameter*.

AXIS [of a *Conick Section*] a Line that goes through the Middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

AXIS [of a *Cylinder*] is that quieſcent Right-Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned, which, by its Revolution, forms the *Cylinder*.

AXIS *Determinate* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a Right Line, which divides it into two equal Parts, and at Right-Angles, an infinite Number of Lines drawn parallel one to another within the Hyperbola.

AXIS *in Peritrochio* [in *Mechanicks*] is a Machine for the raiſing of Weights, conſiſting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the Axis, lying horizontally, and a Wheel, called the *Peritrochium*.

AXIS *of Rotation*, or } [in *Geometry*]
AXIS *of Circumvolution*, } is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceived to be turned for the making a Solid.

AXIS, *&c.* [in *Opticks*] the Ray which of all that are ſent to the Eye, falls perpendicularly on it, and which, by Conſequence, paſſes through the Center of the Eye.

AXIS *Common* } [in *Opticks*] a Right Line
AXIS *Mean* } drawn from the Point of Concourſe from the two Optick Nerves, through the Middle of the Right Line, which joins the Extremity of the ſame Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a *Glaſs*] a Right Line drawn perpendicularly through the Center of the Sphere, which the Glaſs Figure is the Segment of.

AXIS *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Right Line drawn through the Point of Incidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

AXIS *of Refraction*, is that which is made by the *Ray of Incidence*, directly prolonged on the Inſide of the ſecond Medium by the Ray of Refraction.

AXIS *of the World* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an imaginary Line, conceived to paſs through the Center of the Earth, from one Pole to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Univerſe moves.

AXIS [of the *Zodiack*] is a Line conceived to paſs through the Earth, and to be terminated in the Poles of the *Zodiack*.

AX'LE-*Tree*, a Piece of Wood under a Cart, Waggon, Coach, *&c.* on which the Wheels turn.

AXLE-*Tree Pins*, two long Irons with round Heads, that hold the Axle-tree to the Cart's Body.

AX'MINSTER [of the River *Ax*, and a *Minſter*, for which it was accounted famous] a Town in *Devonſhire*.

An AYL [Aidel, *Sax.* an Illneſs, Sickneſs, *&c.*

AYL'ING [Aidlige, *Sax.*] ſickly.

To AYL [Aidlian, *Sax.*] to be ſick, in Pain.

AYE } [Apa, *Sax.*] for ever, always,
AY'EL } again. *Spen. Chauc.*

AY'ENWARD, back again. *O.*

AYMS [*Abiſme*, Ital. οἴμοι, Gr.] alas.

AY'EL, is a Writ lying where the Grandfather was ſeized in his Demeſne the ſame Day he died, and a Stranger enters the ſame Day, and diſpoſſeſſes the Heir. *F.*

AYEN } againſt, inſtead of. *Chauc.*
AYENST }

An AY'RY *of Hawks* [of **Eyra**, *Teut.* Eggs; becauſe at that time hatched of Eggs] a Neſt or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMENTA [*Law Term*] Eaſements in Grants of Conveyance includes any Liberty of Paſſage, High-way, Water-courſe, *&c.* for the Eaſe of the Tenant.

AZAL'DUS, a poor ſorry Horſe, or Jade. *O. L.*

AZAMO'GLANS, young Men among the *Turks*, trained up to be Janizaries.

AZARI'AH [עזריה, of עזר, the Help, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Help of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

A'ZEMECH, the Virgin's Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERA'DACH, the Bead-tree.

A'ZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Aſtrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, ſo called, becauſe Perſons born when any of them aſcend, are commonly afflicted with Lameneſs or ſome other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

AZIMUTH-*Compaſs*, an Inſtrument uſed to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compaſs.

AZIMUTHS [in *Aſtronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, interſecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and conſequently are at Right-Angles to the Horizon.

AZO'RES, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where ſome Geographers place the firſt Meridian for counting the Latitude.

AZO'RIUM, the Azure, or Blue Colour. *O. L.*

A'ZOTH [in *Chymiſtry*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body; an univerſal Medicine.

AZU'RAL, of, or pertaining to Azure or a Blue Colour like to the Sky. *Shakeſp.*

A'ZURE [*Azur*, F. of *Lazulus Lapis*, L.] the Sky Colour, or light Blue.

A'ZURE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a blue Colour in the Coats of Arms of all Perſons under the Degree of Barons.

The **AZURE**, the Sky or Firmament.

A'ZYGOS [Ἄζυγος, Gr.] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the Vertebras of the Back.

A'ZUMA } [Ἄζυμος, of ἀ without, and
A'ZYMES } ζυμη, Leaven, *Gr*] the Feaſt of Unleavened Bread among the *Jews*.

B A

B. An Abbreviation; as B. A. *Baccalaureus Artium*, *i. e.* Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Baſs* or *Baſſo*.

B. C. [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *Baſſo Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo*, *i. e.* the Bleſſed Virgin.

B. MI, the third Note in the Gam-ut, or Scale of Muſick.

BA'AL [בעל, *H. i. e.* a Lord or Poſſeſſor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

BA'AL-ZE'BUB } [בעל זבוב, *H.*
BEL-ZEBUB } *i. e.* the Lord of Flies, or Devils] a certain Idol.

BA'ALIM [בעלים Lords, *Syr.*] the Plural Number of *Baal* or *Bel*, a God of the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*.

BA'ANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baanes*, who taught the Errors of the *Manichees*, in the Ninth Century.

BA'ARD, a ſort of Sea-Veſſel, or Tranſport-Ship. *O. R.*

BAA'SHA [בעשא, *H. i. e.* making or preſſing together] a King of *Iſrael*.

To **BAB'BLE** [*babiller*, F.] to talk impertinently, to prate.

BAB'BLE [*Babil*, F.] idle Talk.

BAB'BLER [*Babillard*, F.] one who talketh too much, or impertinently.

BA'BE } [of *Babolo*, Ital. as ſome imagine;
BA'BY } others of *Bab*, being a Word of an eaſy Pronunciation, and one of the firſt uſed by Infants; others from *Puppus* or *Puppa*, thence **Bube**, *Teut.* tho' **Bube** ſignifies a young Boy, and not an Infant; it ſeems more likely to be a Contraction of the *Italian* Word *Bambino*] an Infant; alſo the wooden Image of a Child.

BA'BEL } [בבל, *H. i. e.* Confuſion]
BAB'YLON } a Tower built by the Deſcendants of *Noah*, after the Flood; alſo the chief City of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy.

BA'BEWRIES } ſtrange Antick Works.
BA'BEURIES } *O.*

BABOO'N [*Babion* or *Babouin*, F. Some derive it of *Babe*, with the Termination *on*, *q. d.* a great Babe, from its Reſemblance to Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREA'TUS, a Bachelor's Degree. *L.*

BACCALAU'REUS [of *Bacca laurea*, L. a Bayberry, becauſe anciently they uſed to have their Heads adorned with a Garland of Bayberries] a Bachelor in the Univerſity.

BAC'CHANALS, the drunken Feaſts or Revels of *Bacchus* the God of Wine.

BACCHANA'LIAN, a riotous Perſon.

To **BACCHANALI'ZE**, to imitate the *Bacchanals*.

BACHARACH-*Wine* } a ſort of Rheniſh
BA'CRAG } Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHA'TION, Rioting, Revelling. *L.*

BAC'CHICK [*Bacchicus*, L. of *Bacchus* the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BAC'CHIUS, is a Foot in *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of three Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the two laſt long, *as*, hŏnēſtās. *Gr.*

BACCIFE'ROUS *Plants*, ſuch Herbs, Shrubs, *&c.* as bear Berries.

BACCIF'EROUS *Animals*, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BAC'CULI [of *Baculi*, L. Sticks] with *Phyſicians*, a particular kind of Lozenge, ſhaped into ſhort Rolls. *L.*

BACH'ELER } [*Bachelier*, F. *Bacca-*
BACH'ELOR } *laureus*, L.] a ſingle
BATCH'ELOUR } or unmarried Man.
It was anciently an inferiour Knight. *Chauc.*

BACH'ELOR *of Arts*, one that takes the firſt Degree in the Profeſſion of an Art or Science in an Univerſity.

BACHELOR *of a Company*, a young Member growing towards the Eſtate of thoſe who ſit in the Court of Aſſiſtants.

BACHELORS *Buttons*, a Flower.

BACHEL'RIE, a Company of Bachelors. *Chauc.*

BACHILE'RIA [*Old Law*] the Commonality, as diſtinguiſhed from Nobility.

BACHIL'LI, Medicines, which are of a round Figure, like a Stick, *&c.* *L.*

BACK [Bac. *Sax.*] the hinder Part of the Body.

To BACK, to mount or get upon a Horſe; alſo to abet, countenance, or ſupport.

BACK-BEAR }
BACKBEREN'D } [*i. e.* bearing upon the Back] it is uſed as a
BACKBERON'D } Circumſtance of manifeſt Theft; and is one of the four Caſes, wherein a Foreſter may arreſt an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon, where he is found bearing it upon his Back. *L. T.*

BACK-*Board* [*Sea Term*] *to leave the Land on Back-board*, is to leave it behind the Ship.

BACK-*Staff* } a Sea Inſtrument to
BACK-*Quadrant* } take the Sun's Altitude with one's Back towards it.

BACK-*Stays* [*of a Ship*] Stays or Ropes belonging to the Main and Fore-maſt, which ſerve to keep the Maſt from pitching forward or over-board.

To BACKBI'TE [of Back and bıꞇe] to ſpeak ill of one behind one's Back, to ſlander or reproach.

To BACKSLI'DE [of Bach and ſlıꝺan, *Sax.*] to turn back or revolt from.

BACK'STER, a Baker. *C.*

BACK'WARD, toward the Back; unwilling.

BACK'WARDNESS, Unwillingneſs, a being behind-hand.

BA'CON, Hog's Fleſh ſalted and dried. [*Menagius* derives it from *Bake*, becauſe it is dried by Smoke; but Dr. *T. H.* derives it from Beꞇen, *Sax.* a Beech-Tree, becauſe Hogs are fatted with the Maſt of Beech.]

BACO, a fat Hog, or Bacon Hog. *O. L.*

BA'CULE } [in *Fortification*] is a kind of
BAS'CULE } Port-cullis or Gate, made like a Pit-fall. *F.*

BACULOM'ETRY [of *Baculus*, L. or Βάκτρον, a Staff, and μετρέω to meaſure, *Gr.*] the Art of meaſuring acceſſible or inacceſſible Diſtances or Lines, by one or more Staves. *L.*

BACULUS *divinatorius*, a Branch of Hazel, uſed for the Diſcovery of Mines, Springs, *&c.* *L.*

BAD [Baꝺ or Bæꝺ, *Sax.*] evil, naught, hurtful, incommodious.

BAD'BURY [Baꝺꝺan Byꞃiᵹ, of Baꝺ a Pledge, and Byꞃiᵹ a City, *q. d.* the Town of Hoſtage, perhaps becauſe the *Vice-Saxon* Kings had the Hoſtages of ſubdued Countries there in Cuſtody] a Town in the County of *Dorſet*, once the Court of the *Vice-Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [perhaps of Bagghe, *Du.* a Jewel] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn by Servants of Noblemen, *&c.* or by Penſioners to a Pariſh or College, *&c.*

A BADG'ER [Backe, *Teut.* and *L. S.* the Cheek] an amphibious Creature, living by Land or Water.

BADG'ER [*Bagagier*, F.] a Carrier of Luggage.

BADG'ER [in *Law*] one that buys Corn or other Proviſions in one Place, in order to ſell them at another; a Huckſter.

BAD'INAGE, Foolery, Buffoonery. *F.*

To BAF'FLE [either of *beſler*, to mock, or of *buffouer*, to affront or laugh at, *F.*] to confound by Reaſons, or put to a Nonplus.

BAG [Belᵹe, *Sax.* *Bulga*, L.] a Sack or Pouch.

BAG or BIG, a Cow's Udder. *C.*

BAGATE'L, a Toy or Trifle. *F.*

BAG'GAGE, Furniture and Neceſſaries of Soldiers, Proviſions for an Army; alſo a Camp-Whore, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. *F.*

To BAGGE, to ſwell, to diſdain. *Chauc.*

BAGGENLY, ſwellingly, proudly. *O.*

BAGGETH, diſdaineth. *O.*

BAG'NIO, a Hot-houſe, a Place to bathe and ſweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLEN'SES, Hereticks, who followed the Errors of the *Manichees*, rejected the Old Teſtament and Part of the New; maintained that God foreſaw nothing of himſelf, and that the World had no Beginning.

BA'HAR, at *Mocha* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, 386 *lb.* Averdupois; at *Molucca* the leſſer *Bahar* is 625 *lb.* and the greater 6250 *lb.* Weight Averdupois, by which Spice is ſold.

BAJARDOUR [*Old Records*] a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail*, F.] is the freeing or ſetting at Liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon an Action, under Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place aſſigned; alſo a Limit or Bound within a Foreſt.

To BAIL [*bailler*, F.] to be Surety for a Perſon arreſted, apprehended or impriſoned.

BAIL'ABLE, that may be bailed, or ſet free upon Bail.

BAILS [*Sea Term*] Hoops ſet over a Boat to bear up the Tilt.

To BAILE or *Bale* [*Sea Term*] to lade Water by Hand out of a Boat.

BAI'LIFF } a Magiſtrate appointed with-
BAI'LY } in a particular Province or Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to adminiſter Juſtice, *&c.* alſo an Officer appointed to arreſt Perſons for Debt.

BAI'LIFF, an Officer that belongs to a Manour to order Huſbandry, hath Authority to gather the Profits for the Lord's Uſe, pay Quit-Rents iſſuing out of the Manour, fell Trees, diſpoſe of the Under-Servants, *&c.*

BAI'LIFF *Errant*, is an Officer appointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Country to ſerve Writs, to ſummon the County Seſſions, Aſſize, *&c.*

BAILIFF *of Franchiſes*, is one appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to do ſuch

Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff-Errant doth abroad in the Country.

BAI'LIWICK, was the whole Diſtrict within which the Truſt of a Bailiwick was to be executed: And thence a whole County was formerly ſo called, in reſpect of the Sheriff; a whole Barony, in reſpect of the Lord Baron; a Hundred, in reſpect of the Chief Conſtable; a Manour, in reſpect of the Steward, *&c.*

BAIL'MENT, the Delivery or Writings, Goods, *&c.* to another Perſon. *L. T.*

BAIN [*Bain*, F.] a Bath or Hot-houſe.

BAIN, willing, forward. *C.*

BAIN, lithe, limber jointed, that can bend eaſily. *Suffolk.*

BAI'NARD's-*Caſtle* in *Thames-ſtreet*, in *London*, ſo called from *William Bainard*, Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIR'MAN, a poor inſolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to ſwear in Court, that he was not worth more than five Shillings and five Pence. *O. L. T.*

To BAIT [bıtan, *Sax.* Baetzen, *Teut.*] to allure or entice by Bait.

To BAIT [batan *Sax.*] to ſet Beaſts a fighting together.

To BAIT [batan, *Sax.*] to take ſome Refreſhment on a Journey.

To BAIT [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid *to bait*, when ſhe claps her Wings, or ſtoops to her Prey.

BAIZE [Bay, *Teut.* or perhaps of *baſe*, *q. d.* coarſe Cloth, or *bayatte*, the ſame] Freeze of *Baia*, a City of *Naples*, or *Colcheſter* in *England*, &c.

To BAKE [bacian, *Sax.* Backen, *Teut.*] *i. e.* to ſeethe, dreſs, or roaſt in an Oven.

As you brew, ſo you ſhall bake.

This Proverb is applicable to ſuch as act Hand over Head, in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counſel and Advice; and all the Slips, Miſmanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, through Raſhneſs of Overſight are expoſed to this bitter Taunt; *As ſhe has brew'd, e'en ſo let her bake:* So the Father ſays to a Daughter that has married, to her Miſfortune, without his Conſent.

BAKER LEG'D, ſtraddling with the Legs bowing outward.

BA'LAAM } [בלעם of בלו without
BIL'EAM } and עם People, or בלע the Swallowing up or Deſtruction, and עם of the People, *H.*] a Prophet among the *Iſraelites.*

BAL'AD [*Balade*, F.] a Song. See *Ballad.*

BA'LAK [בלק, *H. i. e.* he emptied or deſtroyed] a King of the *Moabites.*

BAL'ANCE [*Balance*, F. of *Bilanx*, L.] a Pair of Scales, an even Weight.

BAL'ANCE [in *Merchants Accompts*] is when the Debtor and Creditor Sides are made even.

The BAL'ANCE, one of the Mechanical Principles or ſimple Powers, which ſerves to find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BAL'ANCE [of *Trade*] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products exported into other Nations.

BAL'ANCE [of a *Watch* or *Clock*] is that Part of it which by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

To BAL'ANCE [*balancer*, F.] to make even Weights; to make even an Accompt.

BALA'NI [among *Naturaliſts*] Excreſcences which commonly ſtick to the Shells of larger Sorts of Sea Shell-fiſh.

BALBU'TIES, ſtammering Speech. *L.*

BAL'AST. See *Ballaſt.*

BALCONY [*Balco*, Ital. *Balcon*, F.] a Frame before the Window of an Houſe.

BALD [Bal, *C. Br. Minſhew* derives it of Bald, *Teut.* quick, becauſe old Men are prompt to Anger and Boldneſs. This is pretty far fetched, and might ſooner be derived of Bahl, *Teut.* bearing the ſame Signification. Beſides Baldneſs is not peculiar to old Age only] without Hair.

BAL'DACHIN, is a Building in Form of a Canopy or Crown, ſupported by Pillars for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Hoſt, in Popiſh Countries, in Proceſſion.

BAL'DERDASH [perhaps of Balꝺ, *Sax.* and *daſh* to mingle, *q. d.* any thing mixed without Diſcretion] a Mingle-mangle, a confuſed Diſcourſe.

BALD'MONY, an Herb ſo called. *Meum.* L.

BALD'READ [of Balꝺ, bold, *Sax.* and ꞃeꝺe Counſel, *S. q. d.* that is bold in Counſel] the laſt King of *Kent.*

BALD'WIN [of Balꝺ, bold, *Sax.* and Winnen, to overcome, *Teut. i. e.* Bold Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

BALE [of Bæl, *S.*] Grief, Miſery. *Spencer.* Trouble, Sorrow. *Chauc.*

BALE [Bale, *Du.* Ball, *Teut.* *Balle* or *Balot*, F.] a Pack of any ſort of Goods.

To BALE } [*Balayer*, F. to bruſh] to lade
To BAIL } Water out of a Boat or Ship's Hold with Buckets. *S. T.*

BALE'FUL [Bæl Grief, and ꝼull, *Sax.*] ſorrowful, woeful. *O.*

BALEU'GA, a Territory or Precinct. *O.*

BA'LIOL *College*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *John Baliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

BALI'VO *amovendo*, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not reſiding in his Bailiwick.

A BALK [of *valiçare*, Ital, to paſs by] a Furrow or Ridge of Land between two Furrows.

A BALK, a Baffle or Diſappointment; alſo Damage, or Prejudice.

A BALK [Balcke, *Teut.*] a great Beam. *Chauc.*

To BALK [*valicare*, Ital.] to fruſtrate, diſappoint, diſcourage, neglect.

BALK-STAFF, a Quarter-ſtaff. *C.*

BALK'ERS, Perſons who from a high Place on the Shore ſhew the Paſſage of Shoals of Herrings to Fiſhermen.

BAAL [Bal, Du. Ball, *Ger.*] any round Thing.

A BALL [*Bal*, F.] a publick Dancing-Meeting.

BALL *and Socket*, a Device made of Braſs, to hold any Mathematical Inſtrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Teleſcope, *&c.*

BAL'LAD, a Song commonly ſung up and down the Streets.

BAL'LAST [Ballaſt, *Teut.*] Sand, Gravel, or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her ſail upright.

To BAL'LAST [bæhleꞅtan, *S.*] to load with Ballaſt.

BAL'LAST *Shot* [with *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid ſo to be, when the Ballaſt has run from one Side to the other.

To trench the BALLAST [*Sea Term*] is to divide or ſeparate it.

BAL'LISTER } [*Baluſtre*, F.] the lateral
BAL'LUSTER } Part or ſide Part of a Scroll in the Capital of the *Ionick* Column; a little Pillar or Rail, ſuch as are on the Outſide of Cloiſters, Galleries, *&c.*

BALLI'VA, a Bailiwick. *O. L.*

BAL'LOCKS [Bellucaꞅ, *S.* or of Ball, *Eng.* from their Roundneſs] the Cods of a Man or Beaſt.

BAL'LON } [*Ballon*, F.] a Foot-ball;
BALLO'ON } alſo a great Ball with which Noblemen and Princes uſe to play.

BAL'LON } [in *Chymiſtry*] a large Receiver
BA'LON } or Veſſel, to receive what is diſtilled or drawn off by the Fire.

BAL'LON [in *Architecture*] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. *F.*

BAL'LOT [*Balote*, F.] a little Ball, *&c.* uſed in giving of Votes.

To BAL'LOT [*balloter*, F.] to vote by Balloting.

BALLOTA'TION } a Manner of chuſing
BAL'LOTING } Officers by Balls of different Colours, according to the Diverſity of Candidates which ſtand for the Office.

A BAL'LOW, a Pole, a long Stick, a Quarter-Staff, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

BALLUSTRA'DE [in *Architecture*] a Row of Balluſters.

BALM, the ſame as Balſam; alſo the Juice of a Tree growing in *Paleſtine* and *Egypt*.

BALM } [*Baulm*, F. *Balſamum*, L.
BALM-*Mint* } of Βαλσάμον, Gr.] a ſweet ſmelling Herb.

BALM-*Apple*, a ſort of Plant.

BAL'NEARY [*Balnearium*, L.] a Bathing-Place, a Bagnio.

BAL'NEUM *Arenæ* } [among *Chymiſts*]
BAL'NEUM *Arenoſum* } is a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, *&c.* are infuſed with Water in a *Cucurbite*, and, being cloſe ſtopp'd, are ſet in hot Sand. *L.*

BALNEUM *Mariæ* [among *Chymiſts*] is when a *Cucurbite* is cloſe ſtopped, and placed in a Veſſel of hot Water; ſo that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the *Cucurbite* in even Temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM *Vaporis* } [among *Chymiſts*]
BALNEUM *Vaporoſum* } is when a Veſſel is ſet in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours that ariſe from hot boiling Water. *L.*

BALOTA'DE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Leap in which a manag'd Horſe offers to ſtrike out with his Hind-legs, but does it not, only making an Offer, and ſhewing the Shoes of his Hind-feet.

BAL'SAM [Balſam, *Teut.* *Baum*, F. *Balſamum*, L. of Βάλσαμον, Gr.] the Juice of the Balſam or Balm-tree; alſo ſome other natural Balſams, as that of *Tolu*, *Peru*, &c. alſo ſeveral Medicinal and Chymical Compoſitions, as *Apoplectick Balſam*, &c.

BALSAM *of Saturn* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, with Spirit or Oil of Turpentine, digeſted till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM *of Sulphur* [among *Chymiſts*] is the Oily Parts of Sulphur, diſſolved in Oil of Turpentine, *&c.*

BALSAMEL'LA, the Juice of an *Arabian* Tree, called *Opobalſamum*.

BALSAM'ICK [*Balſamique*, F. *Balſamicus*, L.] having the Quality of Balſam, or belonging to Balſam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarterſtaff. *Chauc.*

BALTHA'ZAR [בלתצר of בלו without, and אוצר Treaſure. *H.* *i. e.* without Treaſure] a proper Name of Men.

BAL'TICK, the Sea belonging to *Baltia*, an Iſland in the *German* Ocean.

BAMBO'E, a ſort of Cane; alſo an *Eaſt-Indian* Meaſure about five Pints *Engliſh*.

BAM'BOROUGH [of Bebbanbuꞃᵹh, *S.* from Queen *Bebba*, who erected it, ſays *Bede*] a Town in *Northumberland*, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAN [*Ban*, F.] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the Sound of Trumpet or Beat of Drum, for the obſerving of Martial Diſcipline, *&c.*

BAN } a Proclamation, by which all
Arier BAN } that hold Lands of the Crown of *France*, are ſummoned to ſerve the King in his Wars, ſome privileged Perſons excepted, *F.*

BAN'BURY [of Bana, Manſlaughter, and Byꞃiᵹh, *S.* a City, perhaps ſo called from ſome great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of *Oxford*.

BAN'CAL, an *Eaſt-Indian* Weight, containing 16 9 10ths Drams Avoirdupois.

BANCA'LIA, Cuſhions or Coverings for Seats and Benches. *O. L.*

BAN'CUS [*Bancus*, L.] a Bench, Table, or Stall, on which Goods are expoſed to Sale: Alſo a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [Band, *S.* *Bande*, F.] any Sort

of Stuff to bind with; a Company of Four Soldiers.

BAND [in *Architecture*] one of the Diviſions of the Architrave.

The BAND *of Penſioners*, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halbards, attending the Perſon of the King on ſolemn Occaſions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made up
TRAINED-BANDS } of the Inhabitants of a City, *&c.* trained up to Arms.

BAND-*Dog*, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Maſtiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage*, F.] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [among *Surgeons*] Linen-cloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, *&c.* a Fillet, Roller, *&c.*

BAND'ED, confederated.

BAND'ELET [*Bandelette*, F.] a little Band, Fillet or String.

BAND'ELET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament encompaſſing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDIT'TI [*Bandit*, F. *Bando*, Ital. an Edict of *bandire* to out-law] out-lawed Perſons in *Italy*. Of theſe there are two Sorts; the firſt are ſuch as have made their Eſcape, or are exiled, having committed ſome Crime; the ſecond are Perſons who have been forced to quit their Habitations, and go into another Territory, for fear of Impriſonment for Debt; the former are Robbers, the latter are quiet harmleſs People, who keep Shops or Publick-Houſes. They are known by wearing a long Piſtol by their Side.

BAN'DLE, a *Iriſh* Meaſure of two Feet in Length.

BANDOLEE'RS } [*Bandouliers*, F.] little
BANDELI'ERS } wooden Caſes covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Muſket, of which every Muſketeer uſually wore twelve, hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BAN'DON, a Company, a Retinue. C.

BANDO'RE [*Pandura*, L. of Πάνδουρα, Gr.] a Muſical Inſtrument.

BAND-ROL [*Banderole*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; alſo the fringed Silk-Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BAN'DY, a ſort of crooked Club or Stick, to play at Ball with.

To BANDY [*bander*, F.] to make a Party at Tennis-play; to toſs about; to debate or canvaſs; to gather into a Faction.

BANE [Bana, *Sax.* a Murderer, a Slayer or Killer of Men] Deſtruction, Ruin.

BANES. See *Banns*.

BA'NE-WORT, Nightſhade, *Solanum*. L.

To BANG [of Bengel, a Stick, *Teut.*] beat with a Stick.

BAN'GLE *Eared* [of Bendan, *Sax.* to hang down] flag-ear'd.

BANG'OR [once Banchor, q. Penchor, *i. e.* a Capital Choir] a Biſhop's See in the County of *Caernarvon*.

BA'NIANS, a certain Sect among the *Indians*.

To BAN'ISH [*bannier*, F. Abbannan, *Sax.*] to turn or ſend out of his native, into ſome foreign Country.

BAN'ISHMENT [*Baniſſement*, F.] the being baniſhed.

BAN'ISTERS. See *Balluſters*.

BANK [Banc, *Sax.* Sandbanck, *Teut.*] a little Hill or riſing Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANC [*Bank*, F. *Bancus*, L.] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A BANK [*Banque*, F. *Bancus*, L.] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in, and let out to Uſe, returned by Exchange, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenter's Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unſlit, from four to ten Inches ſquare, and of any Length.

BANK'ER [*Banquier*, F.] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place, a Money Goldſmith.

BANKERS *Browded*, Cuſhions embroidered. *O.*

BANKRUP'CY } [*Banqueroute*, F.] the
BANKRUPT'CY } Act of turning Bankrupt.

BANK'RUPT [*Banqueroute*, F. *q.* of *Bancus* and *rumpere*, L.] one who by the Laws of the Land is obliged by his Creditors to yield up his Goods, Chattels, Eſtate and Debts, *&c.* for their Uſe, till they are diſcharged of their reſpective Debts as far as the ſaid Eſtate, *&c.* will allow; alſo a Trader that breaks and ſteps aſide with Deſign to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [Ban, *C. Br.* a Cry] a publick
BANNS } Proclamation, by which any thing is commanded or forbidden. *C. L.*

BANNS } of *Matrimony*, the Publication
BANES } of Marriage Contracts in the Church.

To BANN [of Bannen, *Du.*] to exclaim againſt, to curſe.

A BAN'NER [*Banniere*, F. Bannor, *C. Br.*] a Standard or Enſign.

BAN'NERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner.

BANNIA'NS of *India*, a crafty, but fair-ſpoken People, who ſell the rare Commodities of thoſe Parts.

BAN'NIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member out of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

BAN'NITUS, an Out-law, or baniſhed Perſon.

BAN'NOCK, an Oat-Cake, tempered in Water, and baked under the Embers. *C.*

BAN'NUM } the utmoſt Bounds of a
BANLEU'GA } Town or Manor. *O. L.*

BAN'OCKSBOURN [*i. e.* the River of Banock] in *Scotland*, famous for the Slaughter of *Edward* II. King of *England*.

To BAN'QUET [*banqueter*, F.] to feaſt.

BAN'QUET [**Bankett**, *Teut.*] a Feaſt or Entertainment, F.

BAN'QUET, a Part of a Branch of a Horſe-bit.

BANQUET'TE, a little Bank, a raiſed Way. *F.*

BANQUET'TE [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Foot-place in Form of a Step, at the Bottom of a Parapet.

BAN'STICLE, a Stickle-back, a Fiſh.

To BANTER, to amuſe, to play upon, to jeſt, to jeer.

A BANT'LING, a young Child.

BAP'TISM [*Baptême*, F. *Baptiſmus*, L. *βάπ]ισμα*, Gr. *i.e.* Waſhing or Purifying] the firſt Sacrament in the Chriſtian Church, by which we are admitted to all the Privileges thereof.

BAPTIS'MAL, belonging to Baptiſm.

BAP'TIST [Βαπτιςὴς, Gr. *i.e.* a Baptizer] a Title of St. *John*, the Fore-runner of our Saviour.

BAPTIS'TERY [Βαπτιςήριον, G.] a Baſon or Font to baptize in.

BAPTISTS, a Sect in the Chriſtian Church, that refuſe Baptiſm to Infants.

To BAPTIZE [Βαπτιζειν, Gr.] to adminiſter the Sacrament of Baptiſm; to chriſten.

BAR [*Barreau*, F. *Barra*, Ital.] a Piece of Iron or Wood for ſeveral Uſes.

BAR, the Place where Lawyers ſtand to plead Cauſes in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals ſtand to be tried.

BAR [in *Law*] is a peremptory Exception againſt a Demand or Plaint.

BAR [in *Muſick*] is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines.

BAR [in *Heraldry*] a ſmaller Feſſe.

BAR, a Rock that makes a Harbour. *S. T.*

BAR-FEE, a Fee of Twenty-pence, which Priſoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goaler.

BAR [to *Common Intendment*] is a general Bar, that uſually diſables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which falls out in the Caſe in hand, upon ſpecial Circumſtances of the Fact.

BAR *of the Port* [*Sea Term*] a Billet thruſt through the Rings that ſerve to ſhut up the Port-holes in a Ship.

To BAR [*barrer*, F.] to ſhut or faſten with a Bar, to ſtop, to hinder.

BAR-JESUS [בר ישוע *Syr.* the Son of Jeſus] a Name of a Man.

BAR'ABBAS [בר אבא of בר a Son, and אבא a Father, *Syr.* the Father's Son] a notorious Malefactor, whom the *Jews* prayed might be releaſed, when they demanded *Chriſt* to be crucified.

BARA-PICKLET [*Welſh*] Cakes made of fine Flour, kneaded with Yeaſt.

BA'RAK [ברק, *H.* *i. e.* Lightning] a proper Name of Men.

BARA'CTA, a *Weſt-Indian* Balſam.

BARALIP'TON [in *Logick*] an imperfect Syllogiſm, of two Univerſals and a particular Affirmative.

BAR'ATRY, is when a Maſter of a Ship cheats the Owners or Inſurers, either by imbezzling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. *L. T.*

To BARB [of *Barba*, L. a Beard] to ſhave or trim the Beard.

A BARB, a *Barbary* Horſe.

To BARB *a Lobſter*, is to cut [illegible]

BARBACAN, a Watch-Tower. *F.*

BAR'BARA [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, each of whoſe Syllables prefixed before the Propoſitions of a Syllogiſm in the firſt Mood and firſt Figure, denote the Univerſal Affirmation of the ſaid Propoſitions.

BAR'BARA [foreign or ſtrange, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

BARBA'RIANS, a barbarous, rude, or wild People. *Latins* and *Grecians* were accuſtomed to call other Nations not ſubject to them, *Barbarians.*

BAR'BARISM [*Barbariſme*, F. *Barbariſmus*, L. of Βαρβαρισμὸς, Gr.] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeneſs of Language or Behaviour.

BARBAR'ITY [*Barbarité*, F. *Barbaries*, L. of Βαρβαρότης, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity; alſo Impropriety of Speech.

BAR'BAROUS [**Barbariſch**, Teut. *barbare*, F. *barbarus*, L. of Βάρβαρος, Gr.] cruel, fierce, rude, wild; improper, or broken, as to Speech.

BAR'BAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageouſneſs, Clowniſhneſs, Unpoliteneſs.

BAR'BARY, a Country in *Africa.*

BARBARY *Falcons*, a kind of Hawks, ſo called, becauſe they make their Paſſage through that Country.

BARBE, a Maſk, a Vizard. *Chauc.*

BARBE [*Barbe*, F. *i. e.* a Beard] whence to diſcharge a Cannon over a Breaſt-work, inſtead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is *to fire en Barbe.*

BARBE *Robert* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Hogs-Ears.

BAR'BED, bearded like a Fiſh-hook, ſet with Barbs, alſo ſhaved or trimmed.

BAR'BLE [**Barbel**, *Teut.*] a Fiſh. *F.*

BAR'BER [*Barbier*, F. of *Barba*, L.] a Beard, a Shaver of Beards, &c.

BAR'BERRY-*Tree* [of *Berberis*, L.] a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taſte.

BAR'BES } [*Barbes*, F.] a Diſeaſe in Black
BARBLES } Cattle and Horſes, known by two Paps under their Tongue.

BAR'BICAN [*q.d.* a Bung Kenning, *Sax.* *Barbacanne*, F.] any Outwork belonging to a great Building; properly the Suburbs of a City, a large Street without *Cripplegate*, *London.* O L.

BARBI'GEROUS [*Barbam gerens*, L.] having a Beard, bearded.

BARBS [*Barbs*, F.] a ſort of Armour for Horſes, formerly in uſe.

BARCA'RIA a Barkary or Tan-houſe. *O. L.*

BAR'CARY [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; alſo a Sheep walk.

BAR'CO *Longo* [*Barcalonga*, Span.] a ſmall, low, long, ſharp-built Veſſel, without a Deck, like a *Weſt-Country* Barge, going with Oars and Sails.

To BARD, *or* } to cut off the Head and
BEARD *Wool* } Neck from the reſt of the Fleece.

BARDS [of Bared, C. Br. *Bardes*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who deſcribed, in Verſe, the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; ſo called from *Bardus*, the Son of *Druis*, who reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDA'CH } [*Bardache*, F. *Bardaſcio*,
BARDA'CA } Ital.] a Boy kept for Pleaſure, to be abuſed contrary to Nature.

BARDESA'NISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardeſanes*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and denied the Reſurrection of the Dead.

BARD'NEY [properly from Peerd, *L. S.* an Horſe, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, memorable for the Tomb of St. *Oſwald* the King.

BARE [Baꞃe, *Sax.*] naked, uncovered, plain.

To make BARE [Abaꞃian, *Sax.*] to uncover, to make naked.

A BARE, a Place made ſmooth to bowl in, a Bowling-Alley without Graſs.

BARE *Pump*, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Caſk.

To BAR'GAIN [Bargen, *C. Br.*] a Contract.

BAR'GAIN *and Sale*, a Contract made of Manours, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainer to the Bargainee.

BARGAINE'E, the Perſon that accepts of ſuch a Bargain.

BAR'GAINER [*Barguineur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGANE'T } a Ballad, Song or Dance.
BARGARE'T } *O.*

BARGE [*Barca*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly uſed for State: Alſo a large Veſſel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE *Couples* [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortaiſed into another, to ſtrengthen the Building.

BARGE-*Courſe* [with *Architects*] Part of the Tiling of a Houſe that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Gerkin Head.

BARGH-*Maſter* [Berg-Meiſter, *Teut.*] a Surveyor of Mines.

A BARGH-*Mote*, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR-JONAS [ברינה, of בר a Son, and יונה a Dove, *H.*] a Name given by our Saviour to *Peter* the Apoſtle.

BARK [of Bark, *Dan.*] the Rind or outermoſt Coat of a Tree.

To BARK, to pull off the Bark of Trees.

To BARK [Beoꞃcan, *Sax.*] like a Dog, Foxes are alſo ſaid to *Bark*, when they make a Noiſe at Rutting-time.

BARK *Binding*, a Diſtemper in Trees, cured by ſlitting the Bark.

BARK, a ſmall Ship with but one Deck.

BARK'ARY, a Heath-houſe, or Tan-houſe. *L. T.*

A BAR'KEN, the Yard of a Horſe.

BARK *Fat*, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK *Galling*, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BARK'LEY [Beoꞃceman, probably of Beoꞃce a Beech-Tree, and Lan for Leaᵹ, a Field, *Sax.* by reaſon of the Plenty of Beech-Trees growing there] a Town in *Glouceſterſhire*.

BARK'SHIRE [of Beꞃꞃoc, a Wood, and Scıꞃe, *Sax.*] ſo called becauſe of the abundance of Box growing there.

BAR'LEY-*Corn*, the leaſt of our long *Engliſh* Meaſures, three of which in Length make an Inch.

BARM [Beoꞃm, *Sax.*] the Head, or Workings-out of Ale or Beer, Yeaſt.

BAR'MOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derbyſhire*, for regulating the Miners Trade.

BARN [Beꞃn, *Sax.*] a Repoſitory for any Sort of Grain, Hay, *&c.*

BARN or } a Child. *Scotch*, or *North*
BEARN } *Country.*

BARNS or *Bearn-Teams*, Broods of Children. *C.*

BAR'NABAS } [ברנבא, of בר a Son,
BAR'NABY } and according to *Jerome*, נביא a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Conſolation, *Syr.* *i. e.* Son of Conſolation] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'NACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from Beaꞃn to carry, and Necca the Neck, *Sax.*] Irons put to the Noſes of Horſes to make them ſtand quietly.

BAR'NACLE [*Barnaque*, F. perhaps of *Bearn* a Child or Offspring, and Aac, *Sax.* an Oak] a *Soland* Gooſe, a Fowl in the *Baſs*, an Iſland on the Coaſts of *Scotland*, ſuppoſed by ſome to grow on Trees, or by others to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROM'ETER } [*Barometre*, F. of
BAROSCOPE } βάρος, heavy, and μέτρον, Meaſure, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather-Glaſs.

Marine BAROM'ETER, a Sea Inſtrument for the ſame Uſe.

Wheel BAROM'ETER, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index* to any Baroſcope.

BAR'ON [*Baron*, F. perhaps of Beoꞃn, a Noble, *Sax.*] a Degree of Nobility next to a Viſcount: Of Barons there are three Sorts; *Barons* of the Cinque-Ports, *Barons* of the Exchequer-Court, and *Barons* that are Peers of the Realm.

BARON *and Femme*, [*Law-Term*] a Man and his Wife. *F.*

BARON *and Femme* [*Heraldry*] is when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife are borne *per Pale* in the ſame Eſcutcheon.

BAR'ONAGE, the Title and Dignity of a Baron; alſo a Tax to be raiſed for the King's Uſe, out of the Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BAR'ONESS [*Baroneſſe*, F.] the Wife of a Baron.

BAR'ONET, the loweſt Degree of Honour hereditary, founded by King *James* I. *A. D.* 1611.

BAR'ONY, the Honour or Lordſhip which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but alſo of Biſhops or Lords Spiritual.

BA'ROSCOPE [of Βάρος, heavy, and σκοπέω, to ſpy out or obſerve, *&c.* Gr.] See *Barometer*.

BARR [Barr, C. Br. Barre, *Belg.* *Barre*, F.] a Piece of Wood, Iron, *&c.* to faſten a Door, Window, *&c.* or ſtop up a Way.

BAR'RACAN, a ſort of coarſe Camlet.

BAR'RACK [*Barraque*, F.] a Hut for Soldiers to lodge in, to ſhelter themſelves from the Weather.

BARO'CHO } a Technical Word, expreſ-
BARO'CO } ſing a Syllogiſtick Mood in Logick, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Affirmative, and the other two particular Negatives.

BAR'REL [*Barril*, F. Barril, C. Br.] a Meaſure of Wine, Oil. *&c.* containing 2 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and a Half; of Ale 32 Gallons, and of Beer 36.

BAR'REL *of Eſſex* Butter, contains 106 *lb.* of *Suffolk* Butter 256 *lb.*

BARREL *of the Ear* [in *Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BAR'REN [Gebarende. *Belg.* Unbeꞃenꝺ, *Sax.*] unfruitful, empty, dry, ſorry.

BARREN *Ivy*, creeping Ivy.

BARREN *Signs* [in *Aſtronomy*] *Gemini*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BAR'RETER } [of *Barratter*, O. F.] a
BAR'RETOR } Wrangler, Stirrer up, a Maintainer of Quarrels. *L. T.*

BAR'RETRY [in *Policies of Inſurances for Ships*] ſignifies Diſſenſions and Quarrels, among Officers and Seamen.

To BARRICA'DE [*barricader*, F.] to ſhut up with Bars, *&c.*

BARRICA'DOE [*Barricade.* F.] a Defence made in haſte, with Barrels of Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, *&c.*

BAR'RIERS [*Barrieres*, F.] a Boundary or Defence.

BARRIERS, a Martial Exerciſe of Men fighting with Swords within Bars.

BARRIERS [in *Fortification*] great Stakes planted ten foot from one another.

BAR'RISTER, a Pleader at the Bar, a Lawyer.

Cutter BARRISTER, a Lawyer admitted to plead without the Bar.

Inner BARRISTER, a Serjeant or Counſellor admitted to plead within the Bar.

Vacation BAR'RISTERS, ſuch as are newly called to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exerciſe of the Houſe for the ſix following long Vacations.

BAR'ROW [Beꞃeƿe, *Sax.*] a Wheelbarrow.

BAR'ROW *Hog* [of Beoꞃᵹ, *Sax.*] a Boar, and Hog, *Enge.* a Male Swine gelt.

BAR'ROW [Beoꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BAR'RY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Eſcutcheon is divided *Bar-ways* into an even Number of Partitions.

BAR'RY-*Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when an Eſcutcheon is divided evenly both *Bar* and *Bend-ways*.

BARRY *Iſlands* in *Glamorganſhire*, ſo called from *Baruch*, a devout Man who was interred there.

BARRY *Pily* [in *Heraldry*] a Way of dividing a Coat of Arms, by obliquely tranſverſe Lines, into ſix, or a greater even Number of Pieces.

BAR'SABAS [ברשבא, of בר a Son. שבא Reſt, *Syr.* *i. e.* the Son of Reſt; or of בר a Son, and שוב to return, *i. e.* the Son of Converſion, *Syr.* and *Heb.*] the Name of one of the Seventy Diſciples.

To BAR'TER [*barater*, F. to circumvent, *barratare*, Ital.] to truck, to change one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Paſture for Calves, Lambs, *&c.*

BARTHOL'OMEW [ברתולמו of בר a Son, תלה hanging or elevating, and מים Waters, *H.* *i. e.* the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St. BARTHOLOMEW'*s Hoſpital*, in *London*, endowed for the Uſe of ſick and lame Perſons, by King *Edward* VI.

BAR'TLEMIES, *i. e.* *Bartholomew* Days, ſo called from Maſſacres or Cruelties committed on them.

BART'LET, a Diminutive of *Bartholomew* a Sirname.

BAR'TON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-ſide, Fold-yard, or Out-houſe. *Chauc.*

BAR'TULPH [of Beoꞃhꞇ and Ulph, *i. e.* Help in Counſel, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BA'RUK [ברוך, *H.* *i. e.* Bleſſed] a proper Name of Men.

BAR'ULES, Hereticks, who ſaid the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BRR'ULET [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the Quarter of a Bar, or Half of the Cloſet.

BARZIL'LAI [ברזלי, *H.* of ברזל Iron, *i. e.* as hard as Iron] a Nobleman of the *Jews*.

BAS *Chevaliers*, inferior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee, as diſtinguiſhed from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the chief or ſuperior Knights.

BASE [*Bas*, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, diſhoneſt; cloſe-fiſted, ſtingy.

BASE *Coin*, Money of leſs Value than it ought to be.

BASE *Court*, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court-Baron*, *Court-Leet*, &c. *L. T.*

BASE *Eſtate* } [*Law Term*] Lands or
BASE *Fee* } Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE *Tenants* [*Law Term*] holding in Villenage, *&c.*

BASE, the ſmalleſt Piece of Ordnance; alſo a Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Sea-wolf.

BASE [*Baſis*, L. of Βάσις, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, ariſing from the common Interſection of the Secant Plane, and the Baſe of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the exterior Side of the *Polygon*, *viz.* the imaginary Line, drawn from the *Flank'd Angle of the Baſtion* to that which is oppoſite thereto.

BASE [in *Heraldry*] is the loweſt Part of an Eſcutcheon.

BASE [of a *Solid Figure*] its lowermoſt Side, or that on which it ſtands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a *Triangle*] any Side of it may be called the Baſe; but uſually and moſt properly, that Side which lies parallel to the Horiſon, is taken for the Baſe. *Trig.*

BASELA'RD } a Dagger or Wood-knife.
BASE'LERD } *Chauc.*

To BA'SIATE [*Baſiatum*, L.] to kiſs.

BAS'IL [Βασιλεὺς, *Gr.* Regal or Kingly] a proper Name of Men.

BAS'IL [among *Joiners*, *&c.*] is the ſloping Edge of a Chiſſel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BA'SIL, the Herb Sweet-Baſil. *Baſilicon*, L.

BASILA'RE *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſame with *Sphenoides*, ſo called, becauſe it forms in ſome meaſure the Baſe of the Skull.

BASIL'ICA } [in *Anatomy*] the inner
BASIL'ICK *Vein.* } Vein of the Arm, or Liver-Vein.

BASIL'ICA [*Architecture*] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Iſles or Wings, with Galleries over them.

BASIL'ICAL [*Baſilique* F. *Baſilica*, L. of Βασιλικὸς, Gr.] Royal, King-like.

BASIL'ICK [*Baſilique*, E. *Baſilica*, L. of Βασιλικὴ, Gr.] a magnificent Church.

BASILICK *Conſtitutions*, an Abridgement and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Juſtinian*, made under *Baſilius*, *&c.*

BASIL'ICON, an Ointment made of Pitch, Roſin, Wax, Oil, *&c.* Gr.

BASIL'ICUS a fixed Star in the Conſtellation *Leo*, called *Cor Leonis*, L.

BAS'ILISK [Βασιλίσκος, Gr.] a Serpent called a *Cockatrice*.

BASILID'IANS, Hereticks in the ſecond Age, who held the Errors of *Simon Magus*.

BAS'INETS, an Herb.

BA'SING [of Baꞅinᵹ, *Sax.*] a Coat of Mail, becauſe of the Reſemblance it has thereto; a Town and Caſtle of *Hampſhire*.

BASING *Hall*, or } [once called *Ba-*
BAS'SISHAW *Street* } *ſingis-hawe*, from Baꞅinᵹ a Cloak, and Ape an Hall, *Sax. q. d.* a Place for Cloth, of which Cloaks, *&c.* are made] a Hall and Street near the *Guild-Hall* of *London*.

BASIOGLOS'SUM [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the Root of the Bone *Hyoide*.

BA'SIS [Βάσις, Gr.] a Baſe, Foundation, or Bottom.

BA'SIS [in *Architecture*] the Foot that ſupports a Pillar. *L.*

To BASK [𝔅𝔞𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔯𝔢, *Belg.*] to lie in a Place expoſed to the Heat of the Sun.

BAS'KET [𝔅𝔞𝔤𝔞𝔴𝔡, C. Br.] a well known Utenſil.

BASNE'TUM, a Helmet. *O. L.*

BA'SON [*Baſin*, F.] a Veſſel to waſh Hands, *&c.* a Reſervatory of Water.

BASS [*Bas* and *Baſſe*, F.] low, mean.

BASS [in *Muſick*] the loweſt of all its Parts.

BASS VIOL, a Muſical Inſtrument.

The BASS, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, noted for the Reſort of the great Flock of *Barnacles*, or *Soland* Geeſe.

BASS, *i. e.* } a Cuſhion made of Straw, to
BAS'SOCK } kneel on in Churches.

BASSA' } an Officer of great Authority
BASSAW' } among the *Turks*; either a Governor of a Place, or a Commander of a Body of Soldiers.

BAS'SE, a Collar for Cart-Horſes, made of Ruſhes, Sedge, Straw, *&c.*

BASSE' [of *baſir*, F. to kiſs, or *Baſium*, L.] a Kiſs. *Chauc.*

BAS'SE *Enceinte* } [in *Fortification.*] See
BAS'SE *Incloſure* } Bray.

BAS'SET, a ſort of Game at Cards.

BASSET'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Baſs-Viol or Baſs-Violin of the ſmalleſt Size, and is called ſo to diſtinguiſh it from Baſs-Viols or Violins of a larger Size. *Ital.*

BASTAR'DA *Viola* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Baſtard Viol. *Ital.*

BASSOO'N [*Baſſon*, F.] a Muſical Inſtrument, the Baſs-Hautboy.

BAS'SO [in *Muſick-Books*] generally ſignifies

fies the Baſs; but ſometimes in Pieces of Muſick, for ſeveral Voices, the ſinging Baſs is more particularly called ſo.

BAS'SO *Concertante* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Baſis of the little Chorus, or the Baſs that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BAS'SO *Continuo* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the thorough Baſs or continual Baſs, and is commonly diſtinguiſhed from the other Baſſes by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are proper only for the Organ, Harpſicord, and Theorbo-Lute.

BAS'SO *Recitante* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *Baſſo Concertante*. Ital.

BAS'SO *Repieno* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Baſs of the Grand Chorus, or the Baſs that plays now and then, in ſome particular Places. *Ital.*

BAS'SO *Viola* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Baſs-Viol. *Ital.*

BAS'SO *Violino* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Baſs for the Baſs-Violin. *Ital.*

BAST, Lime-tree, Bark made into Ropes and Mats.

BAS'TARD [*Bâtard*, F. or of *Bas* and **tardon**, *C. Br. q. d.* baſely deſcended] born out of Wedlock; falſe, counterfeit. *F.*

To BAS'TARDIZE, to make Baſtards; alſo to adulterate, corrupt, marr, ſpoil.

BAS'TARDY [*Bâtardiſe*, E.] the being a Baſtard; the Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock.

To BAS'TE [*baſter*, or *baſtonner*, F.] to beat or bang ſoundly.

To BAS'TE [*bâter*, F.] to ſew ſlightly with long ſtitches.

To BAS'TE, to moiſten Meat with Butter or Dripping while roaſting.

BAS'TILE, a Priſon at *Paris* in *France*.

BASTINA'DO [*Baſtonnade*, F.] cudgelling, banging, or beating with a Cudgel. *Span.*

BAS'TION [in *Fortification*] is a Maſs of Earth raiſed on the Angles of the Polygon, and conſiſts of two Faces, two Flanks, and a Gorge. *F.*

BASTION *Compoſed*, is when the two Sides of the inner Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION *Cut* } is one whoſe
BASTION *with a Tenail* } Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards.

BASTION *Deformed*, that which wants one of its Demi-Gorges, becauſe one Side of the inner Polygon is ſo very ſhort.

Demi BASTION, hath but one Face and Flank, and is uſually raiſed before a Horn-Work or Baſtion.

BASTION *Detach'd*, is one which is ſeparated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION, is that which on the Plain of the Great Baſtion, hath another Baſtion built higher, leaving twelve or eighteen Feet between the Parapet of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

Flat BASTION } is one which is placed
Plat BASTION } upon the Curtain, between two other Baſtions, to ſhorten it when it is too long.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space toward the Centre.

BAS'TION [of *Bâton*, E. a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a red Staff, for the taking ſuch to Priſon as are committed by the Court.

A BAT [Batt, *Sax.*] a Club to ſtrike a Ball with at the Play called Cricket; alſo a ſmall Bird reſembling a Mouſe, call'd a Rear-Mouſe or Flitter-Mouſe.

BAT *Fowling*, a Way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are rooſting on Trees and Perches.

BA'TABLE *Ground*, Ground in Debate whether it belong to *England* or *Scotland*, lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDI'ER, a Place in a Garden prepar'd for Fruit Trees.

BATA'VIA, *Holland.*

BATA'VIANS, People of *Holland.*

BATAI'LOUS, ready for the Battle. *Ch.*

BATCH *of Bread*, Bread of the ſame baking.

To BA'TE, to abate or take off from a Reckoning.

BA'TE, the Texture of Wood.

To BA'TE [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid *to bate*, when ſhe flutters with her Wings, either from Eiſt or Perch, as it were ſtriving to get away.

BA'TERSEA [once call'd *Patrick's Ea*, i.e. *Patrick*'s Iſle] a Town in *Surry* on the River *Thames*.

BATH, both. *Chauc.*

BATH [Þat, Baðian, *Sax.* called by *Antonius* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourſe of diſeaſed People, Acmanceaſter, *Sax. i. e.* the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerſet*, famous for the hot Baths there.

A BATH [Bað, *Sax.* **Bad**, *Teut.*] a Place to bathe or waſh in.

To BA'THE [Baðian, *Sax.* **Baden**, *Teut.*] to waſh, to ſoak.

BA'THING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to waſh herſelf.

BATH'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. *Gr.*

BA'THRUM [in *Surgery*] an Inſtrument contrived for the Eaſe and Security of luxated Joints, after their Reduction. *Gr.*

BATH'MUS [among *Surgeons*] ſuch Cavities of the Bones as receive the Prominences of others into them.

BAT'MA [at *Smyrna*] a Weight containing ſix Oaks, or four hundred Drams.

BATTAIL, an ancient Trial by Combat. *F.* of *L.*

BAT'TLED, embattled; alſo having Battlements. *O.*

BATTA'LIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.

BATTA'LION [*Bettaillon*, F.] a Body of Foot Soldiers conſiſting of ſix, ſeven, or eight hundred Men.

To draw up BAT'TALIONS, to range a Body of Foot in the moſt advantageous Manner, for engaging the Enemy.

BAT'TEL }
BATT'LE } [*Battaile*, F.] an Engagement, or General Fight between two Armies.

BAT'TEL-ARRAY, the Order of Battel, the Form of drawing up an Army for Fight.

BAT'TEL *Royal* [among *Cock-fighters*] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, ſo that the Cock which ſtands the longeſt, gets the Day.

Main BAT'TEL, the Main Body of an Army, the ſecond of the three Lines, the firſt being the *Van*, and the other the *Rear*, or *Reſerve*.

To BAT'TEL, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A BAT'TELER, a Student in the Univerſity, that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A BAT'TEN [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of wooden Stuff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To BAT'TEN [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of **Batten**, *Teut.* to benefit, or **Baðian**, *Sax.* to bathe] to fatten or get Fleſh; alſo to welter, roll about in. *C.*

BAT'TER [of the *French battre*, to beat, becauſe it is always well beaten together] a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, *&c.* to make Pan-cakes, *&c.*

To BAT'TER [*battre*, F. of *batuere*, L.] to beat down, to demoliſh.

BAT'TERING *Rams* [*Military Engines*,] long Beams of Timber with Iron Heads or Horns ſlung to a certain Height and daſhed againſt Walls, in order to batter them down.

BAT'TERY [*Baterie*, F.] a violent beating or ſtriking any Perſon.

BAT'TETY [in *Fortification*] is a Place raiſed on purpoſe to plant Cannon upon, thence to fire upon the Enemy.

BAT'TERY *of a Camp*, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is uſually ſurrounded with a Trench and Paliſadoes at the Bottom; and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop-holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BATTERY *d'Enfilade*, is one which ſcours or ſweeps the whole Length of a ſtraight Line. *F.*

BAT'TERY *d'Echarp*, is that which plays on a Work obliquely. *F.*

BATTERY *de Revers* }
Murdering BATTERY } is one that beats upon the Back of any Place.

BATTERY *Joint* }
BATTERY *per Encamerade* } when ſeveral Guns play at the ſame time upon one Place.

BATTERY *ſunk or buried*, is when its Platform is ſunk or let down into the Ground, ſo that there muſt be Trenches cut in the Earth, againſt the Muzzles of the Guns, for them to fire out at, and to ſerve as Loopholes.

Croſs BATTERIES, two Batteries which play athwart one another, ſo as to beat with great Violence and Deſtruction.

BATTEU'RS *d' Eſtrade*, are Scouts of Horſemen ſent out before to make Diſcoveries, and give an Account to the General. *F.*

BAT'TING *Staff*, a Tool uſed by Laundreſſes to beat waſh'd Linen.

BATTITU'RA, thoſe Scales or Flakes which fly off from hot Iron when firſt taken out of the Fire, or beaten on the Anvil.

To BAT'TLE [in the Univerſity of *Oxford*] is to take up Proviſion in the College-Book.

BAT'TLEMENTS [ſo called of *Battle*] the Turrets of Houſes built flat, and a Piece of Maſonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BAT'TLE *Abbey*, a Place in the County of *Suſſex*, ſo called by *William the Conqueror*, in token of a ſignal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the laſt *Daniſh* King; which was the firſt Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE *Bridge*, a Place in the County of *York*. Alſo a Name of a Place in the County of *Middleſex*.

BAT'TLE [of *Batelet*, F.] a kind of ſmall Boat. *O.*

BATTOL'OGY [*Battologie*, F. *Battologia*, L. of Βαττολογία, *Gr.* either of *Battus* a Prince of the *Cyrenians*, who had a very ſhrill or ſqueaking Voice, or *Battus* a very ſilly Poet, and λόγος Speech] a vain fooliſh Repetition of the ſame Words over and over again in the ſame Diſcourſe; a vain babbling.

BATTOON [*Báton*, F.] a ſhort thick Club or Stick, a Truncheon or Marſhal's Staff; alſo the Earl Marſhal's Staff.

BATTOO'N [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a fourth Part of a Bend ſiniſter; an uſual Mark of Illegitimacy.

BATTU'TA [among *Muſick Maſters*] ſignifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BA'TUS [בת, *H.*] an *Hebrew* liquid Meaſure, containing ſeventy-two Sextaries.

BA'TUS, a Boat. *O. R.*

BA'TZE, a Piece of *Grrman* Coin, wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being 3*d.* *Sterl.*

BAU'BLES, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAUBEE', a Farthing.

BAUD, bold. *Chauc.*

BAU'DEKIN, Tiſſue or Cloth of Gold, with Figures embroidered in Silk. *O. S.*

A BAUD } [*Baude*, F. imprudent] a Pro-
A BAWD } cureſs, a lewd Woman, that makes it her Buſineſs to debauch others for Gain.

BAU'FREY, a Beam or Joiſt. *O.*

BAV'INS, Bruſh-faggots.

BAULK [both *Balk* and *Baulk* ſeem to take their Original of **Balcke**, *Teut.* ſignifying a Beam or Sommer-tree, which, being placed in e Way, is big enough to prove an Hindrance] *Figuratively*, to croſs, to diſappoint.

BAU'DRICK, Furniture. *Chauc.*

BAW'ATY, Linſey, woolſey.

BAW'DRICK, a Cord or Thong for the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword Belt, a Jewel, *&c.*

BAW'DRY, the Employment of a Bawd or Procureſs.

BAW'DY, filthy, lewd, ſmutty; alſo lewd or filthy Diſcourſe or Words.

To BAWL [*balare*, L. to bleat as a Sheep] to make a Noiſe.

BAW'REL, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To BAWSE, to cry out.

BAW'SIN, big, groſs; alſo a Badger. *O.*

A BAXT'ER, a Baker. *O.*

BAY [**Byze**, *Sax.* **Baeye**, *Du.*] an Arm of the Sea coming up into the Land, and ending in a Nook.

BAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog detains a Partridge by barking till ſhe be ſhot, he is ſaid to *to keep her at Bay.*

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in a Wall, for a Door, Gate, or Window.

BAYS [*Fortification*] Holes in a Parapet, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. *F.*

BAY, or *Pen*, is a Pond-head, to keep in good Store of Water for driving the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

BAY *Colour* [Φανιὸς, *Gr.* aſh-coloured] light brown, reddiſh Colour in Horſes, *&c.*

BAY *Tree* [Βαίον, *Gr.*] the female Laurel.

BAY *Window*, is a round Window, or one made Arch-ways.

To BAY [*abbayer*, F.] to bark as a Dog, to bleat like a Lamb.

To BAR [*with Hunters*] Deer are ſaid *to bay*, when after they have been hard run they turn Head againſt the Hounds.

BAY'ARD, a Bay Horſe.

A BAY, a Bay-tree.

A BAY'ONET [*Bayonete*, F.] a broad Dagger to fix on the Muzzle of a Muſket.

BAYS, a kind of woollen Cloth with a long Nap.

To *play or run at* BAYS, an Exerciſe uſed at *Boſton* in *Lincolnſhire*, &c.

BA'ZAR, a Market-Place in *Perſia* and the *Eaſt-Indies*.

BDEL'LIUM [בדלח, *H.*] the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the Bigneſs of an Olive-tree.

BE, a Prepoſition common to the *Teutonic*, *German*, *Saxon*, *Engliſh*, *&c.*

To BE [**Beon**, *Sax.*] to exiſt.

BEA'CON [**Beacen**, of **By**, a Habitation, and **Ken**, to diſcover, or of **Beacon**, or **Beaconan**, *Sax.* to ſhew by a Sign] a long Pole ſet upon a riſing Ground near the Sea-Coaſt, on which Pitch Barrels are faſtened ready to be fired, to give Notice of Invaſions, prevent Shipwreck, *&c.*

BEAC'ONAGE, Money paid for maintaining of Beacons.

BEAD [**Bead**, *S.* not unlikely of **Beten**, *Teut.* to pray] a prayer.

A BEADS-*Man* [**Lebedman** of **Bidden**, *S.* to pray] one who ſays Prayers for his Patron, *&c.*

BEAD *Roll* } a Liſt of ſuch who uſed to be
BED *Roll* } pray'd for in the Church; any long tedious Liſt, or confuſed Reckoning up of many Thoughts together.

BEA'DLE [**Bydel**, *S.* of *Bedellus*, L.] a Meſſenger or Apparitor to a Court: Alſo an Officer that belongs to an Univerſity, to a Hall or Company of Citizens, to a Ward or Pariſh: alſo a Foreſt Officer, that makes Garniſhments for the Courts of the Foreſts, *&c.*

BEADS, ſmall round Balls, uſually worn for Bracelets and Necklaces, *&c.*

BEADS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders are cut and carved into ſhort Imboſſments, like Beads in a Necklace.

Bidding of BEADS. See *Bidding.*

BEA'GLE [*Bigle*, of *Bugler*, F. to low or make a Noiſe, as theſe Dogs do in Purſuit of their Game] a ſort of hunting-Dog.

BEAK [**Beck**, *Belg.*] the Bill or Nib of Bird.

BEAK [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper Part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK } [of a *Ship*] the outward Part
BEAK *Head* } of it, before the Forecaſtle, which is faſtened by the Stern, and ſupported by the main Knee.

BEAK'ER [**Beker**, *L.S.*] a ſort of Drinking Cup.

BEAK'ING [in *Cock-fighting*] is the fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their holding with their Bills and ſtriking with their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Whelk, Pimple, or Puſh.

To BEAL, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [**Beam**, *S.*] a Piece of great Timber uſed in Building; alſo a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun, or ſome other luminous Body.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that Part which bears the Antlers, Royals and Tops.

BEAMS [of a *Ship*] are the great main croſs Timbers which hold the Sides of the Ship together, and which alſo ſupport the Deck and Orlops.

BEAM } a Sea Monſter like a Pike,
BEAM *Fiſh* } a dreadful Enemy to Mankind, ſeizing like a Blood-hound, and never letting go, if he gets faſt hold. The Teeth of this Fiſh are ſo venomous, that unleſs an

Antidote be preſently apply'd, the leaſt Touch of them is mortal.

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longeſt Part of it.

BEAM *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the ſecond Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM *Compaſſes*, an Inſtrument made of Wood or Braſs, with ſliding Sockets, to carry ſeveral Points, in order to draw Circles with very long *Radii*.

BEAM *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN [Bohne, *Teut.*] a well known Pulſe. *Sax.*

BEAR [Beꞃa, *S.* Bahr, *Teut.*] a certain wild Beaſt: alſo two Conſtellations of Stars, called the *Greater and the Leſſer Bear*.

To ſell a BEAR [among *Stock-jobbers*] to ſell what one hath not.

To BEAR'*s Skin* [Baꞃan, *S.*] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield.

To BEAR [in *Heraldry*] a Perſon who hath a Coat of Arms is ſaid *to bear* in it the ſeveral charges or Ordinaries which are in his Eſcutcheon.

To BEAR [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid *to come to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

To BEAR [in *Navigation*] a Ship is ſaid *to bear a good Sail*, when ſhe ſails upright in the Water; alſo *to bear Ordnance*, when ſhe carries great Guns.

To BEAR *in with the Harbour*, is when a Ship ſails into the Harbour with the Wind large, or before the Wind.

To BEAR *in with Land*, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ship's Stern, and ſo gives her the Wind.

To BEAR *off from Land*, is when a Ship keeps off from the Land; and when a Seaman would expreſs how one Place lies from another, he ſays, *It bears off ſo and ſo*.

BEARD [Beaꞃð, *S.* Bart, *Teut.* of *Barba, L.*] Hair growing on the Chin, &c.

BEARD'ED *Huſk* [among *Floriſts*] is a Roſe-huſk, or other ſuch like Huſks that are hairy on the Edges.

BEAR'ERS, Perſons that carry any thing.

BEAR'ERS [in *Law*] ſuch Perſons who bear down or oppreſs others.

BEAR'ERS [in *Architecture*] are Poſts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber, to ſhorten its Bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] are ſuch as have Coats of Arms diſtinguiſh'd from others by Colour or other Differences.

BEAR'ING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Eſcutcheon; the ſame as *Charge*.

BEAR'ING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compaſs that one Place bears or ſtands off from another.

BEARING *Claws* [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremoſt Toes of a Cock, on which he goes.

BEARN [Beaꞃn, *S.*] a Child. *O.*

BEAST [Beeſt, *L. S.* *Bête*, F. *Beſtia*, L,] a Creature void of Reaſon; a lewd Perſon, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Loo*.

BEASTS *of Chace*, are in Number five, the *Buck*, *Doe*, *Roe*, *Fox* and *Martin*.

BEASTS *of the Foreſt* } are five in Num-
BEASTS *of Venery* } ber, the *Hart*, *Hind*, *Hare*, *Boar*, and *Wolf*.

BEASTS *of Warren*, the *Hare* and *Coney*.

BEAST'LY, acting like a Beaſt, naſty.

To BEAT [Beatan, *S.* *Battre.* F. *Batuere*, L.] to ſtrike, knock or back; alſo to get the better of, or overcome.

To BEAT [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are ſaid *to beat, or tap*, when they make a Noiſe in Rutting-time.

To BEAT [*Hunting Term*] a Stag that runs firſt one way and then another. is ſaid *to beat up and down*.

To BEAT *an Alarm* [*Military Term*] is to give Notice by beat of Drum of ſome ſudden Danger, that all may be in Readineſs.

To BEAT *a Charge*, is, by Beat of Drum, to give a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To BEAT *the General*, is to give Notice, by Beat of Drum, to the Forces, that they are to march.

To BEAT *the Reveille*, is by Beat of Drum to give Leave, at Break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To BEAT *the Tat-too*, is by Beat of Drum to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To BEAT *the Troop*, is by Beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colours.

BEATIF'ICAL } [*beatifique*, F. *beatificus*,
BEATIF'ICK } L.] making happy or bleſſed; belonging to the Bleſſed and Happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Perſon to be bleſſed after his Death. *F. of L.*

To BEAT'IFY [*beatifier*, F. of *beatificare*, L.] to make bleſſed, to inrol among the Bleſſed.

BEATIL'LES [in *Cookery*] Tid-bits, as *Cock-Combs*, *Livers*, *Gizzards*, &c. *F.*

BEAT'ING *with Child*, Breeding, *York.*

BEAT'ING *in the Flanks*, a Diſtemper in Black Cattle.

BEAT'ITUDE [*Beatitudo*, L.] Bleſſedneſs, Bliſs, Happineſs. *F.*

BEA'TRIX [*i. e.* one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in a *Watch* or *Clock*] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Balance, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [*Beau*, F.] a Fop, a Spark, a ſpruce Gentleman.

BEAU'CHAMP [*Beau-champ*, *F. i. e.* a good and fair Field] a Sirname.

BEAU'CHIEF [*Beau-chef*, *i. e.* a good Head] an Abbey in *Derbyſhire*, ſo called, probably becauſe a great many learned Men lived there.

BEAU'DESERT [*v. d.* a pleaſant Deſart] a Place in the County of *Stafford*. F.

BEAU'FORT [*Beau* and *Fort*] *i. e.* a ſumptuous and commodious Fort. *F.*

BEAULY [*Beau lieu*, a pleaſant Place] a Tract of Land in *Hampſhire.*

BEAUMA'RIS [*Beaumaris*, F. a fair Fen or March] in the Iſle of *Angleſey*.

BEAU'MONT [*Beau-mont*, F. a pretty Mount] a proper Name. *F.*

BEAU'PERES, Companions, Equals. *Spen.*

BEAU'PLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, for not pleading fair; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, that he may plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpoſe.

BEAU SEMBLANT, Fair Appearance. *Chauc.* F.

BEAU'TEOUS } comely, handſome, fine,
BEAU'TIFUL } fair.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, Handſomeneſs.

To BEAU'TIFY, to make beautiful, to ſet off, to ſet out, to grace.

BEAU'TY [*Beauté*, F.] Comelineſs, Handſomeneſs.

BEAU'TY [*Architecture*] the Agreeable Form, and pleaſing Appearance that the Building repreſents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A BEAUTY, a beautiful, very fair, handſome, or charming Perſon.

BEA'VY, a Company. *Chauc.*

BEAWD'LEY [*Beau-lieu*, F. *i. e.* a brave pleaſant Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worceſter*,

BEBLED'DEY, bloody. *Chauc.*

To BECAL'M [of be and kalm, *Belg.*] to make calm, to appeaſe.

BECAL'MED [*Sea Term*] is when the Water is ſo very ſmooth, that the ſhip has ſcarce any Motion, or a very ſlow one.

BECCAFI'CO, a Fig-eater, a little Bird like a Wheat-ear, a kind of Ortolan. *Ital.* Theſe little Birds are met with in great Plenty in Vineyards, in the Grape Seaſon, where they grow ſo fat, that they loſe all their Feathers, and lie ſo thick on the Ground, that one has enough to do to avoid treading upon them.

BE'CHICKS [*Bechica Medicamenta*, L. of Βήττω, *Gr.* to cough] Medicines good for aſſwaging and curing a Cough.

BECK [Bach, *Teut.*] a little River or Brook.

BECK [Becn, *Sax.*] a Nod or Sign with the Head.

To BEC'KEN [Beacnian, or Beccennan, *Sax.*] to make a Sign with one's Finger, *&c.*

BECLAP'PE, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc.*

BECLIP'PING, encompaſſing, embracing, ſurrounding.

To BECO'ME [Bequemen, *Ger.* of Be- and Cpemen, *Sax.* to pleaſe] to fit, to adorn; alſo to be made or done.

BECOM'INGNESS, Decency, Suitableneſs.

BED [Bed, *Sax.* Bette, *Teut.*] to lie or reſt on.

BED *of Snakes*, a Knot of young ones.

To BED [beten, *Teut.*] to pray. *Spenc.*

BED [in *Gunnery*] is a thick Plank which lies under a Piece of Ordnance on the Carriage.

To BED *with one*, is to lie together in the ſame Bed; moſt uſually ſpoken of new married Perſons on the firſt Night.

To BED [*Hunting Term*] a Roe is ſaid *to bed*, when ſhe lodges in a particular Place.

BED'RIDDEN, obliged to keep his Bed, through Age or Sickneſs.

BED *Ale* } a friendly Meeeting of Neigh-
BID *Ale* } bours or Acquaintance, at the Houſe of new-married Perſons, *&c.*

To BEDAGG'LE [of Be and deagan, *Sax.* to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloaths.

To BEDAS'H, to daſh, or wet.

BEDDE, bad. *Chauc.*

BED'DER } the neither Stone of an
BEDET'TER } Oil-Mill.

To BEDE, to bid. *Chauc.*

BEDE [Beade, *Sax.* a Prayer] a learned *Engliſh*-Monk, called Venerable *Bede*, perhaps from his Earneſtneſs in Prayer.

BEDE *Houſe*, an Alms-houſe or Hoſpital.

BEDES *Men*, Alms-men, who prayed for their Benefactors and Founders.

BE'DEL [Bydel, of Bidden, to publiſh, *&c. S.*] a Beedle, a Crier, one that publiſhes any thing. See *Beadle*.

BE'DELARY, the Precinct or Juriſdiction of a Beadle.

BED *Mouldings* [in *Architecture*] thoſe Members in a Corniſh which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BED'EREPE } Service which inferior Te-
BED'RIP } nants did for their Landlards in cutting down their Corn, *&c.*

To BEDEW' [Betauwen, *Teut.*] to wet with Dew,

BED'FORD [Bedanford, *S. q.* Beds and publick Inns by a Ford] the Name of the Capital Town in *Bedfordſhire*.

BEDI'GHT, dreſſed, adorned. *Spenc.*

BED'LAM [*i. e. Bethlehem*] a ſtately Hoſpital in *Moorfields* for mad Folks.

A BED'LAM } a Perſon that is mad
A BED'LAMITE } or diſtracted.

BEKOL'VIN, dug in, buried. *Chauc.*

To BEDO'TE, to cauſe to doat, to bewitch. *Chauc,*

BEDRAD'DE, dread. *Chauc.*

BEDREI'NTE, drenched. *Chauc.*

BEDRAWL'ED, bedrabbled, bedriveled. *Chauc.*

To BEDUN'G, to dawb with Dung.

A BEE [Beo, *S.* Bi, *Dan.* Bie, *Belg.* Bien, *Teut.* Bacdd, *C. Br.*] a laborious Fly which makes Honey,

BEECH [Bece, *S.* Bach. *Teut.* Buchen *L. S.*] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [*Beauf.* F. of *Caro Bubula*, L.] the Fleſh of an Ox, *&c.*

BEELD, Shelter. *C.*

BEEN [Beon, *S.*] the perfect Tenſe of *be*.

BEE'NSHIP, Worſhip, Goodneſs. *C.*

BEER {Bene, *S.* Bier, *Teut.*] a known Drink.

BEER } Force or Might; as *with all my*
BIRRE } *Beer, i. e.* with all my might. *Cheſh.*

BEER [among *Weavers*] is nineteen Ends of Yarn running altogether out of the Trough, all the Length of the Cloth.

BEER'SHEBA [באר שבע. of באר a Well, and שבע he ſware, שבועת an Oath, *Heb.* the Well of an Oath] the Name of a Place in *Canaan*.

St. **BEES**, a Town in *Cumberland*, ſo called from St. *Bega*, an *Iriſh* Virgin, who lived a ſolitary Life there.

BEE'SOM [Beſm, *S.* Beſen, *Teut.* Beſem, *L. S.*] a Broom to ſweep wiih.

BEEST'INGS } [Byſting, *Sax.* Beeſt,
BEAST'INGS } *L. S.*] the firſt Milk of a Cow after Calving.

BEET [*Beta*, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEE'TLE [Bitel, *S.*] an Inſect.

BEE'TLE } [Bytel, *S.*] a wooden In-
BOYTLE } ſtrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

To **BEFAL'** [Beofalan, *S.* Befallen, *Teut.*] to happen.

To **BEFOOL'** [of *Be* End, and *Fol.* F. or Fool, *Eng.*] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFOR'E [beforan, *S.*] on the Fore-part, &c.

BEFORN [Forn, *Teut.*] before. *Chauc.*

To **BEFOU'L** befulon, *S.* Befaulen, *Teut.*] to make foul, to dawb, to dirt, &c.

To **BEG** [Begheren, *Teut.*] to aſk, to crave with Entreaty.

To **BEGET'** begettan, *S.*] to produce, to generate.

BEG'GAR [either of Begheren, *Teut.* to beg, or elſe *q. d.* Beggar, of Bag, becauſe they carry their Proviſion about in Bags] one who begs for Alms.

BEGI'LED, impriſoned. *Chauc.*

To **BEGIN'** [Beginnen, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Aginnan, *S.*] to make a Beginning

To **BEGIRT** [Begurted] to girt about.

BEG'LERBEG [*i. e.* Lord of Lords] a chief Governor of a *Turkiſh* Province.

BEGIRT' [of Be and Gyrdan, *S.*] girt about.

To **BEGUI'LE** [of *Be* and *Guiller*. O.F. or Begalian, *S.* to bewitch] to cozen or deceive.

BEGUI'NES [Bugine, *Belg.*] an Order of Nuns of St. *Bega*.

BEHALF' [of Be and Half, *S.* Behalb, *Teut.*] Part, Intereſt, Side, &c.

BEHA'TED [Verhaſt, *Teut.*] hated. *Ob.*

To **BEHAVE** [of Be and Happan, *S.*] to carry, to demean one's ſelf.

To **BEHEAD'** [Beheofdian, *S.* Enthaupten, *Teut.*] to cut off the Head.

BE'HEMOTH [בהמות, *H.*] a wonderful Creature; ſome take it to be the River-Horſe.

BE'HEN } there is the white and red; the
BEHN } firſt is likewiſe called *Papaver Spumeum*, Bladder Champion; the other is alſo eallod *Limonium*, Sea Lavender.

BEHES'TS [of Be and Heſe, *Sax.* a command] Orders, Meſſages, Commands, Requirements; alſo a Promiſe. *Chauc.*

To **BEHE'TE**, to promiſe. *Chauc.*

BEHIND [of Be and Hindan, of Hynan, *Sax.* Hinden, *Teut.*] backwards.

BEHIGHT, called, *Spenc.* promiſed. *O.*

BEHI'THER, on this ſide. *O.*

To **BEHOLD'** [Behealdan, *Sax.*] to look upon.

BEHONGIT [Gehange, *Teut.*] hanged. *Chauc.*

To **BE'HOVE** [Behofan, *Sax.*] to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHOVE'FUL, uſeful, profitable. *O.*

BEHOUN'CED, tricked up, made fine.

BEJAP'ED, tricked, impoſed upon, deceived. *Chauc.*

To **BEIE**, to buy. *Chauc.*

To **BEKNOW'IN**, to acknowledge, to confeſs. *Chauc.*

BEL [בעל, *i. e.* Lord, *Heb.* or *Chald.*] the Sun worſhipped by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians*.

To **BELA'BOUR**, to beat ſoundly.

BELACCOI'LE [*Bel Accoil*, F.] a friendly Salutation.

BELAG'GED, left behind.

To **BELA'GE** } [*q. d.* Helegen, *Teut.*
To **BELAY** } *Sea Term*, to faſten any running Rope when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again.

BEL'AMOUR, a Lover. *Spenc.* F.

BEL'AMY [*Bel ami*, F. a fair Friend] a proper Name.

BELA'TED [of Laat, *L.S.*] lated in Time.

To **BELAY'** [of Belapan, *Sax.* to betray, or of *Be* and *Lay*] to way-lay, or lay wait for.

To **BELCH** [Balcettan, *Sax.* Bolken, *L. S.* to break Wind upwards.

BELCHI'R, good Cheer. *Chauc.*

BEL'DAM [of *Belle* and *Dame*, *F.*] a fine Lady; but ironically, a decrepid or ugly old Woman.

To **BELEA'GUER** [Belagern, *Teut.*] to beſiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEAGU'ERED [Belegert, *Teut.*] beſieged; alſo afflicted or oppreſſed.

BELENOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the ſhooting forth of the Bone called *Aliformis*, which is the ſixth in the Baſis of the Skull.

BELE'VED, left. *Chauc.*

BEL'FRY [of Bell, *Sax.* and *Ferre* to bear, *L.*] that Part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

BEL'GÆ, the Inhabitants of that Part of the Low Countries called *Belgium*, L. alſo a People who formerly inhabited *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*.

BELGAR'DS [of *Belles Regardes*, F.] beautiful Looks. *Spenc.*

BEL'GIAN } of or belonging to the Low-
BEL'GICK } Countries.

BELIE'F [Geleafan, *Sax.*] Credit.

To **BELIEV'E** [Geleafan, *S.*] to give Credit to.

BE'LIAL [בליעל, of בלי without, and יעל he profited, *H. i. e.* of no Profit] wicked, unprofitable; alſo the Devil.

BE'LINSGATE } [either of King *Belin*, or
BILINGSGATE } *Belinus*, the firſt Founder of it; or of **Bellan**, *Teut.* to roar, from the Noiſe of many Waves beating againſt the Shore; or **Belze**, *Sax.* a Purſe, or Wallet, becauſe they that go there to buy, carry ready Money] a Wharf for Ships near *London-Bridge*; the grand Fiſh Port or Market of the City.

BELI'VE, anon, by and by, or towards Night.

BELL [בעל, *Chal.*] the Sun, worſhipped by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians*.

A **BELL** [**Bell**, of **bellan**, *Sax.* to make a great Noiſe, or roar] a loud-ſounding Inſtrument or Veſſel of Metal.

BELLASSISE [*Belle-aſſize*, F.] a pleaſant Situation.

BELLECHOSE, a pretty Thing. *Chauc.* F.

BELLEW' [*Bell-eau*, F. a pleaſant Water or River] a Place in *Lincolnſhire*.

BELIBO'NE } of *Bell & Bonne*, F.] a
BONNIBEL' } fair Maid. *Spenc.*

BELLA'CITY [*Bellacitas*, L.] Warlikeneſs.

BELLICOS'E [*Belliqueux*, F. *Bellicoſus*, L.] Warlike, valiant in Arms.

BELL-*Metal*, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.

BELLI'POTENT [*bellipotens*, L.] mighty or powerful in War.

BELL'ING [with *Hunters*] *the Roe belleth i. e.* makes a Noiſe in Rutting-time.

To **BELLI'GERATE**, to make War. *L.*

BELLE'YSAUD, well ſaid. *Chauc.*

BELLO'NA, a Deity of the Pagans, reputed to be the Goddeſs of War.

To **BEL'LOW** [**bellan**, *Sax.*] to cry as Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do; *Foreſtus* alſo applies the Word to the Hart.

BEL'LOWS [**Blæꞅꞇ, belᵹ**, *Sax. i. e.* Blaſtbag] an Utenſil for blowing the Fire.

BELLUI'NE [*belluinus*, L.] of or belonging to Beaſts.

BEL'LUM [in *Law*] an ancient Way of Trial by Arms or Combat.

BEL'LY [**Bælıᵹ**, *Sax.* **Balg.** *Teut.*] the Part of the Body incloſing the Guts, Bladder, *&c.*

The Belly has no Ears.

From *Venter non habet aures*, L. *The French* ſay, *Ventre affame n'a point d'Oreilles.*

This Proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of Impatience and Anger. It is a prudent Caution not to contend with hungry Perſons, or contradict their quarrelſome Tempers by ill-timed Apologies or Perſuaſions to Patience. It is a Lecture of Civility and Diſcretion, not to diſturb a Gentleman at his Repaſt, or trouble him with unſeaſonable Addreſſes at Meal-time.

BELL'Y *Fretting* [in a *Horſe*] the galling the Belly with the Fore-girt; alſo a great Pain in the Belly.

BELLY-*Bound*, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

To **BEL'LY** } to grow fat, to jut forth,
To **BEL'LY** *out* } to ſtrut.

BEL'LY *Cheat*, an Apron, *C.*

BELLSWAG'GER, a ſwaggering Fellow, a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

To **BELONG'** [**Belange**, *Belg.*] to appertain to.

BELOV'ED [of **be** and **loꝼan**, *Sax.* to love, **believe**, *Teut.*] loved by.

BELT [**Belꞇ**, *Sax. Balteum*, L.] a Girt to hang a Sword by; alſo a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

BELVIDE'RE [pleaſant to behold, *Ital.*] the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*; alſo the Herb *Broom Toad Flax*.

BE'LZEBUB } [בעל־זבוב of בעל
BAALZEBUB } a Lord, and זבוב a Fly, *H. i. e.* the Lord of Flies] the Prince of Devils.

To **BEL'Y** [**Beleeᵹan**, *Sax.* **Belieger**, *Teut.*] to ſpeak falſly of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. *O. Belg.*

BE'MES, Trumpets. *O.*

To **BEMI'RE**, to dawb or foul with Mire.

To **BEMOA'N** [**bæmœnan**, *Sax.*] to make Moan, lament.

BEN } the Fruit of a Tree like Tamariſk,
BEHN } of which Perfumers get an Oil proper to receive any ſort of Scent.

BENAI'AH [בניה of בנה a Building, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Lord's Building] the Son of *Jehoiada*.

A **BENCH** [**Bænce**, *Sax.*] a Seat to ſit on.

BENCH'ER, a Lawyer of the firſt Rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher. *Chauc.*

BEND [in *Heraldry*] one of the ten honourable Ordinaries, made by two Lines drawn croſs-ways from the Dexter Chief to the Siniſter Baſe Point.

BEND *Siniſter*, is drawn from the Siniſter Chief Point to the Dexter Baſe.

BEND *Voided*, is when two ſtraight Lines, drawn within the Bend, run very near parallel to the outward Edges of it.

To **BEND** [**benꝺan**, *Sax.*] to bow or crook, to yield or ſtoop, to ſtretch out.

To **BEND** *the Cable* [*Sea Term*] is to make it faſt to the Ring of the Anchor.

To **BEND** *the Main Sail* [*Sea Term*] is to make it faſt to the Yard in its proper Place.

BEND'ABLE, capable of being bended.

BEN'DES, Bonds. *Chauc.*

BENDS, Bars placed croſs-ways. *Spenc.*

BEND'LET [in *Heraldry*] a little Bend, which takes up the ſixth Part of a Shield.

BEN'DWITH, an Herb.

BEN'DY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Eſcutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field muſt be firſt named, and then the Number of the Bends.

BENDS, the utmoſt Timber of a Ship's Side, to ſet the Feet on in climbing.

BENEAP'ED [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid *to be beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high

high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

BENEA'TH [Beneop, *Sax.* **Benede**, *Belg.*] under, below.

BEN'EBREDE [**Bohnen Brodt**, *Teut.*] Bread made of Beans. *Chaucer.*

BENEDIC'TINES, an Order of Monks founded by St. *Benedict.*

BENEDIC'TION, Bleſſing, eſpecially that given by Parents to Children. *L.*

BENEFAC'TIONS, Gifts, or Kindneſſes.

BENEFAC'TOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. *F.* of *L.*

BENEFAC'TRESS a Female Benefactor.

BEN'EFICE [*Benefice*, F. *Beneficium*, L.] originally ſignified Funds given to Soldiers as a Reward for Services: But it paſſed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subſiſtence of the Clergy; an Eccleſiaſtical Living.

BENE'FICENCE [*Beneficentia*, L.] a Delight to do good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindneſs, Liberality.

BENEFI'CIAL [*Beneficialis*, L.] that yields Benefit, profitable, advantageous. *F.*

BENEFI'CIARY [*Beneficier*, F. *Beneficiarius*, L.] a Perſon obliged, or benefited by one; a Penſioner.

BENEFI'CO *primo Eccleſiaſtico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* by the King, to beſtow the Benefice that ſhall firſt fall, in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENE'FIT [*Beneficium*, L.] Kindneſs, Favour, Advantage.

BENE'FIT *of the Clergy*, a Privilege formerly allowed, by virtue of which a Man convicted of Felony or Manſlaughter was put to read in a *Latin* Book, of a *Gothic* black Character; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* ſaid, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk, he was only burnt in the Hand, and ſet free; otherwiſe he ſuffered Death for his Crime.

BENEM'PT, named, bequeathed. *Spenc.*

BENEPLA'CITO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies, If you pleaſe; or, If you will. *L.*

BENEPLA'CITY [*Benè placitum*, L.] well-pleaſing.

BENER'TH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES [**Beene**, *L. S.*] Bones. *Chauc.*

BENEV'OLENCE [*Benevolentia*, L.] Good-will; that ſort of Love which diſpoſes one Man to confer a Kindneſs upon another; alſo a voluntary Gratuity given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEV'OLENT [*Benevolens*, L.] bearing Good-will, wiſhing well, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

BENEVOLEN'TIA *Regis habendo*, a Form in ancient Fines to purchaſe the King's Favour, in order to be reſtored to Eſtate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT *Planets* [among *Aſtrologers*] ſuch as afford a favourable Influence; which are thoſe of *Jupiter* and *Venus.*

BEN'-HADAD [בן־הדד, *H. i. e.* the Son of Noiſe] a King of *Syria.*

BEN'JAMIN [בנימין of בן a Son, and ימין the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngeſt of *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

BEN'JAMIN } [*Benjoin*, F.] a Drug much
BEN'ZOIN } uſed in Perfumes and ſweet Bags.

BENIG'N [*Benigne*, F. *Benignus*, L.] courteous, good natur'd, kind.

A BENIG'N *Diſeaſe*, is a favourable Diſeaſe, that has no irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIG'NITY [*Benignité*, F. *Benignitas*, L.] Goodneſs, Tenderneſs, Courteſy, Sweetneſs of Diſpoſition.

To BENIM [of Benyman, *Sax.* **Benchmen**, *Teut.*] to take away, to bereave. *Chauc.*

BENI'ZON, a Bleſſing. *O.*

BEN'NET [of *Benedictus*, L. bleſſed] a proper Name of a Man.

St. BENNET's *in the Holm* [*i. e.* a Place encompaſſed with Rivers] in the County of *Norfolk.*

BENO'MEN [**Benommen**, *Teut.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

To BEN'SIL, to bang or beat. *York.*

BENS'BURY [i. e. *Cnebenſbury*, ſo called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Ethelred*, a King of *Kent*, ſlain there in a Fight againſt *Ceaulin*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*] a Town in the County of *Surrey.*

BEN'SON [*q. d. Ben's* Son, *i. e. Benjamin's* Son] a Sirname.

BENT, inclined. *Milt.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spenc.*

BENTS, are a kind of Graſs. *Spenc.*

BENT, a Precipice or Declivity of a Hill. *Ch.*

To BENUM'B [Benyman, *Sax.*] to make numb.

BENUMB'ED [Benum, and **Benummen**, *Sax.*] depriv'd of the Senſe of Feeling.

BEQUA'TH, bequeathed. *Chauc.*

BEQUE'ATH [of Be and Cquepan, *Sax.* to ſay] to give one a Legacy by Word of Mouth; alſo to give or leave by laſt Will and Teſtament.

BEQUES'T [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAIN'ED [**Beregnet**, *Teut.*] rained upon.

BERCA'RIA } [*Old Law*] a Sheep-Pen, or
BERCE'RIA } Sheep-Fold.

BER'COVET } 10 Pound in *Ruſſia*, or 173
BER'QUET } one third lb. Averdupois.

BERDE, the Beard. *Chauc.*

BE'RE [**Baar**, *Teut.*] a Bier; borne or carried. *Chauc.*

To BERE, to bear or carry, to accuſe. *Cha.*

BE'RE, Weight, Preſſure, Bearing. *Cha.*

To BEREAV'E [Beneꞃan, *Sax.* **Berauben**, *Teut.*] to deprive or rob one of a thing.

BEREFT [**Beraubt**, *Teut.*] bereaved, or deprived of.

BERGAMOT', a Pear of a delicious Taſte; alſo a Perfume drawn from a certain Fruit produced

duced by a Lemon-Tree ingraffed on a Bergamot Pear-Tree.

BER'GAMSTED [of Beoꞃᵹ a Fort, Ham a Houſe, and ꞅꞇeꝺꝺa, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Kent.*

BER'GANDER, a Fowl.

BERG'H-*Maſter* [Bergmeiſter, *Teut.*] a Bailiff or chief Officer among the *Derbyſhire* Miners.

BERGH'MOTH
BERGH'MOTE } a Court held to determine Matters relating to Mines.

BE'RIA [*Old Law*] a flat, wide Heath or Plain.

BE'RIN, to bear, to behave. *Chauc.*

BER'INGER
BERIGARD' } of Bahre, *Teut.* Bears, and *Gard*, a Keeper] a proper Name.

BERIS, Bears. *Chauc.*

BER'LIN, a ſort of Chariot, uſed at *Berlin* in *Pruſſia.*

BERM [in *Fortification*] is a Space of Ground left at the Foot of a Rampart, on the Side next the Country, deſigned to receive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent its filling up the *Foſs.* F.

BER'MUND [either of Beꞃan, *Sax.* to bear, and Mund, *Teut.* a Month ; or of Beꞃan, *Sax.* to bear, and Mund, Peace] a proper Name of a Man.

BER'MUNDSEY [of Beꞃmunꝺ'y Ea, *Sax.* i. e. *Bermund*'s Iſle] a Pariſh in *Southwark*, ſo called, formerly famous for an Abbey erected by *Bermund*, either Lord or Abbot of that Place.

BERN, one of the four Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland* ; of which there are thirteen, the other nine being Popiſh.

BER'NARD [either of Barn, *O. E.* a Child, and Ard, Du. Nature ; or, as *Verſtegan*, q. d. *Beorn-hart*, one of a ſtout Heart] the Name of a devout Abbot, and other Men.

BER'NARD *College*, an ancient College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, and called St. *John Baptiſt*'s.

BERNARD'INES, Monks of the Order of St. *Bernard.*

BERNI'CIA [Beoꞃnica Meᵹꝺe, and Beoꞃnica ꞃice, *Sax.* *q. d.* the Province of *Berwick* ; perhaps from Beoꞃn, a Man Child, and νικη, *Gr.* Victory ; ſo called from the Warlike Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants] *Berwick upon Tweed.* L.

BERNU'LPH [Beaꞃn Iſſue, and Ulph Help, *Sax.* *i. e.* one that provideth for his Children] a King of the *Mercians.*

BER'RA, a plain open Heath. *O. L.*

A BERRY [Beꞃien, of Beꞃan, *Sax.* to bear] the Fruit of Shrubs, Buſhes, *&c.*

BER'RIES [Beiren, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] are Fruits covered with a thin Skin, which contains a Pulp, which grows ſoft and moiſt when ripe, and the Seed is alſo contained within its Subſtance.

BERRITHA'TCH, Litter for Horſes, *O.*

A BER'RIER, a Threſher. *C.*

BER'RY, the ſame with Burrough.

A BER'RYING *Stead*, a Threſhing Floor.

BER'SA, *O. L.* a Bound, Limit, or Compaſs.

BERSA'RE [*Old Records*] to ſhoot ; hence *Berſare in Foreſta*, *i. e.* to hunt or ſhoot in a Foreſt.

BERSA'TRIX [of *Berceau*, a Cradle, *F.* and the *Latin* Termination *trix*, of a female Signification] a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle. *O. R.*

BER'SELET, or BERSELET'TA, a Hound or Hunting-Dog. *O. R.*

BERST [of Berſten, *Teut.*] Burſt. *Chauc.*

BERTH
BIRTH } [*Sea Term*] convenient Sea-Room to moor a Ship.

BER'THA [Beoꞃhꞇ *Sax.* Brave, Famous] the Name of a Woman.

BER'THINSECK
BER'DINSECK } a *Scotch* Law, by which a Man is not to be hanged for ſtealing a Sheep or Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon his Back, but ſcourged only.

BERT'HOLD [Beoꞃhꞇ Brave, and Holꝺ a Ruler, *Sax.* *q. d.* a good Ruler] the Name of a Man.

BER'THULPH [Beoꞃhꞇ Illuſtrious, and Ulph Help, *Sax.* *i. e.* a famous Helper] a Biſhop of *Winchester*, *Anno* 900.

BER'TON [Baꞃꞇon, *Sax.*] a Farm or Barn for Barley.

BERTONA'RII, Tenants of Bertons or Farmers. *O. L.*

BERTH'WALD [Beoꞃhꞇ Famous, and ƿealꝺen, to rule, *Sax.*] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*

BER'WENT *Fells* [of Berwent, the River, and Fels, *Teut.* a Rock or Cliff] Mountains in *Cumberland*, through which the River *Berwent* runs.

BER'WICK [of *Aberwick*, *i. e.* a Town at the Mouth of a River, or Beꞃe ꞇon, *Sax.* *i. e.* Corn Town] formerly a famous Strong Hold in *Northumberland.*

BER'TYING *a Ship*, *i. e.* the raiſing up of the Ship's Sides.

BERWI'CA [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Village.

BERU'LIANS, Hereticks in the twelfth Century, who affirm'd that all human Souls were created in the Beginning of the World.

BER'YL [*Beryllus*, L. Βηρυλλος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a faint green Colour.

BE'RYNG, Behaviour. *Chauc.*

BESAI'LE [*Byſayeul*, F.] the Father of one's Grandfather ; alſo a Writ for an Heir, whoſe Great Grandfather dying poſſeſſed of Lands and Tenements, a Stranger enters upon the Premiſſes, and keeps out the Heir.

BESAN'T
BESAUN'TE
BESANTI'NE } a very ancient Gold Coin ſtamped at *Byzantium*, now *Conſtantinople.*

BE'SANTS [in *Heraldry*] a Term for round Plates of Gold without any Stamp.

BES'CA, a Spade or Shovel ; whence *una*

B ſata terræ, i. e. a Piece of Land turned up with a Spade. *O. L.*

BESCORNED, ſcoffed at, deſpiſed. *Ch.*

To BESEECH [*Beſeke*, O. Erſuchen, *Teut.* of ſecan Geſecan, *Sax.* to ſeek] to pray or humbly to intreat.

To BESEEM' [Beziemen, *Teut.* perhaps of Be and ſeon, *Sax.* to ſee] becauſe that which is comely, is pleaſant to look at.

BESEEN', bearing a good Aſpect. *Spenc.*

To BESET' [Beſittan, *Sax.* Beſitten, *L. S.*] to encompaſs.

BESET, ſpent; ordered, placed. *Chauc.*

BESEY, or BESIE, become, ſeen, beheld, *Well-beſey*. Chauc. Of good Aſpect.

BESHE'T, ſhut up. *Chauc. R. R.*

To BESHI'TE [of Be and ſcittan, *Sax.* Beſcheiſſen, *Teut.*] to foul with Ordure.

To BESHREW' [Beſchreyen, *Teut.* to inchant] to curſe, or rail at, to wiſh ill to, to uſe Imprecations. *Chauc.*

BESHYNE [Beſcheinen, *Teut.*] to ſhine upon. *Chauc.*

BESI'DE [of Be and Siðe, *Sax.*] by the Side of, or near to, hard by. *Chauc.*

BESID'ERY, a ſort of good baking Pear.

To BESIE'GE [of *Be* and *aſſieger*, F.] to lay Siege to a Town with Military Forces.

BESIE'GE [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet is ſaid *to be beſieged*, when it is in a Poſition between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, *Mars* and *Saturn*.

To BESIE'N, to trouble, diſturb, or buſy one's ſelf. *Chauc.*

To BESMEAR' [of Be and Smeꞃan, *Sax.* Beſchmieren, *Teut.*] to ſmear over.

BESMIRCH'D [Beſcmiert, *Teut.*] dawb'd, &c. *Shakeſ.*

BESMIT'ETH, ſmiteth, murdereth. *C.*

BESMOT'TERED, beſmutted. *O.*

To BESMUT' [Beſmitan, *S*, Beſchmutten, *Teut.*] to dawb or ſmear over with Smut.

To BESOT' [of Be and ſot, *Sax.*] to make ſtupid.

BESPAT'TER, to daſh with Dirt; alſo to defame or ſlander.

To BESPAUL', to dawb by ſpitting.

To BESPEAK' [of Be and Spæcan, *Sax.* Beſprechen, *Teut.*] to ſpeak for, or order ſomething to be made; alſo to inchant.

BESPOKE, ſpoken for, or appointed before-hand.

BESPRE'N, ſprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRENG'ED [Beſprengt, *Teut.*] beſprinkled. *O.*

BESPREN'T }
BESPRIN'T } ſprinkled. *Spenc.*

To BESPRINKLE [of Be and Sprenckele, *Belg.*] to ſprinkle upon

BES'SE, a Copper Coin at *Ormus* in the *Perſian* Gulph, four Coſbegs, in Value one Penny and three Farthings *Sterling*.

BEST [Beteſt and contracted Beſt, *Sax.* Beſte or Beſtes, *Teut.*] the moſt choice, the Superlative of *Good*.

BEST [Beeſt, *L. S.*] a Beaſt, or living Creature. *Chauc.*

BESTA'D, diſpoſed, ordered, *Spenc.* beſet, ſurrounded; diſtreſſed, oppreſſed. *Chauc.*

BESTEA'D, borne hard upon, beſet.

BES'TIAL [*Bétail*, F.] all ſorts of Beaſts or Cattle. *F. L. Term.*

BES'TIAL [*Beſtialis*, L.] belonging to a Beaſt, beaſtly, brutiſh. *F.*

BESTIAL *Signs* of the *Zodiac*, are *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*.

BESTIAL'ITY [*Beſtialité*, F. of *Beſtialitas*, L.] a Copulation of a Man or Woman with Beaſts.

BESTIAL'LICKE [Beſtialick, *Teut.*] beaſtly. *Chauc.*

To BESTIR' [of Be and ſtiꞃan, *Sax.*] to move about briſkly, to labour ſtrenuouſly.

To BESTOI'KE, to betray. *O.*

To BESTO'W [of Be and ſtop, *Sax.* a Place] to give, to lay out.

BESTROUGHT', mad, diſtracted. *O.*

BESY'A, Trouble, Grief. *O.*

To BESWINK', to labour. *Chauc.*

To BET [Bietten, *Teut.*] to lay Wagers when Gameſters are playing againſt one Side in favour of the other.

BE'TA [Βῆτα, *Gr.*] the ſecond Letter [β or B] of the *Greek* Alphabet; alſo the Herb *Beet*.

To BETA'KE [Betæcan, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to; alſo to give up, to deliver, to commit to. *Chauc.*

BETAUGHT', recommended. *Chauc.*

BETE, or BETIN, to make, prepare, make ready [Bætan, *Sax.*] to amend, reſtore, repair; heal or cure Bœtin, *Sax.*] alſo to abate; and to boot or help. *Chauc.*

To BETECHE', to recommend. *Chauc.*

To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*

To BETEEM, to bring forth or breed. *Shakeſ.*

To B'ETEN [of Betan, *Sax.* of Beten to kindle, *L. S.*] to abate; alſo to kindle, *O.*

BETH [Beyde, *Teut.*] both, alſo be, are. *Ch.*

To BETHINK' [Beðencan. *Sax.* Bedencken, *Teut.* a calling to mind.

BETH'LEM } ביתלהם, *H. i. e.*
BETHLEHEM } the Houſe of Bread] a City of *Judah*, where *Chriſt* was born.

BETH'LEHEMITES, Monks who wore the Figure of a red Star on their Breaſts, founded in Memory of the Star that guided the *Magi* to *Bethlehem*.

To BETID'E [of Be and tið, *Sax.*] to happen to, to befal.

BETI'GHT, happened. *Spenc.*

BETIMES [of Be and time, *Sax.*] early, in Seaſon.

To BE'TIN [of Bætan, *Sax.*] to make, to prepare,

BE'TLE } an *Indian* Plant called Water-
BE'TRE } Pepper.

BETO'NY [*Betoine*, F. *Betonica*, L. Betonien, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb.

To BETOK'EN [Beteeken, *L. L.* of be and tacnian, *Sax.*] to ſhew by Signs.

BETRAP'PID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*

BETRAS'SID }
BETRASH'ID } deceived, betrayed. *Chauc.*

To BETRAY' [*trahir*, F.] to be falſe to, to deliver up treacherouſly; to diſcover or diſcloſe.

BETREI'NT, ſprinkled.

To BETRI'M, to adorn, to deck. *Shak.*

To BETROTH' of Be and Troth, Betrowen, *L. S.*] to give or receive a Promiſe of Marriage.

BET, or BET'TEE, better. *Chauc.*

BET'TEE, an Inſtrument made uſe of by Houſe-breakers to break open Doors, Houſes, *&c.*

BET'TER [Beteꞃ, *Sax.* Better, *L. S.*] more good, uſeful, *&c. compar.* of Good.

BET'TY [from *Beatus* Bleſſed] a Name.

BETWEE'N [Betƿynan, *Sax.*] in the middle.

BETWIX'T [Betƿix, *Sax.*] between.

BE'VANS, a Sirname common to the *Welſh*, as much as to ſay, *ab Evans*, q. d. come of *Evans* or *John*.

BEV'EL, an Inſtrument made uſe of by Carpenters, Bricklayers, Maſons, *&c.* for the adjuſting of Angles.

BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shakeſp.*

BE'VER [*a Bevere*, Ital. to drink] a ſmall Collation between Dinner and Supper; alſo the Viſor or Sight of a Head-piece.

BE'VER [*Bevoir*, F. formerly, *q. d.* fair to look at] a Caſtle in *Leiceſterſhire*, the Grand Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

BEV'ERAGE [*Beveraggio*, Ital. *Breuage*, *Beauvraige*, O. F.] a mingled drink.

To pay BEV'ERAGE, to give a Treat upon the firſt wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, *&c.*

BEV'ERLY [Beveꞃleᵹa, *Bede*'s Abbey in *Deir-Wood*] a Town in *Yorkſhire*.

BEVILE' [in *Heraldry*] broken, or opening like a Carpenter's Rule.

BE'VY [*Beve*, Ital.] three Partridges.

A BE'VY [of *Roe-Bucks*] a Herd of them.

BE'VY *Greaſe*, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

A BE'VY [of *Quails*] a Brood or Flock; whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Perſons, as a *Bevy of Goſſips*.

To BEWAIL' [of Be and ƿail, of ƿaitan, *Sax.*] to lament.

To BEWA'RE [of Anwehren. *Teut.* Ᵹeƿaꞃian, *Sax.*] to take care of, to avoid.

BE'WA'RED, ſpent or laid out. *O.*

BEWE'PE, to bewail. *Chauc.*

BEWIL'DERED [Verwildert, *Teut.*] ſcared or frighted; alſo that has loſt his Way.

BEWITS [in *Falconry*] Pieces of Leather to which the Bells of Hawks are faſtened, and buttoned to their Legs.

BEWOUND' [Beƿyndan, *Sax.*] impoſed upon, puzzled, embarraſſed. *Chauc.*

To BEWRA'Y [of Beƿꞃeᵹan, *Sax.*] to reveal or diſcover a Secret; alſo to foul with Ordure.

BEWRE'KE, to revenge. *Chauc.*

To BEWITCH' [of Be and ƿicce, *Sax.* a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to inſinuate.

BEWITCH'MENT, a bewitching, or being bewitched. *Shakeſp.*

BEWRAI'EN, to declare, to diſcover. *C.*

BEY, a Governor of a Place near the Sea among the *Turks*.

BEYA'PED, cheated. *O.*

BEYOND' [Biᵹeondan, *Sax.*] further.

BEY'ETE, begotten. *Chauc.*

BEZA'LIEL [בצליל, of ב in, צל the Shadow, and אל God, *H. i. e.* in the Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among the *Jews*.

BEZANT'LER [q. d. *Bis-antler*] a ſecond Branch of a Stag's Horn.

BEZ'EL }
BEZ'IL } [*Higginus* derives it of *Baſſin*, F.] the upper Part of the Collet of a Ring, that encompaſſes and faſtens the Stone.

BEZOA'R [of *Pazahar* in the *Perſian* Language, *i. e.* a Deſtroyer of Poiſon] a Stone found in the Dung of an Animal called *Parau*, a kind of Goat.

BEZOA'R *Animal* [among *Phyſicians*] the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dried in the Sun and powdered.

BEZOA'R *Mineral* [with *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOAR'TICK *Remedies* [among *Phyſicians*] Cordial Medicines, good againſt Poiſon and infectious Diſeaſes.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Joviale*, a Preparation of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin, and Sublimate Corroſive.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Lunale* [with *Chymiſts*] a Mixture of rectified Butter of Antimony with fine Silver, diſſolving the Maſs in Spirit of Nitre, till the Ebullition ceaſe.

BEZOAR'DICUM *Martiale*, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis* made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then the Spirit of Nitre is poured on it.

To BEZ'ZLE [q. d. to *beaſtle*] to guzzel, tipple, or drink hard.

BIALACOY'L, Fair Welcoming. *O.*

BI'AS [*Biais*, F.] a Weight fixed on one Side of the Bowl, turning the Courſe of the Bowl that Way towards which the Bias looks: Inclination, Bent.

To BI'AS [*Biaſer*, F.] to ſet a Bias upon one; to incline, to prepoſſeſs him.

BIATHAN'ATOI [of Βία Violence, and Θάνατος Death, *Gr.*] Perſons taken away by violent Deaths.

To BIB [of *bibere*, L.] to drink or ſip often.

BIBID, ſucked up, drank. *Chauc.*

BIBERO'T [in *Cookery*] minced Meats made of the Breaſts of Partridges and fat Pullets, *&c.*

BIB'ITORY *Muſcle* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muſcle that draws the Eye down towards the Cup when one drinks.

BI'BLE [*Biblia*, L. of Βίϐλος, *Gr.* a Book] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament, ſo called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER [*Bibliographus*, L. Βιϐλιογραφος, of Βίϐλος a Book, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIOPO'LIST [*Bibliopola*, L. of Βιϐλιοπώλης, of Βίϐλος and πωλέω, to ſell, *Gr.*] a Bookſeller or Stationer.

BIBLIOTHE'QVE [*Bibliotheca*, L. of Βίϐλιοθήκη, of Βίϐλος and Θήκη a Repoſitory, *Gr.*] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept; alſo the Books themſelves. F.

BIB'ULOUS [*bibulus*, L.] drinking in, ſucking up, as a Sponge doth.

BICE, a Colour uſed by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS *Muſculus* [among *Anatomiſts*] the firſt Muſcle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIP'ITAL } [of *Biceps*, L. having two
BICIP'ITOUS } Heads.

BICK'ERING [Bicre, *C. Br.*] a Tilting or Skirmiſhing, Diſpute, Wrangling.

BICK'ERMENT, Strife. *Chauc.*

BICOR'NOUS [*bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns, forked.

BICOR'PORAL [*bicorpor*, L.] that hath two Bodies.

BICOR'PORAL *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] thoſe Signs of the Zodiac that are double-bodied.

To BID [Beodan, *Sax.* Bitten, *Teut.*] to invite; to pray, entreat; alſo, to command.

To BID *for a Commodity* [Biodan, *Sax.* Bieten, *Teut.*] to offer Money.

To BID *a Boon*, to make a Requeſt. *O.*

BID-ALE, an invitation of Friends to drink at a poor Man's Houſe, to get their charitable Aſſiſtance.

BID'DING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Pariſh Prieſts gave their Pariſhioners, at certain Times, to ſay ſo many *Pater-noſters* upon their Beads, for a Soul departed.

To BIDE, to abide, or dwell. *Chauc.*

BIEN'NIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years Continuance, two Years old.

BI'ER } [*Bierre*, F. Baar, *Teut.*] a wooden
BE'ER } Frame to lay or carry a dead Body upon.

BIFA'RIOUS [*bifarius*, L.] two-fold, or that may be taken two Ways.

BIFORMED [*biformis*, L.] double-ſhaped, having two Shapes.

BIFUR'CATED [*bifurcus*, L.] two forked.

BIG [Bag, *Dan.* Buce, *Sax.* a Belly] large.

BI'GA, a Cart or Chariot drawn by two Horſes coupled: In *Old Records*, a Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BI'GAMY [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *bis*, L. twice, γάμος, Marriage, *Gr.*] a having two Wives or Huſbands at the ſame time; or, a ſecond Marriage: For,

BI'GAMY [in *Canon Law*] is an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, becauſe he hath been twice married.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Eſſex.*

To BIGGE [of Byogan, *Sax.*] to build up. *Chauc.*

BIG'GIN or BIGGEN [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who firſt inſtituted it for a Diſtinction of ſome Religious Women, thence called *Beguins*] a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

BIG'GINNING, the upriſing of Women after Child-birth. *O.*

BI'GHES, Jewels. *O.*

BIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any Turn or
BITE } Part of a Cable or Rope that lies compaſſing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horſe*] is the inward Bent
BOUGHT } of the *Chambrel*; alſo the Bent of the Fore-knees.

BIGOT [in *Religion*] is a ſuperſtitious Perſon, one whoſe Devotion is over-ſtrained; a Zealot. *F.*

BI'GOT [in *Politicks* [one who obſtinately, fondly, and ſtrenuouſly adheres to a Prince or Party, maugre all Oppoſition.

BIG'OTISM } [*Bigoterie*, F.] Superſtition,
BIG'OTRY } Hypocriſy, a fond and obſtinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOT'TED, grown a Bigot.

BIHE'STS, Promiſes, Commands. *Chauc.*

To BIHE'TE, to promiſe. *Chauc.*

To BIKENNE [Bekennem, *Teut.*] to acknowledge. *O.*

BI'LANDER, a ſmall ſort of Ship.

BILAN'CIIS *deferendis*, a Writ directed to a Corporation to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that ſuch a Man is licenſed to export.

BIL'BERRIES, the Fruit of a ſmall Buſh, or Bramble-buſh.

BIL'BOES [among *Mariners*] a ſort of Puniſhment at Sea, when the Offender is laid in Irons, or ſet in a kind of Stocks.

To BILDE, to build. *Chauc.*

BILE [Bile, *Sax.* *Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, ſeparated in the Liver, collected in the Gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower End of the *Duodenum* or Beginning of the *Jejunum* by the common Duct.

BILE'VE, Faith, Belief; alſo to believe. *Chauc.*

BILGE } [of Bilig, a Belly. *Sax.*]
BIL'LAGE } the Bottom, or Floor of a Ship.

BILGE *Water*, [*Sea Term*] Water which cannot come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reaſon of the Breadth of the Bilge.

BIL'GED } a Ship is ſaid *To be bilged*,
BUL'GED } when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and thereby leaks.

BILIN'GUIS [in *Law*] a Jury impannelled on a Foreigner, part of them *Engliſhmen*, and part of the ſame Country with the Foreigner.

BIL'IOUS [*bileux*, F. *bilioſus*, L.] full of Bile or Choler, cholerick.

BILI'VE, forthwith, immediately. *Spenc.*

To BILK [of Bilck, *Teut.*] to diſappoint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [Bill, *Sax.*] an edged Tool uſed by Huſbandmen in lopping Trees, *&c.*

BILL [at *Law*] is a Declaration in Writing, expreſſing the Grievance or Wrong the Plaintiff hath ſuffered by the Defendant.

BILL [of *Debt*] is a Bond or Writing obligatory, drawn up in *Engliſh*.

BILL [of *Entry*] a Bill containing an Account of Goods entered at the Cuſtom-houſe.

A BILL [of *Exchange*] is a Note, ordering the Payment of a Sum of Money in one Place, to a Perſon appointed, in Conſideration of the like Value paid to the Drawer in another Place.

BILL [of *Lading*] is a Deed ſigned by the Maſter of a Ship, by which he acknowledges the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliges himſelf to deliver the ſame at the Place to which they are conſigned.

A BILL [of *Parcels*] is a particular Account given by the Seller to the Buyer, of the Sorts and Prices of Goods bought.

BILL [of *Sale*] is a Deed given by a Perſon borrowing a Sum of Money, and delivering Goods as a Security to the Lender.

BILL [of *Store*] is a Licence granted at the Cuſtom-houſe to Merchants, to carry Stores and Proviſions neceſſary for their Voyage, Cuſtom-free.

BILL [of *Sufferance*] a Licence granted to a Merchant to Trade from one *Engliſh* Port to another, without paying Cuſtom.

BILLA *Vera*, or *true Bill*, is the Indorſement of the Grand Inqueſt, upon an Indictment which they find to be probably true.

BIL'LAGE, the Breadth of a Floor of a Ship when ſhe lies a-ground.

BIL'LARD, an imperfect or Baſtard Capon.

BIL'LEMENTS [*i. e.* Habilements] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.

BIL'LET [*Billot*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel: An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BIL'LET [*Billette*, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers; alſo a Letter or Note folded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular ſort of Bearing in Form of a long Square.

BILLET-*Doux*, a ſhort Love-Letter ſent to a Sweet-heart or Miſtreſs.

To BIL'LET *Soldiers*, to quarter them in Houſes, by Billet or Ticket.

BIL'LIARD. See *Billiard*.

BIL'LIARDS [of *Billiard*, F.] a Game.

A BILLINGSGATE, a ſcolding impudent Slut. *Metaphor*.

BILLIONS, Bimillions, or twice Millions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; ſhewing, that the Word Million is twice mentioned, as 9,999,999,999.

BIL'LITING, the Ordure of a Fox.

BIL'LOW [of Bellen, *Teut.* to roar] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMAR'ICAL [*Bimaris*, L.] of two Seas.

To BIME'NE, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BINA'RIOUS [*binarius*, L.] of or belonging to two.

BIN'CHESTER [of *Vinovium*, L. and Ceaſteꝛ, *Sax.* a City] a ſmall Village in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

To BIND [Binder, *Dan.* Binðan, *Sax.* Binden, *Teut.*] to tie up, to faſten together.

A BIND, a Stalk of Hops. *C.*

A BIND *of Eels*, two Hundred and Fifty.

BIND'ING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk ſeizes.

BIND'ING *Joyſts* [in *Architecture*] Joyſts in a Floor, into which the Trimmers of Staircaſes and Chimney-walls are framed.

BIND-WEED an Herb. *Convolvulus*, L.

BINE'TH [Beneoð, *Sax.*] beneath. *Chauc.*

BINE'THEN [Beneoðan, *Sax.*] the ſame as *Bineth*. *Chauc.*

BINN [Binne, *Sax.*] a large Cheſt to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNA'RIUM [*Old Records*] a Pond or Stew for keeping or feeding of Fiſh.

BIN'OCLE [of *Bini-oculi*, L. *i. e.* two Eyes] a double Perſpective glaſs, to ſee a diſtant Object with both Eyes at once. *F.*

BINO'MED [Benommen, *Teut.*] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINO'MIAL [*Algebra*] a Quantity divided into two Parts by a Binomial Quantity or Root that conſiſts of two Names or Parts joined together by the Sign X; as *a* X *b*, or 4 X 6. *Gr.*

BIOG'RAPHER [of Βίος and γράφω] one who writes the Lives of eminent Men.

BIOG'RAPHY [of Βίος, the Life, and γραφὴ Deſcription, *Gr.*] a writing the Lives of Men.

BIOLYCH'NIUM [with *Phyſicians*] the vital Flame, natural Heat, or Life of Animals.

BIO'VAC }
BIHO'VAC } [*Military Terms*] a Night-Guard performed by the whole Army, when there is any Apprehenſion of Danger. *F.*

To raiſe the BIO'VAC, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPAR'TIENT [in *Arithmetick*] dividing into two equal Parts; a Number is ſo called, when it divides another into two equal Parts, as 4 to 8, 6 to 12.

BIPARTI'TE [*bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTI'TION, the Act of dividing any thing into two Parts. *L.*

BIPA'TENT [*bipatens*, L. open or lying open on both Sides.

BIPE'DAL [*bipedalis*, L.] two Foot long, wide or deep.

BIPEDA'NEOUS, two Foot wide, &c.

BIQUA'DRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power, ariſing from the Multiplication of a ſquare Number or Quantity by itſelf.

BIQUINTILE [*Aſtronomy*] a new Aſpect invented by *Kepler*, conſiſting of two Fifths of the whole Circle, or one hundred and forty-four Degrees.

BIRAF'T [Beraubt, *Teut.*] bereaved, deprived. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [Bıꞃce, *Sax.* Birkenbaum, *Teut.*] this is well known to School-maſters. Where theſe Trees are in Plenty the People tap them, and make a very pleaſant Wine of the Liquor.

BIRD [Bıꞃꝺ, perhaps of Bꞃeꝺan, to breed, *Sax.*] a Fowl, ſmall or large.

The BIRD *of the Eye*, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

BIR'DE, a Miſtreſs or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRDS-EYE, a binding Herb.

BIRGAN'DER, a kind of wild Gooſe.

BIRK, a kind of Birch-tree. *O.*

BIR'LET, a Coif or Hood. *O.*

BIRT or BURT, a certain Fiſh of the Turbot kind.

BIRTH [Beoꞃpe, *Sax.*] a being born, Deſcent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among *Mariners*] convenient Sea-room for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in; alſo a Place aboard for the Meſs to put their Cheſts in.

BIRTH'ING, a Term uſed when the Sides of a Ship are raiſed.

BIRTH-RIGHT, Honour or Eſtate belonging to a Perſon by Birth.

BIS'COT, a Fine of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on Default of repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

To BISECT' [of *bis* and *ſectum*, L. to cut] to cut in two.

To BISECT' [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, &c. into two equal Parts.

BISEC'TION }
BISSEC'TION } a Diviſion of any thing into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEG'MENT }
BISSEG'MENT } [of *bis* and *ſegmen* a Segment, *L.*] one of the Parts divided into two equal Halves.

BISET', a ſort of Stock-Dove or Wood-Pigeon. *F.*

BISH'OP [Bıꞅcop, *Sax.* Bichop. *Dan.* Biſchoff, *Teut.*] a chief Officer in the Church who has the Charge of a Dioceſe.

Suffragan BISHOP }
Titular BISHOP } one who has the Stile and Title of a Biſhop, but no Dioceſe.

BISH'OPING [among *Horſe-Courſers*] ſignifies thoſe Sophiſtications they uſe to make an old Horſe appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISHOPRICK, the Province or Juriſdiction belonging to a Biſhop.

BISK }
BISQUE } Odds at the Play at Tennis; a Stroke allowed to the weaker Player. *F.*

BISC }
BISQUE } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of Pottage made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and more eſpecially of Pigeons roaſted.

BIS'MARE [Bıꞅmoꞃ, *Sax.* a Libel] Abuſe, Scandal. *Chauc.*

To BISMA'RE [Bıꞅmeꞃıan, *Sax.* or of Beſchmieren, to dawb, *Teut.* *q. d.* to uſe one dirtily, to throw Dirt at one] to ſcoff at, to diſgrace. *Chauc.*

BIS'MUTH [Wiſmuth, *Teut.*] a ſort of imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle, like Tin glaſs.

BISPREI'NT, beſprinkled. *Chauc.*

BIS'SA [of *Biche*, F.] a Hind or Beaſt of the Foreſt. *O. L.*

BISSEX'TILE [*Biſſextilis*, of *bis* twice, and *ſextilis*, L. the ſixth] Leap-year, which happens every fourth Year: For once in every four Years, a whole Day is added to make up the odd ſix Hours, whereby the Courſe of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inſerted next after the 28th of *February*. F.

BIS'SON *Rheum*, blind Rheum. *Shakeſp.*

BIS'TORT [*Biſtorta*, L.] the Herb Snakeweed.

BIT, commanded, bad, bitten. *Chauc.*

BIT [Bıꞇole, *Sax.* Gebiſs, *Teut.*] of a Horſe's Bridle.

BITAN'DE [Beiſſent, *Teut.*] biting, ſharp. *Chauc.*

BITAU'GHT, recommended. *Chauc.*

A BITCH [Bıcce, *Sax.*] a female Dog.

To BITE [Bıꞇan, *Sax.* Beiſſen, *Teut.* Biten, *L. S.*] to preſs with the Teeth.

BIT'MOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horſe's Mouth.

BITREN'T, plaited or twiſted about; encompaſſed, ſurrounded. *Chauc.*

BITT, a Piece of Silver, current at *Barbadoes* for ſeven Pence half Penny.

BIT'TACLE [*Sea Term*] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage of a Ship, where the Compaſs ſtands.

BIT'TER [Bıꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] unpleaſant in Taſte; grievous.

BIT'TER [*Sea Term*] a Turn of a Cable about the Timbers called *Bites*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BIT'TER *Sweet* [*Solanum Lignoſum*] Winter Night-ſhade.

BIT'TERN }
BIT'TOUR } [Butoor, *Du Butor*, F. of *Buto*, L.] a kind of Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BIT'TERN [in the *Salt Works*] a Liquor which remains at the Top after the laſt has ſunk to the Bottom, having ſtood twelve Hours after boiling to cool.

BIT'TERNESS, being of a bitter Taſte.

BITTS [in a *Ship*] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is faſtened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

BIT'UMEN, a kind of fat Clay or Slime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell ſomewhat like Brimſtone. *L.*

BITU'MINOUS [*Bitumineux*, F. of *Bitumineus*, L.] full of Brimſtone, or unctuous Clay, belonging to Bitumen.

BIVAL'VE [*Bivalvis*, L.] a Term uſed for Shell-Fiſhes which have two Shells.

BIVAL'VE [*Botany*] Seed-Pods of ſuch Plants as open all their whole Length to diſcharge their Seeds; as Beans, *&c.*

BIVAL'VULAR, being bivalved.

BIVEN'TRAL [of *Bis* and *Venter*, L.] that hath two Bellies; as, *A Biventral Muſcle.*

BIZEN'D, blinded. *O.*

BIWOPIN, weeping. *Chauc.*

To **BLAB** [**Blapperen**, *Teut.*] to tell any thing publicly that ought to be concealed.

BLACK' [Blac, *Sax.*] is the darkeſt Colour of all; whence the North-weſtern Inhabitants of *Germany* gave this Name to Ink.

BLACK *Berries* [Blœce-beꞃian, *Sax.*] the Berries of the Briers.

BLACK *Book*, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK *Mail*, a Link of Mail or ſmall Pieces of Money; alſo Rents formerly paid in Proviſions of Corn or Fleſh.

BLACK *Mail* [in the *Northern Countries*] is a Rent either of Money, Corn, or Cattle, *&c.* paid to ſome Perſons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Moſs Troopers, or known Robbers, to be protected from thoſe Ravagers.

BLACK *Monday*, *Eaſter-Monday*, 1351, when Hail-ſtones killed both Men and Horſes in the Army of our King *Edward* III. in *France.*

To **BLACK'EN**, to make or become black.

BLACK'NEY [of **Black**, *Eng.* and Ea, *Sax.* an Iſle, *q. d.* Black Iſland] a Town in County of *Norfolk.*

BLACK *Rod*, the Uſher of the Order of the Garter, ſo called from his Black Rod, with a golden Lion at the Top; he attends the King's Chamber, and Houſe of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an excuſatory Proverb for the common Failings of Mankind, and intimates, that there is no Man *perfect* in all Points, wiſe in all Reſpects, or awake at all Hours; and is a Satyr againſt Cenſoriouſneſs; and accordingly, *Vitiis nemo ſine naſcitur*, ſays *Horace*; and the *Greeks* ſay, Πάσησὶ κορυδάλοισι χρῆ λόφον ἐγγιέσθ, and the *Italians*, *Ogni grano ha la ſua ſemola.*

BLADA'RIUS, a Corn-chandler, or Mealman. *O. L.*

BLAD'DER [Bladen, of blapan, *Sax.* to blow] a ſkinny Bag which receives the Urine of living Creatures. *Dan.*

BLADDER *Nut*, a Plant that bears greeniſh Bladders, which contain a ſmall Nut.

BLADE [of Blæd, *Sax.* **Blat**, *Teut.*] a Leaf, the cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [of Blæd, *Sax.* **Blad**, *Dan.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLA'DIER, an Ingroſſer of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [Bleȝene, *Sax.* **Bleyne**, *Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [ſpoken of *Butter* and *Cheeſe*] yellow. *Gr.*

BLACKEE, blackened. *Chauc.*

BLA'KES, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*blamer*, F.] to find Fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal, *F.*

BLAME'ABLE [*blameable*, F.] worthy of Blame, or deſerving to be blamed.

BLANC *Manger* [in *Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, *&c.* *F.*

BLANCH [*blanche*, F.] white.

To **BLANCH** [*blancher*, F.] to whiten; to take off the Skins of Almonds, *&c.*

BLANCH'ERS [in the *Mint*] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money.

BLANDIL'OQUENCE [*Blandiloquentia*, L.] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language, Compliment.

BLANDI'SE, to ſoothe, to flatter. *Chauc.*

To **BLAND'ISH** [*blandiri*, L.] to flatter, or ſoothe up with fair Speeches.

BLAND'ISHMENT [*Blandices*, F. *Blanditiæ*, L.] a Compliment, a Cajole, an alluring Careſs, a Wheedle.

BLANK [*Blanc*, F.] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blanque*, F.] a void Space in Writing; an unbenefited Ticket in a Lottery; a Piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining: Alſo a Coin ſtamp'd in *France* by King *Henry* V. in Value 8 *d.*

BLANK *Verſe*, Verſes without Rhymes.

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLAN'KET [*Blanchet*, F.] a Coverlet for a Bed; alſo a woolen Cloth uſed in a Printing Preſs, to make a fair Impreſſion of the Letters.

BLAN'QUET, a ſort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [**Blaren**, *L. S.*] to ſweal, or melt away, as a Candle does.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLAISE, ſprouting forth. *O.*

BLASOURS, Praiſers. *O.*

To **BLASPHE'ME** [*blaſphemer*, F. *blaſphemare*, L. βλασφημεῖν, Gr.] to curſe, revile, ſpeak evil of God or holy Things.

BLASPHE'MOUS } [*Blaſphematoire*,
BLASPHE'MATORY } L. *Blaſphemus*, L. Βλάσφημος, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Blaſphemy.

BLASPHEMY [*Blaſpheme*, F. *Blaſphemia*, L. of Βλασφημία, q. βλάπτειν to hurt, and φήμη Reputation, Gr.] Curſing and Swearing,

ing, vile reproachful Language, tending to the Diſhonour of God.

BLAST [Blæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Blaſt, *Teut.*] a Puff of Wind; alſo Damage happening to Corn, Trees, *&c.*

To BLAST [Blæꞅꞇan, *Sax.* Blaſten, *Teut.*] to ſpoil the Fruits of the Earth: to marr, to ſpoil; to diſappoint a Deſign.

BLAST'INOS, Winds and Froſts that immediately follow Rain, and are very deſtructive to Fruits, *&c.*

BLA'TANT, barking, bawling; as a Blatant Writing. *O.*

BLATERA'TION, babbling. *L.*

To BLAISE [of Blæꞅe, *Sax.* Blazſen, *L.S.* Blaſen, *Teut.* the Signification of the laſt is to blow, and alſo to ſound a wind Inſtrument] to blaze as a Fire or Torch: To publiſh or ſpread abroad.

BLA'SON [*Blaſon*, F.] the diſplaying of a Coat of Arms in its proper Colours.

To BLASON [*blaſonner*, F.] to paint, expreſs or diſplay the Parts of a Coat of Arms in proper Colours and Metals: To ſet forth the good or ill Qualities of a Perſon.

A BLAZE [Blæꞅe, *Sax.*] as of a Torch, Fire, *&c.*

BLAZE [in a *Horſe*] a white Face.

To BLAZON. See *Blaſon.*

BLA'ZONRY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEAK [Bleeck, *Du.*] chill or cold; alſo pale, wan.

A BLEAK or *Blay*, a little Fiſh.

BLEAR-EYED, blood-ſhotten, and redder than ordinary.

To BLEAT [blæꞇan, *Sax.* Bloken, *L. S.*] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A BLED, a Bliſter, a Blain; alſo a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. *C.*

BLE, Sight, Aſpect. *O.*

BLEE [Blaꝺ, *Sax. Ble*, F.] Corn. *O.*

To BLEECH [of Æblæce, *Sax.* pale, or Blechen, *L. S.* Bleichen, *Teut.*] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

To BLEED [blæꝺan, *Sax.* Bluten, *Teut.*] to loſe Blood; alſo to let Blood; as, *The Corn bleeds well*; *i. e.* yields well upon Threſhing. *C.* To ſpend. *Cant.*

BLEEDING *Cull* [with *Sharpers*] one that when he is once *ſtuck*, *i. e.* has loſt a little Money, will not give out till he has loſt all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Boil. *Chauc.*

BLEM'ISH [probably of *bieme*, F. pale] a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour; a Spot, a Fault, a Diſgrace.

BLEM'ISH [in *Hunting*] when the Beagles and Hounds, finding where the Chaſe has been, only make a Proffer, and return.

To BLEM'ISH [probably of *blemir*, F. to grow pale] to ſpot or ſtain; to hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENCH [*Scotch Law*] *to hold Land in Blench*, is to hold by Payment of a Penny, a Roſe, a Pair of gilt Spurs, *&c.*

BLENCHES, Faults. *Shakeſp.*

To BLENCH, to ſin, to fear. *Shakeſp.*

To BLEND [blenꝺan, *Sax.*] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND *Water*, a Diſtemper incident to black Cattle.

BLENT, ceaſed, ſtrayed, turned back. *O.*

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spenc.*

To BLERE, to dim, darken, to cloud the Eyes. *Chauc.*

BLESIL'OQUENT [*blæſiloquus*, L.] ſtammering in Speech.

To BLESS [Bleꞇꞅian, *Sax.*] to beſtow or pronounce a Bleſſing on, to proſper.

BLESS, the waving of a Sword. *Spenc.*

BLETA [*Old Law*] Pete or Earth digged up, and dried for Fuel.

BLET'SOE [of Bleꞇꞅian to bleſs, and ꞅeo, *Sax.* a Sight; to wit, for the Pleaſantneſs of its Proſpect] a Town formerly called *Bletneſho* in *Bedfordſhire.*

BLEVIN [Bleiben, *Teut.* Bliben, *L. S.*] to abide, to tarry. *Chauc.*

BLEW. See *Blue.*

BLEY'ME [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, an Inflammation ariſing from bruiſed Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, toward the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Fruit-Trees, which makes them look as if they were blaſted.

BLIGHT'ED, blaſted.

To BLIN, to ceaſe. *Spenc.*

To BLIND [Blinꝺan, *Sax.* Blinden, *L. S.*] to deprive of Sight.

BLIND [Blenꝺ, *S.* Blind, *L. S.*] deprived of Sight.

BLINDS [*Blindes*, F.] Bundles of Oſiers bound at both Ends, and ſet up between Stakes. *Fortification.*

BLINDS for *Windows*, Canvas, *&c.* painted and framed, to put within Windows, to keep People from gazing in.

BLINK'ARD [of Blinker, *Dan.* Blinken, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] one that wins or twinkles with his Eyes.

To BLINK *Beer* [blinnan, *S.*] to keep it unbroached till it grows ſharp. *C.*

BLINKS [among *Hunters*] Boughs caſt athwart the Way, where a Deer is to paſs.

BLINNE [blinnan, *S.*] to deſiſt, ceaſe, to give over. *Chauc.*

BLISS [Bliꞅꞅe, of bliꞅꞅan, *S.* to rejoice] Happineſs, Gladneſs.

BLIS'SONING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST }
BLEST } [of *Bleſſé*, F.] wounded. *Spenſer.*

BLIS'TER [Bluyſter, *Belg.*] a Riſing.

BLITE or *Blites*, a general Name of Plants; the following of which are introduced into the Kitchen, *viz.* of *Mercury*, *Gooſefoot* and *Fat-hen.*

BLITH }
BLITH'SOME } [Bliðe, *S.*] yielding Milk; alſo pleaſant, jocund, merry.

BLIVE, or *Beleve* [q. d. *by the Eve*] readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE [of be and liꝼ, S.] briſkly.

To BLOBER, to blubber. *Chauc.*

BLOCK [Block, *Teut.*] the Stem or Stump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are wooden Pullies on which the running Ropes go.

BLOCCAD'E [*Military Term*] is the encompaſſing a Town or Place with arm'd Troops, with an Intention either to ſtarve it, or make it ſurrender. *F.*

BLOCKADING, is when the Beſiegers ſtop all Ways and Paſſages, and all Intelligence that may be ſent into, or out of the Town.

BLODERIT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLO'MARY, the firſt Forge in an Iron Mill.

To BLON'DRIN, to toil, to bluſter, to blunder. *Chauc.*

BLONT, dull, heavy, cowardly. *Chauc.*

BLOOD } BLOUD } [Bloꝺ, *Sax.* Blod, *Dan.* Bloedt, *L. S.* Blut, *Teut.*] the chief Humour of the Body; alſo a Diſeaſe in the Backs of Cattle.

BLOOD-*Hounds*, Hunting-Dogs of an exquiſite Scent.

BLOO'D *Red-hot*, the laſt Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOO'D *Running Itch*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

BLOO'D-*Spavin*, a ſoft Swelling which goes through the Hoof of an Horſe.

BLOO'D *boltered*, ſmeared with dry Blood. *Shakeſp.*

BLOO'D *Stone*, a Stone very effectual for the ſtopping of Blood.

BLOO'D-*Wit* [of Bloꝺ and ƿita, *Sax.*] a Fine or Amerciament, anciently paid for ſhedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOODI'NESS, the being bloody; bloody-mindedneſs.

BLOOD'ING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOOD'Y [Blutig, *Teut.*] beſmeared or dawbed with Blood; bloody-thirſty, cruel.

BLOOD'Y *Hand*, the Crime of a Treſpaſſer in the Foreſt againſt Veniſon, with his Hands or other Part bloody.

BLOODY-*Flux*, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Ejections.

A BLOOM [contracted of *Bloſſom*, or Blume, *Teut.* Bloem, *L. S.*] a Bloſſom or Flower of a Tree, *&c.*

A BLOOM [in the *Iron Works*] is a four-ſquare Piece of two Foot long.

To BLOOM, to put forth Bloſſoms, to flouriſh.

BLOSSOM, Bloſſom. *Spenc.*

BLOSME, Bloſſom. *Chauc.*

A BLOS'SOM [bloꞅm, *Sax.*] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To BLOS'SOM [bloꞇꞅmian, *Sax.*] to break forth into Bloſſoms.

To BLOTE, to ſwell; alſo to ſet a ſmoaking or drying by the Fire.

BLOTEN, fond, as Children of a Nurſe. *Cheſh.*

A BLOW [Blowe, *Belg.*] a Stroke.

To BLOW [bloƿan, *Sax.* Bluen, *Teut.*] *as a Flower.*

To BLOW [blaƿan, *Sax.*] as the Wind blows, *&c.*

BLOWN *Milk*, ſkimm'd or floten Milk.

BLOW'ER, a ſort of Whale, that ſpouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOW'ING *Houſes*, Furnaces where Tin-Ore is melted and caſt.

BLOW'ING *Snake*, a ſort of Viper in *Virginia*, which blows and ſwells the Head very much before it gives the Bite.

BLOWZ'E, a fat, red fac'd, bloted Wench, or one whoſe Head is dreſſed like a Slattern.

BLUB'BER, a ſort of Sea Fiſh; alſo Whale Oil, or fat before it is boiled.

BLUE [Blaw, *Teut.* probably of *L'eau* the Water, becauſe of its repreſenting the Colour of the Sky] Sky-Colour.

BLUE *as a Razor*, corruptly for *Blue as Azure.*

BLUE-*Bottle*, the Corn-flower. *Cyanus*, L. Alſo a large blue Fly.

To BLUFF, to blind-fold or hood-wink.

BLUFF *Headed* [among *Sailors*] a Ship which hath a ſmall Rake forward on, and her Stern too ſtraight up.

A BLUF'FER, an Hoſt or Landlord. *C.*

BLUN'DEL [of *Blond*, O. F. Red, and *El* Dim, *i. e.* Reddiſh] a Sirname.

BLUNT, a Sirname, from the ſame Root.

BLUN'DER, a Fault, Miſtake, or Overſight.

BLUN'DERBUSS [Donderbuſſe, *Belg.*] a ſhort braſs Gun of a large Bore; alſo a careleſs Perſon, or one who commits Blunders.

BLUN'KET, a light blue Colour.

BLUNT, having a dull Point or Edge; alſo clowniſh.

To BLUSH [probably of Bloſen, *Du.*] to redden in the Face, either from Modeſty, Shame, or Surprize.

To BLUSH *another*, *i. e.* to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To BLUSTER [of Blæꞅꞇ, *S.* q. d. *Blaſter*] to make a Noiſe as a boiſterous Wind; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noiſe.

To BLYN, to ceaſe, deſiſt, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCH'ED, kept off; alſo looking a-ſquint. *Chauc.*

BLY'SYNGE, blazing, flaming. *Chaucer.*

BLYVE. See *Blive.*

BOANER'GES [of בני and רגש *Syr.*] Sons of Thunder, a Title given by our Saviour to the Apoſtles *James* and *John.*

A BOAR [Baꞃ, *Sax.*] a Male Swine.

BOARD [Boꞃꝺ, *Sax.* Berd, *Du.*] a Plank, a Table.

To BOARD, to cover with Boards; to diet or entertain at Table; to be dieted, boarded.

To go ABOARD, to go into a Ship.

To BOARD [*Sea Term*] is to draw nigh to a Ship during the Night, in order to enter Men on any Part of her.

BOARD *and Board* [*Sea Term*] is when two Ships come ſo near as to touch one another.

A BOARD'ER, one who dines with another.

To BOAST [boan, *Sax.* **Boſtio**, C. Br.] to brag.

A BOAST [Bounʒ, *Sax.* **Beg**, C. Br.] a Brag or Bounce.

BOAST'FUL, bragging much.

BOAT [Baʒe, *Sax.* **Boot**, *L. S. Belg.* **Bot**, *Teut.* *Bateau*, F.] a Veſſel for Sea or River.

To *fend the* BOAT [*Sea Term*] is to keep her from beating againſt the Rocks, Shore, or Ship-ſides.

To *free the* BOAT, is to make the Rope faſt round about, and to faſten the Boat-rope thereto.

BOAT-*Rope* }
GIFT-*Rope* } a Rope by which the Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

BOAT'SWAIN }
BO'SON } [Batꞅpan, *Sax.* **Booſman**, *L. S.*] an Officer in a Ship, who takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, *&c.* into his Charge.

BOB-*Tail* [in *Archery*] is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is ſmall breaſted, and is big toward the Head.

To BOB, to ſtrike; alſo to cheat.

A *dry* BOB, a Taunt or Scoff.

BOBB'D, cheated.

BOB'BINS [*Bobines*, F.] little Tools uſed in making Bone-Lace, in throwing Silk, *&c.*

BOCAR'DO [in *Logick*] the fifth Mood of the third Figure, in which the middlemoſt Propoſition is an univerſal Affirmative, the firſt and laſt particular Negatives.

BOCCASI'NE, fine Buckram, a ſort of Linen-cloth.

BOCHE, an Impoſthume, Botch, or Ulcer. *Chauc.*

BOC'KIA [among *Chymiſts*] a large Veſſel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

BOCK-*Herd* [Bochoꞃd, *Sax.*] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BOCK'EREL }
BOCK'ERET } one of the kinds of long-wing'd Hawks.

BOCK'LAND, is a Land held by Book or Charter, which has not been made over to others either by Gift or Sale. *S.*

To BODE [bodian, *S.* of **Botte** a Meſſenger, *Teut.*] to declare or ſhew, to foretel.

BOD'KIN, commanded, bid, or bade. *Chaucer.*

BOD'KIN, an Utenſil Women roll their Hair on, and alſo for other Uſes. *C. Br.*

BODLE'IAN *Library*, a famous Library at *Oxford*, founded by Sir *Thomas Bodley*.

BOD'MIN [of **Bod** a Kite, and **Min**, *C. Br.* the Bank of a River, by reaſon of the great Number of Kits that frequent it] a Town in *Cornwall*.

BOD'OAR [from **Bod** a River, and **Varts**, a Ferry, *C. Br.*] a Place in *Flintſhire*.

BOD'Y [Bodiʒe, *S.* Stature] a Compound of Matter and Form; a Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Yorkſh.*

BODY [in *Chymiſtry*] is the Veſſel which holds the Matter in diſtilling the Spirits of Vegetables.

BODY [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimenſions, as *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*; and it is oppoſed to Body, as it is a Term in natural Philoſophy, inaſmuch as the firſt is penetrable, and the ſecond impenetrable.

Regular BODY [among *Geometricians*] is that which has all its Angles and Sides, and alſo all Planes that compoſe its Surface, like and equal.

Irregular BODY, a Solid, not bounded with equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed BODIES [in *Chymiſtry*] are Things which naturally grow and increaſe, as Animals, Metals, Minerals, and Plants.

BO'DYKIN, a little Body. *O.*

BOG [probably of **Boegen**, *Du.* to bend, becauſe it gives Way, being trod upon] a marſhy Ground, muddy or watery.

BOGGE, bold, forward, ſaucy.

To BOG'GLE [probably from *Bog* a Quagmire] to be uncertain what to do, to waver, to ſcruple.

BOHE'MIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of *Germany*.

BOHE'MIANS, the People of *Bohemia*; alſo a ſort of roving People like Gypſies.

BOI'AR, a great Officer of State among the *Muſcovites* and *Perſians*.

To BOIL [*bouiller*, F. of *bullire*, L.] to ſeethe as a Pot.

BOIL }
BILE } [**Beule**, *Teut.* *Bilis*, L. Choler] a kind of Swelling or Sore.

BOIL'ARY *of Salt* }
BUL'LARY } [of *bouillir* to boil, *F.*] a Salt-houſe, or Place where Salt is boiled.

BOISEAU' of Corn, at *Bourdeaux* in *France*, two Buſhels and near half a Peck; but at *Rochel*, two Buſhels and half a Peck, *Engliſh* Meaſure. *F.*

BOIS'TEROUS [of Biſter, *S.* a Tempeſt, according to *Minſevus*] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOIS'TEROUSNESS, Tempeſtuouſneſs.

BOIS'TOUS, halting, lame, lowly; alſo rude, ignorant. *O.*

To BOK'E, to point at; alſo to belch.

BOKET, a Bucket. *O.*

BOKILING, buckling on. *Chauc.*

BOLD [Bold, *S.* **Bond**, C. Br.] couragious, ſtout, undaunted.

BOLE *Armenick*, a ſort of Earth, or ſoft crumbling Stone, brought from *Armenia*, and other Parts, very much uſed in Phyſick, *&c.*

BOLE, a Bull. *Chauc.*

BOLO'NEAU *Stone*, a grey Stone, which

being calcined in a Chymical Furnace, ſhines in the Dark like a lighted Coal.

BOLL, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; alſo the Seeds of a Poppy.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Chauc.*

A BOLL *of Salt*, two Buſhels. *C.*

BOLLEN, ſwoln or ſwelled. *O.*

BOL'LIMONG } Buck-wheat, a ſort of
BULL'MONG } Grain; alſo a Medley of ſeveral ſorts of Grain together.

To BOLNE, to ſwell, to boil up. *Chauc.*

BOL'STER [Bolſter, *S.* Bollter, *Teut.*] a Cuſhion to lay his Head on.

BOLT [Bolt, *S.*] an Iron faſtening to a Door; a narrow Piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT *of Canvas*, twenty-eight Ells.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT-*Boat* [*Sea Term*] a ſtrong Boat, that can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [in a *Ship*] Rings to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordnance are faſtened; alſo Iron Pins of ſeveral ſorts which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT-*Rope*, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is fixed or faſtened.

BOLT'SPRIT } the Maſt in the Head of a
BOW'SPRITE } Ship that ſtoops forward, of the ſame Length and Thickneſs with the Fore-maſt.

To BOLT, to faſten with a Bolt.

To BOLT, to ſift Meal.

To BOLT [among *Hunters*] a Coney is ſaid *to be bolted*, when ſhe is firſt ſtarted.

BOLT'ING, an Exerciſe in *Gray's-inn*; an arguing Caſes among the Students.

BOLTING-*Hutch* } a Cheſt or Trough to
BUNTING-*Hutch* } ſift Meal in.

BOLTS, an Herb; alſo Arrows. *Spenc.*

BO'LUS [Βῶλος, Gr.] a Morſel or Gobbet. *L.*

BOLUS [in *Phyſick*] a Doſe, as much as may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Conſiſtence ſomewhat thicker than Honey.

BO'LUS [in a *Mineral Senſe*] a kind of Earth, which Dr. *Grew* ſuppoſes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia prima*, or firſt Matter of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [*Bombes*, F.] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and ſometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be ſhot into beſieged Towns.

A BOMBARD' [*Bombarde*, F. *Bombarda*, L. Barb.] a great Gun.

To BOMBARD' [*bombarder*, F.] to ſhoot Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBARDO' [in *Muſick Books*] is an Inſtrument of Muſick, much the ſame as our Baſſoon, or Baſs to a Hautboy. *Ital.*

BOMB-*Cheſt*, a Cheſt of Wood, filled with Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground, in order to be blown up in the Air with thoſe that ſtand upon it.

BOMB-*Ketch*, a Ship or Veſſel built with large Beams for carrying and raiſing of Mortars at Sea, and throwing Bombs into Sea-port Towns.

BOMBAS'INE, a ſort of Stuff. *F.*

BOMBAST', affected Language; ſwelling, bluſtering Nonſenſe; the Cotton Plant; alſo a ſort of Cotton or Fuſtian.

To BOMBA'ST, to ſtuff with Bombaſt; alſo to beat or bang ſoundly.

BOMBAS'TICK, belonging to Bombaſt, ſwelling, high-flown.

BOMBY'CINOUS [*Bombycinus*, L. or Βυμϐύκινος, Gr.] made of Silk.

BOMBILA'TION, humming of Bees. *L.*

BON *Chrétin*, the Name of an excellent large *French* Pear. *F.*

BONA'SIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that *Jeſus Chriſt* was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA *Fide* [*i. e.* in good Faith] an Expreſſion uſed when a thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA *Notabilia* [*Law Term*] Goods which a Man dying has in another Dioceſe beſides that in which he dies, which muſt amount at leaſt to the Value of 5*l.* *L.*

BONA *Patria*, when twelve Men, or more, are choſen out of the County, to paſs upon an Aſſize, which are called *Jurators.* L.

BONA'NA *Tree*, a Tree growing in *America*, 5 or 6 Yards high, which hath Leaves half a Yard broad, and a Yard and a half long.

BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Buena Roba*, Span. *Buona Ropa*, Ital.

BONAVEN'TURE [*i. e.* good Luck] the Name of a famous *Franciſcan* Friar. *F.*

BONAVEN'TURE *Miſſen*, a ſecond Miſſen-maſt, a Maſt added to ſome great Ships, and ſtands next to the Poop.

BOND [of Bond, *S.*] an Obligation.

BOND'AGE, Slavery, Servitude.

BOND *Men*, Perſons who have bound themſelves by Covenant by ſerve their Lord.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorkſh.*

BONE [Ban. *Sax.* Been, *Dan.* Bein, *Teut.*] a ſimilar Part, hard and void of Senſe, which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anat.*

BONE, a Boon, Gift. *Chauc.*

BONE-*Breaker*. a kind of Eagle.

To carry a BONE *in her Mouth* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to do ſo, when ſhe makes the Water foam before her in ſailing.

BONES, Bobbings, as *Bone-lace*, *i. e.* Bobbing-lace.

BONGO'MILES } Hereticks ſo called of
BOGO'MILES } *Bongomilus* a Monk, who called Churches the Devil's Temples, made no Account of the Holy Sacrament, believed God had a human Form, and that he could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the bleſſed Virgin.

BONGRA'CE [of *Bonne-grace*, F.] a Shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BON'GRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Sterns, and Sides of Ships ſailing in cold Latitudes, to preſerve them from Damage of great Flakes of Ice.

BONE-*Spavin*, a great Cruſt as hard as a Bone, which grows on the Inſide of the Hoof, on the Heels of a Horſe.

BONIFACE [Well-doer] a Man's Name.

BONIS *non amovendis*, a Writ to the Sheriffs of *London*, not to permit one condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his Goods till the Error be tried.

BONI'TO, is a Fiſh in all reſpects like a Mackerel, but much larger, common upon the Coaſt of *Spain*, and much liked; whence the Name *Bonito*, ſignifying good. *Chauc.*

BON'KETS, Liveries, Grey-coats. *Span.*

BON'NET, a ſort of Cap. *F.*

BON'NET [in *Fortification*] a Work raiſed beyond the Counterſcarp, having two Faces which form a Saliant Angle, and, as it were, a ſmall Ravelin without a Trench.

BONNETS [*Sea Term*] are ſmall Sails ſet upon the Courſe of a Main-ſail and Fore-ſail, when they are too narrow or ſhallow to clothe the Maſt.

BONNET *à Preſtre*, i. e. *The Prieſt's Cap* [in *Fortification*] an Outwork which has three Saliant Angles at the Head, and two inward. *F.*

BON'NY, genteel, fine, ſpruce. *Scot.*

BON'NEY [with *Miners*] a diſtinct Bed of Ore, that communicates with no Vein.

A **BOO'BY** [from *Bobo*, Span. a Fool, or from **Bube**, *Teut.* or **Boeve**, *Belg.* a Child, *q. d.* one who will be a Lad ſtill] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOD, abode, tarried. *Chauc.*

BOODETH, ſheweth. *O.*

BOOK *of Rates*, a Book ſhewing at what Value Goods, that pay Poundage, ſhall be reckoned at the Cuſtom-houſe.

BOOK'ISH, given to Books or Reading.

BOOK [**Bec**, *Sax.* of Bocco, a Beech-tree] any compact Writing, ſo called, becauſe the ancient *Germans* wrote upon the Bark of a Beech-tree inſtead of Paper.

BOOLIE, beloved. *O.*

BOOM [of **Beam**, *Sax.* a Tree] hence,

BOOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to ſpread out the Clew of the Studding-ſail; a Cable ſtretched athwart the Mouth of a River, or Harbour, with Yards, Top-maſts, Batlings, Spars of Wood, *&c.* laſhed to it, to prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOM'ING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOOM'ING, a Ship is ſaid *to come booming*, when ſhe makes all the Sail ſhe can.

BOO'N [**Bene**, *Sax.* *Bon*, F.] a Favour, good Turn or Requeſt; alſo a Bone. *Chauc.*

To **BOON** or *beun*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

BOO'R [**Boer**, *Du.* Lebur, *Sax.* **Bawer**, *Teut.*] a Country Clown.

A **BOO'R**, a Parlour, a Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOOR'ISH [**Bawriſch**, or **Boerſch**, *Belg.*] clowniſh, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox, or Cow-ſtall. *C.*

BOOT [**Bote**, *Sax.* a Compenſation, **Baeten**, *Du.* to profit, perhaps of βοηθέω, *Gr.* to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now uſed for Advantage, Over-plus.

BOOT *of Bale*, Eaſe of Sorrow. *O.*

To **BOOT**-*Hale*, to go about plundering, to pillage, to rob. N. C.

BOOT-*Haler*, a Free-booter or Robber. *N. C.*

BOO'TES [**Βοώτης**, Gr. the Ox-driver] a northern Conſtellation. *L.*

BOOT-*Tree* } Two Pieces of Wood in
BOOT-*Laſt* } ſhape of a Leg, driven into Boots to widen them.

BOOT'ING, a ſort of Rack uſed in *Scotland*, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an Offender, and driving an Iron Peg upon his Shin-bone.

BOOTING-*Corn*, a Rent of Corn ſo called, becauſe it was paid by the Tenents, by way of *Bote*, to the Lord, as a Recompence for his making them Leaſes.

BOOT'LESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOT'S, the Plant Marſhmallows. *C.*

BOOTS [*Bottes*, F.] leather Coverings for the Legs in travelling.

BOOTH [**Bote**, *Sax.* **Boede**, *L. S.* **Bloth**, *C. Br.*] a ſmall Cottage.

BOO'TY [of **Bute**, **Beute**, *Teut.*] Pillage, Prey, Spoil.

BOO'Z [בעז *H. i. e.* in Strength] King *David*'s Grandfather.

BORA'CHIO, a ſort of leathern Veſſels made of Hogſkins, wherein Wines are brought from the Tops of the Mountains in *Spain*; whence the *Spaniards* figuratively call a Drunkard *Borachio*. Theſe are the Bottles, which in Scripture are ſaid will burſt with new Wine, when put into them old. *Span.* A Drunkard. *Metaphor.*

BOR'AGE [*Borago*, L.] an Herb.

BORAME'TZ, a ſtrange Plant in *Scythia*, like a Lamb, which conſumes the Graſs round about it.

BO'RAX, a Mineral uſed by Goldſmiths in melting and ſoldering of Gold. *L.*

BORBORYG'MUS [Βορβορυγμὸς, Gr.] a rumbling or croaking of the Guts. *L.*

BORD, Jeſt. *Spenc.*

To **BORD** [of *aborder*, F.] to accoſt. *Sp.*

BORD, Shilling. *Cant.*

BORD'AGE } a Duty paid in Fairs
BORD *Half-penny* } and Markets, for ſetting up of Boards, Stalls, Tables, *&c.* for ſelling Wares.

BORDA'RIA [**Bord**, *Sax.*] a Cottage.

BORDA'RII, a ſort of meaner Farmers, who had a Bord, *i. e.* a Cottage allowed them, for which they ſupplied the Lord with Poultry and Eggs.

BORDA [Boꞃd, *Sax.*] a Board or Plank, *O. L.*

BORDA'GIUM, Bordage, the Tenure of holding Bord-lands.

BORD-*Clath*, Table-cloth. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jeſt. *Chauc.*

BOR'DES, Bawdy-houſes. *Chauc.*

To BOR'DER [*border*, F.] to edge, bind, border, or lace.

BOR'DER [*Bordure*, F. a Fringe] the End or Edge of a Garment, Country, *&c.*

BOR'DERS [among *Floriſts*] are the Leaves which ſtand about the middle Thrum of a Flower.

To BOR'DER *a Paſty*, to cut it up.

BOR'DERER, one who lives on the Borders, or utmoſt Bounds of the Country.

BORDILLERS, Haunters of Bawdy-houſes. *Chauc.*

BORD'LAND *Rents*, the ſame as Table-Rents.

BORD'-*Lands*, Lands which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their Board or Table.

BORD'-*Lode*, a Service required of the Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his Houſe. *L. T.*

BORDA'GINGS, Incurſions, or ravaging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BORDUR'E [in *Heraldry*] a Tract or Compaſs of Metal, Colour, or Furr, within the Eſcutcheon all around it.

To BORE [boꞃian, *Sax.* Bohren, *Teut.*] to make an Hole.

BORE [in *Gunnery*] the Hollow in the Inſide of a Piece of Ordnance, *&c.*

BOREE', a kind of *French* Dance. *F.*

BO'REAL [*Borealis*, L.] Northern.

BO'REAL *Signs*, the Six Northern Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

BO'REAS [Βορέας, Gr.] the North Wind.

BORN [Gebohren, *Teut.*] brought into the World as a Child.

BORNE, carried, brought.

To BORNE, to burniſh. *O.*

BORNS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits, Bounds, *&c.* *Shakeſ.*

BOR'OW } Bung of Boꞃhoe, *Sax*,
BOR'OUGH } Burg, *Teut.*] a corporate Town, a large Village.

BOROUGH-*Maſter* [Burger-Meiſter, *Teut.*] a Mayor, Bailiff, or Governor of a Town.

BOROUGH-*Head*, anciently ſignified a Member of Parliament.

BOROW-*Engliſh* [*Law Term*] a Cuſtom whereby Lands and Tenements deſcended to the youngeſt Son, who was preſumed to be leaſt able to ſhift for himſelf.

BOROW-*Holder* } Borowhead, or Headbo-
BORS-*Holder* } rough.

BOR'REL, a plain rude Fellow, a Boor. *Spenc.*

BOR'ROW [Burge, *Teut.*] a Surety or Pledge. *O.*

To BOR'ROW [Boꞃgian, *Sax.* Borgen. *Teut.*] to take upon Credit.

BOS'CAGE [*Boſcagium*, L. Barb. or *Bocage*, F.] a Grove or Thicket.

BOS'CAGE [in *Law*] Food, Maſt, ſuch as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

BOS'CAGE [in *Painting*] a Picture that repreſents much Wood and Trees.

BOS'CASTLE [for *Botereaux-Caſtle*, of the *Norman* Name *Botereau* a Garter; that Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of Arms] a Town in *Cornwall*.

BOSCUS, all manner of Wood. *O. L.*

BOSE'HAM [either from Boſz, *Teut.* a Buſh, and Ham an Houſe, or Boꞃnh, *Sax.* a Fence; or, as *Somner* will have it, of *Bois*, F. a Wood, and Ham] called alſo *Boſenham*, a Town in the County of *Suſſex*.

BOS'KY, fat, ſwelled. *Shakeſp.*

BO'SOM [Boꞅm, *Sax.* Boesem, *L. S.*] the Part of the Body incloſing the Heart.

BOS'PHORUS [Βόσπορος, of Βȣ́ς and πορεία, *i. e.* a Paſſage paſſable by Oxen, *Gr.*] a ſtrait or narrow Neck of the Sea that ſeparates two Continents.

BOSS [*Boſſe*, F.] a Knob or Stud; a Bunch.

BOSS, a Water-Conduit, running out of a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOS'TAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suſſ.*

BOS'TANCE, boaſting. *Chauc.*

BOS'TOCK [Bote, Boot or Overplus, and ſtocce, *Sax.* a Trunk of a Tree] a Town in *Cheſhire*, once called *Boteſtock*; alſo a Sirname.

BOTA, a Boot, ſuch as is worn by Monks. *O. L.*

BOTAN'ICAL } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*,
BOTAN'ICK } L. of Βοτανικός, Gr.] belonging to Herbs and Plants.

BOTAN'ICKS } [*Botanique*, F. *Botanica*,
BO'TANY } L. of Βοτάνη, Gr. an Herb] the Science of Simples, which ſhews how to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Kinds of Plants.

BO'TANIST [*Botaniſte*, F. *Botanicus*, L.] an Herbaliſt, or one ſkilful in Herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY [Βοτανολογία, of Βοτάνη and λογία, a Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of Herbs and Plants.

BOTAR'GO, a Sauſage made of Eggs, and of the Blood of a Sea-mullet.

To BOTCH [Boetſen, *Du.* to mend] to mend by patching; to do Work clumſily and ill-favouredly.

A BOTCH [*Boſſe*, F. a Bliſter] a pocky Ulcer or Sore; alſo a Sore in the Groin.

A BOTCH'ER, a clumſy Workman.

BOTE [Bot, *Sax.* probably of Boot, *L. S.* and Buſſe, *Teut.* Repentance] Amends, Compenſation, Recompence; alſo Help.

BOTE'SCARL [of Boot a Boat, and Rob a Man, *Teut.*] a Boatſwain.

BOTH [from Butu, *Sax.* from be and tu two] the one and the other.

BOTHA, a Booth or Tent ſet up in Fairs and Markets. *O. L.*

BOTHA'GIUM, Duties paid to the Lord of the Manor for pitching Booths.

BOTHUM, a Bud. *Chauc.*

BOT'ILER
BU'TLER [*Boutelier*, F.] of the King, an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

St. **BOT'OLPH**, *Camden* ſuppoſes it is derived from the Noun Boat and Ulph, *Sax.* Help, becauſe perhaps he was the Mariners tutelar Saint, and for that Reaſon was ſo much adored at *Boſton*.

BOTONE' [in *Heraldry*] terminated in three Buds, reſembling the three-leav'd Graſs.

BOTONTI'NES [q. d. *Buttings*, i. e. Heaps of Earth] in *Huntingdonſhire*.

BOT'TLE-*Bridge* [either *Botolph*'s Bridge, or from Botel a Village, *Sax.* a Bridge] a Place in *Huntingdonſhire*.

BOT'TLE [*Bouteille*, F.] a Veſſel to contain Liquids.

BOT'TOM [Botm, *Sax.* Boden, *Teut.*] the Ground of any thing; alſo a Bloſſom or Bud. *O.*

BOT'TOMRY
BOT'TOMAGE is when a Maſter of a Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Hull of the Ship, *i. e.* to be paid with Intereſt at the Ship's ſafe Return, otherwiſe the Money is all loſt, if the Ship be loſt.

BOTTS [perhaps of bitan, *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which deſtroy the Graſs in Bowling-Greens, *&c.* little Worms that breed in the ſtrait Gut of a Horſe.

BOVE'TA *Terræ*, as much Land as an Ox can till, or twenty-eight Acres. *O. L.*

BOUCH'E *of Court*, or
BOW'GE *of Court* a certain Quantity of Proviſions allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the Houſe of a Nobleman. *F. L. T.*

BOUCH'ED *him* [of *Boucher*, F. to ſtop] ſtopp'd his Mouth. *O.*

BOU'CHET, a large round white Pear, like the Beſidery.

BOU'CONS [in *Cookery*, of *Boccone*, a Morſel, *Ital.*] Veal Stakes rolled up with thin Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. *Gr.*

BOUDS, Inſects breeding in Malt.

BOVE, above. *Chauc.*

BOVE'RIA
BOVE'RIUM an Ox-ſtall, or Cow-houſe, *O. L.*

BO'VERTON [of *Bove*, L. an Ox, and ton, *Sax.*] a Town in *Glamorganſhire*.

BOVET'TUS, a younger Steer, or cut Bullock. *G. L.*

To **BOUGE** *out* [of *Bouger*, F. *Bulga*, L. a Bag] to ſtick out.

BOU'GERONS [*Buzaroni*, Ital.] Buggerers. *Chauc.*

A **BOUGH** [Boȝ, of Boȝan, *Sax.* to bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHTS, circular Folds; Windings. *Spenc.*

BOUIL'LANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies, made of the Breaſts of roaſted Capons minced with Udder, *&c.* F.

BOUM, ready. *O.*

BOUM, ſwelled. *Norf.*

BOUN *and Unboun*, Dreſs and Undreſs. *O.*

BOUNC'ING *Cheat*, a Bottle. *Cant.*

To **BOUND** [*bondir*, F.] to leap back, or rebound.

BOUND *Going*, as *Whither are you bound?* [of Abunden, *Sax.* ready, of Verbunden, *Teut.*] to be obliged, conſtrained.

BOUN'DARY, that which ſets out the Limits and Bounds of a Country.

BOUNDS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits.

BOUN'TEOUS
BOUN'TIFUL Free, Generous, Liberal.

BOUN'TEVOUS, bounteous. *Chauc.*

BOUN'TY [*Bonté*, F. Goodneſs] Generoſity, Liberality.

To **BOUND**, to jeſt. *N. C.*

BOUR'DON, the Drone of a Bag-pipe, *Chauc.*

BOUR [Buꞃe, *Sax.* a Bedchamber] an Houſe. *O.*

BOURGEOI'SE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dreſſed *à la Bourgeoiſe*, i. e. after the manner of the Citizens. *F.*

BOURN [a Town hard by a Bourn, *i. e.* a River] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where King *Edmund* was crowned.

BOUT, without. *Cheſh.*

BOUT'EFEU [*Boute feu*, F.] a wilful Firer of Houſes, an Incendiary, a Sower of Diſſenſion and Strife.

BOUTON, a Diſh of large Slices of Bacon covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and baked over two Fires.

BOUTS, as *many Bouts* [of behten, *Sax.* to beat] Times, Trials, Eſſays.

BOW [Boȝa, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument for ſhooting Arrows: A Mathematical Inſtrument for making the Projections of the Sphere, taking the Height of the Sun, *&c.*

BOW, or
OX-BOW a Yoke of Oxen. **C.**

The **BOW** [of a *Ship*] the broadeſt Part before, beginning at the Loof and compaſſing the Ends of the Stem, and ending at the innermoſt Part of the Forecaſtle.

To **BOW** [of buȝan and byȝan, *S.* Beugen, *Teut.*] to bend.

BOW-*Bearer*, an Officer in a Foreſt.

BOW-*Piece*, that Piece of Ordnance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

BOWELS [from *Boyau*, F. of *Botulus*, L. a Pudding] the Guts; alſo Commiſeration, Compaſſion.

BOW'ERS
BOW-*Anchors* Anchors which are carried in the Ship's Bow.

BOW'ER [of Buꞃ or Buꞃe, *S.*] a Parlour, an Arbour made with Trees of Greens interwoven.

BOW'ET
BOW'ESS [among *Falconers*] a young Hawk, ſo called, when ſhe draws

draws any thing out of the Neſt, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope faſtened to the Middle of the Sail, to make it ſtand cloſer to the Wind.

BOWGE *of Court* [of *Bouge*, F. from *Bulga*, L. a Portmanteau] an Allowance of Diet from the King, or ſuperior Lords, to their Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* who attend them in an Expedition.

BOWKE [Bauch, *Teut.*] a Body, the Belly, or Stomach. *O.* Alſo Bulk. *Chaucer.*

To BOWKE, to vomit. *N. Br.*

A BOWL [*Boule*, F.] a round Ball of Wood for a Bowling-green, *&c.*

To BOWL, to play at Bowls.

A BOWL [of *Bolla*, *Sax.*] a Veſſel or Cup to drink out of.

BOWL [in a *Ship*] a round Space at the Head of the Maſt for Men to ſtand in.

BOW'LING } [in a *Ship*] a Rope made faſt
BOW *Line* } to the middle Part of the Outſide of a Sail, which is called the Bowling-bridle, the Uſe of which is to make the Sails ſtand ſharp, cloſe, or by the Wind.

Sharp the Main BOWLING } [*Sea Term*]
Hale up the BOWLING } made uſe of when the Bowling is to be pulled up harder.

BOWLING *Knot* [among *Sailors*] a ſort of Knot which will not ſlip, by which the Bowling-bridle is made faſt to the Crengles.

To BOWLT *a Coney* [of *bouter*, F.] *i. e.* to ſtart, or to put up a Coney.

To BOWSE [among *Sailors*] is to hale or pull the Tackle.

To BOWSE [of bayſen, Du. or of φυτάω, Gr. to blow up the Skin; or of *buo*, L. Voſſ.] to drink ſtoutly.

BOWSE *away* [*Sea Phraſe*] is a Word of Command for all the Men to pull together.

BOW'SER [*Bouſier*, F.] the Purſer or Treaſurer of a College in an Univerſity.

BOW'SER [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk often drinks, and yet continually thirſts for more.

BOW'SPRIGHT. See *Boltſprite.*

BOWT *of the Knee*, the Bent of it. *Linc.*

BOW'YER, a Maker or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

BOX [Boxe, *Sax.* Buchſe, *Teut.*] a wooden Cheſt or Coffer.

BOX [of Botꞃop, *Sax.* *Buxus*, L.] the Wood of the Box-tree.

BOX *and Needle*, a Compaſs applied to a *Theodolite*, &c. uſed in Surveying, *&c.*

BOX [of Παῦς, Gr. or Bube, *Teut.* *Minſevus*] a Lad.

BOYAR', a Lord or Grandee among the *Muſcovites.*

BOYAU' [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch ſeparated from the main Trench, boarded with a Breaſt-work, and drawn from one Trench to another for better Communication.

BOYSTLY, rudely. *Chauc.*

To BRAB'BLE [Brabbelen, *L. S.*] to wrangle or brawl.

A BRAB'BLER, a Wrangler or Brawler.

BRAC'CO, a large fleet Hound or Hunting-dog. *O. L.*

A BRA'CE [of *embraſſer*, F.] a Couple or Pair; as a Brace of Ducks, Bucks, Hares, Foxes, *&c.*

BRA'CE [in *Architecture*] is a Piece of Timber framed in with Bevil-joints, to keep the Building from ſwerving either way.

BRA'CE [*Bracchio*, It.] an *Italian* Meaſure, which at *Leghorn* is equal to two *Engliſh* Ells.

BRA'CE [in *Printing*] is a particular }
Mark to join ſeveral Words or Sentences; }
thus. }

To BRA'CE *the Yard* [*Sea Term*] to bring the Yard to either Side.

BRA'CED, joined or faſtened together with a Brace.

BRA'CED [in *Heraldry*] is when three Chevrons are intermingled.

BRA'CES [of a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to all the Yards of a Ship, except the Miſſen, two to each Yard; the Uſe of which is to ſet the Yard ſquare or even a-croſs the Ship.

BRA'CES [of a *Coach*] are thick Leather Thongs upon which it hangs.

BRACE'LET [*Bracelet*, F. of *Brachium*, L. the Arm] an Ornament for the Wriſts of Women; alſo a Piece of Armour, uſed anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENA'RIUS [*Old Law*] the Huntſman or Maſter of the Hounds.

BRA'CER, a Piece of Leather laced on an Archer's Arm.

A BRACH, a kind of Hound. *Shakeſp.*

BRACE'TUS }
BRACHE'TUS } a Hound. *O. L.*

BRACHE'TA [*Old Law*] a Bitch or Female Dog.

BRA'CHIAL [*Brachialis*, L.] belonging to the Arm.

BRACHIÆ'US *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle in the Elbow, inſerted in the Cavity of the Shoulder-bone. *L.*

BRACHIÆ'US *Internus*, a Muſcle of the Elbow, implanted in the upper and fore-part of the Bone called *Ulna.*

BRACHYCATALEC'TON [Βραχυκατάληκτον, Gr.] a Verſe that has a Syllable wanting at the End.

BRACHY'GRAPHY [Βραχυγραφία, Gr.] the Art of writing Short-hand.

BRACHY'LOGY [*Brachylogia*, L. of Βραχυλογία, Gr.] Shortneſs of Speech; a conciſe Expreſſion.

BRACK [of Bꞃecan, *Sax.* Brechen, *Teut.* to break] a Flaw or Fault in any thing.

BRACK'EN, female Fern. *Linc.*

BRACK'ET [*Bracictto*, Ital.] a cramping Iron, a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRACKETS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Knees ſerving to ſupport the Galleries; the Timbers that ſupport the Gratings in the Head.

BRACK'ISH [of **Brack**, *Belg.* Salt] ſomewhat ſalt.

BRADE [**Breed**, *L. S.*] broad. *Spenc.*

BRAD'FORD [formerly *Brandanford*, *i. e.* the broad Ford] a Town in *Wiltſhire.*

BRADYPEPSI'A [Βραδυπεψία, of Βραδὺς, ſlow, and Πέψις, Digeſtion, *Gr.*] ſlow Digeſtion, proceeding from a depraved Diſpoſition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.* Alſo a Game at Cards where the Nines and the Knaves are Principals.

BRAG'GARD } [of **Braggaert**, *Belg.*] a bragging
BRAGGADO'CHIO } vain-glorious Fellow, a Coward.

Brag is a good Dog, but Holdfaſt is a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggadochios*, who talk big, boaſt, and rattle: It is alſo a *Momento* for ſuch who make plentiful Promiſes to do well for the future, but are ſuſpected to want Conſtancy and Reſolution to make them good.

To **BRAG** [**Braggere**, *Belg.* to walk in State] to boaſt.

BRAG'GET [of **Bragod**, *C. Br.*] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

To **BRAID** } [of **Breyden**, Du.] to weave
To **BREAD** } or plait the Hair, to curl.

BRAID, a Lock or Weft of Hair; a ſmall Lace or Edging.

BRAID, or *Braſt*, burſt. *Chauc.*

BRAID [*Adjective*] trim, finical; alſo wove, &c. *Shakeſp.*

BRAIDE [of Bꞃæꝺan, *Sax.*] pulled out, drawn. *Chauc.*

BRAID'ED, faded, loſt its Colour.

BRAILS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Ropes belonging to the two Courſes and the Miſſen, whoſe Uſe is, when the Sail is furled a-croſs, to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up, or let fall.

Hale up the **BRAILS** } [*Sea Phraſe*] are
BRAIL *up the Sails* } Terms uſed when the Sails are to be haled up in order to be furled.

BRAIN [Bꞃæᵹen, *Sax.* **Bragen**, *L. S.*] all the ſoft Subſtance contained within the Skull: It is the general Organ of Senſe, in which the Soul, the governing Part of the Body, perceives and judges of the Senſation of all the ſentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, *&c.* In a figurative Senſe, Wit, Judgment, *&c.*

To **BRAIN** *one*, to daſh out the Brains.

Shuttle **BRAINED**, fickle, unconſtant.

BRA'IT, a rough Diamond.

BRAK'E [Bꞃachan, *Sax.*] female Fern.

BRAK'E [**Braecke**, *Belg.* **Breche**, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument with Teeth, uſed in dreſſing Flax or Hemp; alſo a Baker's Kneading-trough; alſo the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRA'KE [of Bꞃæcan, *Sax.* to break] a ſharp Bit or Snaffle for Horſes.

BRAK'LEY [of *Brake*, i. e. Fern, becauſe it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonſhire.*

BRA'MANS } a Sect of Philoſophers in
BRA'MINES } *India*, who live only on Herbs and Fruits; *Indian* Prieſts, who derive their Miſſion from *Confucius*, whom the *Chineſe* hold in the ſame Veneration as *Chriſtians* do *Jeſus Chriſt.*

BRAM'BLES [Bꞃæamble, *Sax.*] prickly Shrubs.

BRAMBLE *Net*, a ſort of Net for the catching of Birds.

A **BRAMB'LING**, a Bird, a ſort of Chaffinch.

BRA'N [*Bran*, F. **Brann**, *C. Br.*] the Huſk of ground Corn.

BRAN'CASTER [anciently *Branodunum*, with Ceaꞃꞇeꞃ, a Caſtle] a Town in the County of *Norfolk.*

BRANCH [*Branche*, F.] a Bough of a Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree; alſo the Horn of a Stag's Head.

BRANCH [among *Fowlers*] a Canary-bird of the firſt Year, brought up by the old One.

To **BRAN'CH** *Stand* [in *Falconry*] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog ſpring the Partridge.

To **BRAN'CH** out, is to divide or ſpread into Branches.

BRANCH'ED [in *Heraldry*] ſpread into Branches, as a Deer's Horn.

BRANCH'ER [*Branchier*, F.] a young Hawk, or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHILET, a little Branch.

BRAND [Bꞃand, *Sax.* **Brander** or **Feier-brandt**, T.] a Piece of burning Wood, a Mark by a Red-hot Iron; [**Brandmaht**] a Note of Diſgrace or Infamy; alſo a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRAND *Gooſe* } [**Brandgans**, *Teut.* *q. d.*
BRANT *Gooſe* } Geeſe of a greyiſh Colour] a ſort of wild Fowl.

To **BRAND** [**Branden**, *L. S.*] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND *Iron* [**Brandt Eyſen**, *Teut.*] a hot Iron to brand or ſet a Mark upon a Malefactor: an Iron to ſet a Veſſel upon over the Fire.

To **BRAND'ISH** [*brandir*, F.] to make ſhine with ſhaking, to ſhake to and fro in the Hand.

BRAND'LING, a ſmall Worm for Fiſhing, the Dew-worm.

BRAND'RITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRAN'DON [perhaps from **Brant**, burnt, and ꞇun, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* burnt town; or as *Leland* will have it, either from Bꞃan, a Cow, and Dune, *Sax.* an Hill; or of **Bren**, *C. Br.* a King, *q. d.* King's Mount] a Town formerly famous in the County of *Norfolk.*

BRAN'RITH, a Trevet or other Iron to ſet a Veſſel on over the Fire. *C.*

BRANDY [Brantewein, *Teut.* to burn, whence the *French* have borrowed their Word *Brandevin*, F.] a ſort of ſtrong Water diſtilled from Wine, *&c.*

To BRAN'GLE [perhaps of abælgen, *Sax.* or balgen, *Teut.* to be angry] to ſcold, quarrel, or bicker.

BRANK, a ſort of Grain called *Buck-Wheat.*

BRANSELS, Brawls. *Spenc.*

BRANT, ſteep. *C.*

BRA'SED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chevronels braſed, are three Kids paſſing one another croſs-wiſe.

BRASIA'TOR [of *Braſium*, L. Malt] a Brewer or Malſter. *O. L.*

BRASI'L, a Province of *South America*, poſſeſſed by the *Portugueze*, and rich in Gold-mines; alſo a ſort of heavy red Wood brought from thence.

BRASI'NA }
BRASINA'RIA } [*Old Law*] a Brew-houſe.

BRASS [Bꞃæꞅ, *Sax.*] a ſort of factitious Metal of Copper mixed with *Lapis Calaminaris.*

BRAST, burſt, broke. *Spenc.*

To BRAST, to break. *O.*

BRAT [of Bꞃuꞇꞇan, *Sax.* to break] a Rag.

BRAT [Bꞃıꞇꞇ, *Sax.* perhaps of bꞃeꝺan, to educate] a beggarly Child, or a contemptuous Name of a young Infant or Child.

BRAVA'DO [*Bravade*, F.] a vain-glorious Boaſting or Vapouring. *Spenc.*

BRAUDRIE, Embroidery. *Chauc.* F.

BRAVE [*brave*, F.] courageous, gallant, excellent, ſkilful.

A BRAV'E }
A BRA'VO } [*un faux bravo*, F.] a Bully, an hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To BRAVE *it* [*braver*, F.] to act the Bravo, to affront, to dare, to hector.

BRA'VERY [*Braverie*, F.] Courage, Valour, Finery, Gallantry.

BRAUGH'WHAM, a Diſh made of Cheeſe, Eggs, Clap-bread and Butter, boiled together. *Lancaſhire.*

BRAUNCH [*Branche*, F.] a Branch. *O.*

BRAWD'ERY [*Broderie*, F.] Embroidery. *O.*

To BRAWL [perhaps of braeler, *Dan.* Brullon, *Teut.* to bellow, or *brouiller*, F.] to chide, to ſcold or wrangle.

A BRAWL, a Diſpute or Squabble; alſo a kind of Dance.

BRAWN [perhaps of Baꞃ, a Boar, and ꞃun, concreted, *Sax.* i. e. Baꞃꞃun, *q. d.* the hardeſt or firmeſt Part of a Boar] hard Fleſh, ſous'd Meat of Boar's Fleſh.

BRAWN'Y, full of Brawn or Sinews, fleſhy, luſty, ſtrong.

To BRAY [bꞃacan, *Sax.* *brayer*, F.] to bruiſe or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as *Printers* do.

To BRAY [*braire*, F. *barriere*, L.] to make a Noiſe or cry like an Aſs,

Falſe BRAY [*Fauſſe-braye*, F. in *Fortification*] a falſe Trench made to hide a real one.

To BRAYD, to break out. *O.*

BRAY'ER [with *Printers*] an Inſtrument to temper Ink with.

BRAYL' [among *Falconers*] a Piece of Leather to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To BRAZE, to cover or ſolder with Braſs.

BRA'ZEN, of *Braſs*; alſo impudent.

BRA'ZIER, a Maker or Seller of Braſs-ware.

BREACH [of Bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break] a breaking of Friendſhip or Peace, a falling out.

BREACH [*Breche*, F. in a *fortified Place*] is the Ruin of any Part of the Works, beat down with Cannon. *&c.*

BREAD [Bꞃeoꝺ of bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* to nouriſh, Broot, *Teut.*] the Staff of Life.

BREAD, Appearance. *O.*

BREAD *of Trees* [*Old Law*] coarſe bolted Bread, Houſhold-bread.

BREAD *Room* [in a *Ship*] is the Place where the Bread or Biſket is kept.

To BREADE [Breeden, *L. S.*] *i. e.* to make broad, to ſpread. *C.*

To BREAK [bꞃecan *Sax.* Breeken, *L. S.*] to break in Pieces; alſo to turn Bankrupt.

A BREAK [Brache, *Teut.*] a Land ploughed the firſt Year after it had lain fallow in Sheep-walks. *Norfolk.*

To BREAK *Bulk* [*Sea Term*] to take part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.

To BREAK *Ground* [*Military Term*] is to open the Trenches, or begin the Works for carrying on a Siege.

BREAK *that Deer* [in *Carving*] *i. e.* cut up that Veniſon at Table.

BREAM [*Brame*, F.] a Fiſh.

BREAST [Bꞃeoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Bruſt, *Teut.*] one of the three Venters in an animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

BREAST *Caſkets* [in a *Ship*] the longeſt and biggeſt *Caſkets*; a ſort of Strings placed in the Middle of her Yard.

BREAST *Faſt* [in a *Ship*] is a Rope faſtened to ſome Part of her forward on, to keep her Head faſt to a Wharf, *&c.*

BREAST *Hooks* [in a *Ship*] are the compaſſing Timbers before, which ſtrengthen her Stern and her Fore-part.

BREAST *Pain*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

BREAST *Plough*, a Plough driven with the Breaſt.

BREAST *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe which faſten the Parrels to the Yard.

BREAST'WORK [Bruſtwehre, *Teut.* in *Fortification*] the ſame with *Parapet*, which ſee.

BREATH [Bꞃaðe, *Sax.*] the Air received and diſcharged by the Dilatation and Compreſſion of the Lungs.

BREC'CA [*Old Law*] a Breach, Decay, or any other want of Repair.

BRECK, a Bruiſe. *O.*

BRECK or *Brack* [of Bꞃecan, *Sax.* to break] a Gap in a Hedge.

BRECKNOCME'RE, in *Brecknockſhire*, called **Leuthaveien**, *C. Br.* that is, a ſtanding Slough, by *Girald* called *Clamoſus*, from the thundering Noiſe it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECK'NOCKSHIRE, called in *Welſh* **Brechimen**, from *Brechianus*, a Prince that had twenty-four Daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.

What is bred in the Bone will never be out of the Fleſh.

This Proverb is applied to ſuch as imitate ſome Vice of their Parents; and intimates, That Perſons naturally addicted to any Vice, will ſcarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick, or the Power of Perſuaſion, Authority, or Command: So ſay the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem*; the *Greeks*, Ξύλον ἀγκύλον οὐδέποτ' ὀρθὸν; the *Hebrews*, מכלבא בישא גירא טבא לא נפיק

BREDE [**Breede**, *L. S.*] Breadth. *O.*

To BREDE, to make broad. *O.*

BREECH [perhaps of Bꞃecce, *Sax.* or of **Britſche**, a ſort of an Inſtrument of Wood, broad and flat, uſed to ſlap, on certain Occaſions Peoples Back-ſides with. This the *French* call *Donner le mirion*] the Back-ſide, or Fundament.

BREECH [in *Gunnery*] is the hindermoſt Part of a Piece of Ordnance.

BREECH'ES [Bꞃæcce, *Sax.*] a Garment for Men from the Waiſt to the Knees.

BREECHINGS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are laſhed faſt, or faſtened to the Ship's Side.

To BREE, to frighten. *Chauc.*

To BREED [Bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.*] to produce, to nouriſh, *&c.*

BREE'ZE [*Brezza*, Ital. *Briſé*, F.] a freſh Gale of Wind.

A BREEZE [Bꞃioꞅa, *Sax.* a Gad-fly or Horſe-fly.

BREG'MA [Βρέγμα, Gr.] is that Part of the Head, which is formed by the two Bones of the Skull that make the ſagittal Suture.

BREHO'NE, an *Iriſh* Judge or Lawyer; the *Iriſh* Law is called the *Brehone* Law.

To BR'EID, to be like in Conditions. *O.*

BREM'E, furiouſly. *O.* chill, bitter. *Sp.*

BREM'ICHAM } [perhaps from Byꞃme, famous, and Ham,
BIR'MINGHAM }
Sax. an Habitation, *i. e.* famous for Workmanſhip in Metals or Hard-wares] a Town in *Warwickſhire.*

To BREN [**Brennen**, *Teut.*] to burn. *Sp.*

BREN'NINGLY, warmly. *Chauc.*

BRENT, burnt. *O.*

BRENT'KNOLL [of Knol, *Sax.* the Top of a Mountain, and **Brent**, burnt, *q. d.* parched with the Heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somerſetſhire.*

BRENT'FORD } [of **Brent**, burnt, and **Ford**] a Town in the
BRAN'FORD }
County of *Middleſex.*

BRENT'MASH [*q. d.* Burnt-marſh; or, as the Monks of *Glaſtonbury* expound it, Frogs Marſh; as if *Brent* had formerly ſignified a Frog] a Place in *Somerſetſhire.*

BRENT'WOOD, *i. e. Burntwood*, a Town in *Eſſex*, fifteen Miles N.E. by E. from *London.*

BRET } [*Bertonneau*, F.] a Fiſh of the
BRUT } Turbot-kind.

BRET'ENHAM, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antonius*, *Combretonius*, i. e. a Village on both Sides the River *Breton.*

BRETFUL, topful. *O.*

BRETOY'SE } the Law of the Marches,
BRETOI'SE } formerly in uſe among the
Britons or *Welſhmen.*

BREST [in *Architecture*] is that Column which is called the *Thorus.*

BREST *Summers* [in *Architecture*] are the Pieces of the outward Part of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BRE'VE [*Brevis*, L. ſhort] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, *&c.* ſo called from its Shortneſs.

BREV'E [in *Muſick*] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, and eight Crotchets. *L. T.*

BREV'E *perquirere*, to purchaſe a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court by the Plaintiff. *O. L. P.*

BRE'VE *de Recto*, a Writ of Right for a Perſon ejected, to ſue for the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate detained from him.

BRE'VE *Vas* [in *Anatomy*] the ſhorteſt Veſſel that paſſes from the Ventricle to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BRE'VET [*Brevet*, F.] a Brief, a Pope's Bull. *O.*

BREV'IARY [*Breviarie*, F. of *Breviarium*, L.] a Book of divine Offices, containing the Matins, Veſpers, Lauds, and Compline, which are all diſtinct Services in the Church of *Rome*, and quite different from the Maſs, which is accounted a propitiatory Sacrifice for the Living and the Dead, and only ſaid after Matins or the Morning Prayer, contained in the *Breviary.*

BRE'VIATE, a ſhort Extract or Copy of a Proceſs, Deed, or Writing.

BRE'VIBUS & *Rotulis liberandis*, a Writ to the Sheriff, to deliver to the new Sheriff choſen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, *&c.*

BREV'IER, a ſmall Printing Letter; the ſame of this Book.

BRE'VIS *Muſculus* [among *Anatomiſts*] one of the Muſcles of the Radius, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; alſo a Muſcle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to ſtretch out the Arm forward. *L.*

BREVIL'OQUENCE [*Breviloquentia*, L.] a ſhort Way of Speaking.

BREVIS'SIMUS *Oculi* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſhorteſt Muſcle of the Eye, otherwiſe called *Obliquus Inferior.*

BREV'ITY [*Brievetè*, F. of *Brevitas*, L.] Shortneſs, Conciſeneſs.

To BREW [bꞃiƿan, *Sax.* brouwen, *L. S.*] to boil Ale, *&c.* to make Drink.

BREW'ESS } [of *abbreuver*, F. to ſoften,
BREW'IS } *&c.*] Cruſts or Pieces of Bread ſoaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To BREYDE, to run away. *Chauc.*

To BRIAN *an Oven*, to keep Fire at the Mouth of it.

BRI'AN [of *Bruiant*, F. clamorous] a proper Name of a Man.

To BRIBE [perhaps from *briber*, F. this from *Bribe*, a Piece of Bread; becauſe ſuch as give Bribes, like importunate Beggars, crave of the Judge to avert the Stroke of Juſtice; or from Βραβεῖον, Gr. a Reward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRI'BERY, the Act of Bribing.

BRI'BORS } [*Bribeur*, F. *i. e.* Beggar]
BRI'BOURS } one that filches or pilfers another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

BRICK [Bricke, *Belg. Briques*, F.] Earth moulded into a long ſquare Figure, and burnt.

To BRICK'EN, to bridle, to hold-in one's Chin proudly.

BRICO'LE } the Rebound of a Ball after a
BRICO'IL } ſide Stroke at Tennis-play.

BRICO'LS, Engines formerly uſed to batter the Walls of Caſtles, Towns, *&c.* F.

BRIDAL, of or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDA'LE, a Wedding. *Chauc.*

BRID-CHURCH, *q. d.* the Church of *St. Bridget*, a *Swediſh* Saint.

A BRIDE [Bꞃiꝺ, *Sax.* Braut, *Teut.* of Bꞃeꝺan, to keep warm or cheriſh] a new-married Woman.

BRIDEGROOM [Brautigam, *Teut.* of Bꞃiꝺ, a Bride, and Gꞃoom, *Sax.* a Servant, becauſe the Spouſe, upon a Wedding-day, uſed to ſerve the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouſe.

BRIDE'WELL [*q. d. Bride*'s Well, or *St. Bridget*'s Well] now a Houſe of Correction (formerly a Hall or Royal Palace) in *Fleet-ſtreet*, in the City of *London*.

BRIDGE [Bꞃiᵹᵹe, *Sax.* Brucke, *Teut.*] a Paſſage of Wood or Stone made over a River, *&c.*

BRIDGE *of Boats*, Boats of Copper joined Side to Side, till they reach a-croſs a River, being covered with Planks, for Soldiers to march over them.

BRIDGE *of Ruſhes*, a Bridge made of great Bundles of Ruſhes joined together, and Planks faſtened upon them, to be laid over Marſhes or boggy Places.

Draw-BRIDGE, one with Hinges, to be drawn up or let down at pleaſure.

Flying-BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is made of two ſmall Bridges, laid one over another.

BRIDG'EWATER [q. d. *Walter*'s Burg, or *Burg-Walter*, of one *Walter*, a Soldier of *William the Conqueror*, who received this Town for his Service in the Wars] a Port in the County of *Somerſet*.

BRIDGUMA, a Bridegroom. *O.*

To BRID'LE [bꞃiꝺelian, *Sax. brider*, F.] to keep in a Horſe with the Bridle or Reins; to curb one's Paſſions.

A BRIDLE [Bꞃiꝺle, *Sax. Bride*, F.] a Head-ſtall, or Reins for a Horſe.

BRIEF [*Bref* or *Brief*, from *Brevis*, L.] ſhort; alſo common or rife.

A BRIEF [of Brief, *Teut.* a Letter] an Order iſſuing out of *Chancery*, or ſome other Court; alſo any Proceſs of the King, in Writing, under Seal, requiring any thing to be done; eſpecially Letters Patent granted for collecting of charitable Benevolence to poor Sufferers by Fire, or other Caſualties.

A BRIEF [in *Muſick*] is ſuch a Meaſure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes down, and as many up in beating Time.

BRIEF'NESS, Brevity.

BRIER [Bꞃæꞃ, *Sax.* perhaps of bꞃecan, to break, becauſe it teareth the Skin] a prickly ſort of Plant.

BRIEZE } [*Breſſa*, Ital. *Briſe*, F. a chill
BREEZ } Wind] a gentle Gale of Wind.

BRIG, in *Lincolnſhire*, *q. d.* a Town by a Bridge.

BRI'GA, Contention, Quarrel, Strife. *O. L.*

BRIGA'DE [*Brigade*, F.] a Party or Diviſion of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGAD'E [of an *Army*] is a Party of either Horſe or Foot; a Brigade of Horſe is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot four, five, or ſix Battalions.

BRIGAD'E [of a *Troop of Horſe*] is a third Part of it, not exceeding fifty Men.

BRIGADE'ER, an Officer who commands a Brigade. *F.*

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joints like a Coat of Mail.

BRIGAN'TES, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Yorkſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Durham*, *Weſtmoreland*, and *Cumberland*.

BRIGAN'TINE [*Brigantin*, F.] a ſmall light Pinnace, that can both row and ſail well, proper for giving Chace or Fighting.

BRIG'BOTE } [*Law Term*] Contribution
BRUG'BOTE } made toward the repairing or rebuilding Bridges.

A BRIGHAM, a Horſe-collar. *N. C.*

BRIGHT [beoꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] lucid, like ſhining Light.

BRIGHT'NESS [Byꞃðnıꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] Lucidity, Shiningneſs.

BRIGID'IANS, an Order of religious Women, Nuns, founded by a Princeſs of *Sweden*, named *Bridget*.

BRIGHTHELMSTEAD [Bꞃıᵹhðealmeꞃꞇun, *Sax.* ſo called from *St. Brighthelm*] a Town in *Suſſex*.

BRIGUE, Diſpute, Quarrel. *O. F.*

BRILL [of *Burr-hill*, *q. d.* many Burrs growing there] a Place in *Buckinghamſhire*.

BRIL'LANT [of *briller*, F. to ſparkle, to have a Luſtre] a Diamond cut artificially by a Lapidary, like a Table.

BRILLAN'TE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play in a briſk lively Manner.

BRILLS, the Hair on the Eye-lids of a Horſe; alſo a Cant-name for Spectacles.

BRIM [Bꞃymme, *Sax.*] the utmoſt Edge of any thing, as of a Glaſs, a Hat, *&c.*

To **BRIM**, a Sow is ſaid *to Brim*, or *To go to Brim*, when ſhe is ready to take the Boar.

BRIM'ME, ſharp, fierce, violent. *Chauc.*

A **BRIM'MER**, a Cup or Glaſs of Liquor filled up to the Brim.

BRIM'MING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIM'STONE [of Bꞃyne, *Sax.* a Burning of Fire, and Stone, *q. d.* Burning-ſtone] a yellow Mineral.

BRIND'LED, ſpotted, being of ſeveral Colours.

BRINE [Bꞃyne, *Sax.* of Bꞃyne, the Salt-ſea] ſalt Liquor or Pickle; alſo a poetical Word for the Sea.

BRINE-*Water*, a Salt-water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE *it hither*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To **BRING** [of bꞃingan, *Sax.* Bringen, *Teut.*] to bear or carry a Thing at a Diſtance from a Perſon or Place, to him or it.

BRING'ERS *Up* [in *Military Affairs*] the whole Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the laſt Man of every File.

BRI'NISH } belonging to, or of the Qua-
BRI'NY } lity of Brine.

To **BRINNE**, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISE, Ground which has lain long untilled.

BRISK [Friſch, *Teut.*] lively, nimble, ſprightly.

BRISK'NESS, Livelineſs, Sprightlineſs.

BRISK'ET [*Brichet*, F.] that Part of the Breaſt that lies next the Ribs.

BRISK'ET [of a *Horſe*] is the Fore-part of the Neck, at the Shoulder down to the Fore-legs.

A **BRIS'TLE** [Bꞃiꞅꞇl, *Sax.*] ſtrong Hair ſtanding on the Back of a Boar.

BRIS'TLE-*Tails*, a kind of Flies.

BRIS'TOL } [Bꞃihꞅꞇop, *Sax.* q. d. a
BRIS'TOW } bright pleaſant Place, ſo called for its pleaſant Situation and ſumptuous Buildings] a famous and rich Sea-port and City in *Somerſetſhire.*

BRISTOL *Non-ſuch*, a Flower.

BRISTOL *Stones*, a ſort of ſoft Diamonds, found in a Rock near *Briſtol.*

BRI'SURE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from four or five Fathoms, which is allowed to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank. *F.*

A **BRITAIN**, a Native of *Britain.*

BRITAN'NIA } [*Cambden* derives
GREAT-BRITAIN } it from Brith, C. Br. Painted, and Ταvια, a Native, *Gr.* others from *Brutus*, a fabulous King of it; but the more probable Derivation is from Bri, Honour, and Tain, a River, C. Br. being an Iſland exceeding all others in *Europe*, for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds; *Thames*, *Severn*, *Tweed*, and *Humber*, are the Chief] the Name of this whole Iſland, containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales.*

BRITANNIA } a Province of *France*, an-
BRETAGNE } ciently called *Armorica*,
BRITTANY } from whence our Iſland is ſaid to have been firſt peopled.

To **BRITE** } [in *Huſbandry*] a Term
To **BRIGHT** } applied to Barley, Hops, Wheat, *&c.* when they grow over-ripe and ſhatter.

BRIT'HELM [Beoꞃhꞇ-helm, *Sax.* i. e. bright Helmet] a Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITH'WOLD [of bꞃiꝺ, famous, and ƿealꝺen, *Sax.* to bear Rule] a Biſhop of *Winchester* in the Year 996.

BRIT'ISH, of or belonging to the Iſland of *Great-Britain.*

BRIT'TONER, a Boaſter or Bragger. *O.*

BRIT'TLE [Bꞃyꞇenꝺ, *Sax.* Bruchlig, *Teut.*] apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE, a ſort of Ground that has lain long untilled.

BRIZE *Vents* [with *Gardeners*] Shelters on the North-ſide of Melon-beds, where Walls are wanting.

BRI'ZES } Wind raiſed by the Motion
BREE'ZES } of the Air in great Circles, cooling ſuch as live under the equinoctial Line.

A **BROACH'** [*Broche*, F.] a Spit to roaſt Meat on; a Start on a young Stag's Head, growing ſharp like the End of a Spit.

BROACH, *Adj.* like a Spit. *C.*

To **BROACH'** [*brocher*, F.] to ſpit Meat, to tap Beer, *&c.* alſo to ſpread abroad; to be the firſt Publiſher of.

BRO'AD [Bꞃoaꝺe, *Sax.* Breed, *L. S.* Breit, *Teut.*] wide, large in Breadth.

BRO'AD *Piece*, a Gold Coin, ſome of which were worth 23*s.* others 25*s.*

BROAD-SIDE [*Sea Term*] *To give a Brood-ſide*, i. e. to diſcharge all the Guns on one Side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-SIDE [in *Printing*] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCA'DE } [*Brocatto*, Ital.] a ſort of
BROCCA'DO } Cloth wrought with Gold and Silver. *Sp.* and *F.*

BROC'CAGE, pimping. *Spenc.*

BROCCA'RII [*Scotch Law Term*] Mediators in any Tranſaction, Buſineſs, or Bargain.

BROCCEL'LA, a Thicket or Covert of Buſhes. *O. L.*

BROCH } an old faſhioned peaked Or-
BROOCH } nament of Gold.

A **BROCH**, a Buckler, Bracelet, Nooſe, Spit, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

BROCHA, an Awl, a Packing-needle.

BROCHET'TE, a Skewer to ſtick Meat on. *F.*

BROCHET'TE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing a Fowl.

BRO'CIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BRO'CHITY, Crookedneſs, eſpecially of the Teeth. *O.*

BROCK [Bꞃoc, *Sax.*] a Badger.

BROCK } [*Brocart*, F.] a Buck or Hart
BROCK'ET } of two Years old, or of the third Year.

BROCKING, throbbing. *O.*

BRO'DEHAL'PENY } a being quit of a
BORD'HALFPENY } certain Toll to the Lord of the Manor, *&c.* for ſetting up Boards, *&c.* in a Market or Fair.

BRO'DERER [of *Brodeur*, F.] Embroiderer. *O.*

To **BRO'GOE** } [*brouiller*, F. to trouble]
To **BROG'GLE** } to fiſh for Eels by troubling the Water, becauſe by ſo doing they are the more eaſily taken.

BRO'GUES, a kind of Shoes. *Iriſh.*

To **BROIDER** [*broder*, F.] See *Embroiderer.*

BROI'DID, braided, twiſted, twined. *Chaucer.*

BROIL [of *brouiller*, F. perhaps from *O. F. Bruel*, from Bꞃoel, *Sax.* a Wood, *q. d.* to hinder by Wood cut down] Diſturbance, Trouble; a Falling out, a Quarrel.

To **BROIL** [perhaps of Bregelen, *Teut.*] *i. e.* to roaſt Meat on the Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BRO'KAGE } the Hire or Reward of a
BROKERAGE } Broker; alſo the Buſineſs or Trade of a Broker.

To **BROKE**, to keep ſafe. *O.*

BRO'KEN *Bridge*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, formerly called *Caerberburg* [perhaps from *Cardure*, ſome petty King that ſettled himſelf there, and *Burgh* for *Borough*, a Town; or from Caer, a Town, Dwr, *C. Br.* Water, *i. e.* a Town ſeated by the Water-ſide] the Court of the petty *Saxon* Kings.

BRO'KEN *Radiation* [in *Catoptricks*] is the breaking the Beams of Light, as ſeen through a Glaſs, cut into ſeveral Planes or Faces.

BROKEN *Ray*, or *Ray of Refraction* [in *Dioptricks*] is a right Line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or is broken in traverſing the ſecond Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

BRO'KER [perhaps from *Procurator*, L. a Procurer, becauſe they procure Chapmen for Merchants, *&c.* and *contra*; or of the Word *Break*, becauſe in former Times none but Bankrupts were permitted to follow that Employment] a Factor employed by Merchants and others; alſo one that ſells Houſhold-ſtuff, old Cloaths; or that lets out Money upon Pawns.

Exchequer **BROKERS**, Perſons who make it their Buſineſs to know the Alteration of the *Courſe of Exchange*, &c.

Stock **BROKERS**, are ſuch as buy and ſell for others, in the Joint-ſtock of a Company or Corporation.

BROM'FIELD [*q.* Broomfield] a Name.

BRONCHIA [Βρόγχια, Gr.] are certain hollow Pipes diſperſed thro' the Lungs, which are Branches of the Wind-pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOCE'LE [of Βρόγχος, the Wind-pipe, and κήλη, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Tumour in the Top or Middle of the fiſtulous Part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHOT'OMY [Βρογχοτομία, of Βρόγχος and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] a cutting open the Wind-pipe, in a membranous Part between two of the Rings.

BRON'CHUS [Βρόγχος, Gr.] the middle fiſtulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the fore-part of which is made of ſo many little Rings.

BROND [of Brandt, *Teut.*] a Piece of burning Wood, *figuratively*, Fury, Rage, a Touch. *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spenc.*

BROOCH, a Painting all in one Colour, alſo a Collar of Gold, uſed to be worn by Ladies about their Necks.

To **BROOD** [bꞃeꝺan, *Sax.* Brüten, *T.* to cheriſh] to ſit upon, or hatch Eggs, as a Fowl does.

A **BROOD**, a Company of Chickens, *&c.* hatched by, or going with one Hen.

A **BROOD** [Bꞃoca, *Sax.*] a ſmall Current of Water.

To **BROOK** [bꞃucan, *Sax.* to diſguſt] as to brook an Affront, *i. e.* to bear it patiently, to put it up.

To **BROOK** *Up*, ſpoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten Rain, they are ſaid *to brook up.*

BROOM [Bꞃom, *Sax.*] an Utenſil for ſweeping a Houſe, *&c.*

BROOM *Rape*, a Plant growing at the Root of Broom, having a Root like a Turnip. *Rapum Geniſtæ*, L.

BROOM'ING } [a *Ship*] is the Burning
BREAMING } off all the Filth ſhe has contracted on her Sides, with Broom, Ruſhes, or Straw.

BRUS'SUS, bruiſed or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Caſualties.

BRO'TLE, brittle, frail. *O.*

BROTH [Bꞃoꝺ, *Sax.* of *Brodium*, L. Barb.] the Liquor in which Fleſh is boiled.

A **BROTH'EL**, or *Brothel-Houſe* [*Bordel*, F. of *Bord*, a Brink, becauſe among the *Romans* Stews and Bawdy-houſes were erected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Stew or Bawdy-houſe.

BROTH'ELRY, Bawdry, Lewdneſs.

BROTH'ER [Bꞃoꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* from Bꞃeeꝺ, *q.* of the ſame Blood] a Male Deſcendant of the ſame Father and Mother.

BROTH'ERHED, Brotherhood. *Chauc.*

BRO'TILNESS, Brittleneſs, Inconſtancy, Fickleneſs. *Chauc.*

BROUCE. See *Browſe.*

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*

BROW [Bꞃopa, *Sax.* Browe, *Belg.* Augen brawen, *Teut.* the Eye-brow] that Part of the Face above the Eyes.

BROW-*Antler* [among *Hunters*] the firſt Start that grows on a Stag's Head.

To BROW-*beat*, to look diſdainfully or haughtily on; to ſnub, or keep under.

BROWDED, embroidered. *O.*

To BROWK, to enjoy, to uſe. *O.*

BROWN [Bꞃun, *Sax.* Bruyn, *Belg.* Braun, *Teut.* *Bruno*, Ital.] a Colour.

BROWN'ISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, ſo called from one *Robert Brown* their Ring-leader.

BROW-*Poſt* [in *Carpentry*] is an overthwart or croſs Beam.

BROWS'E, or *Browſe-wood* [*Breſſe*, F. a Twig] young Sprouts of Trees, that ſhoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle uſually feed.

To BROWS'E [*brouter*, F. *bruſcare*, Ital. Βράσκω, Gr.] to feed by knapping or nibbling off the Tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Graſs, *&c.* as Beaſts do.

BROWS'TER, a Brewer. *Scot.*

Hat-BRUARTS, Hat-brims. *Cheſh.*

BRU'RIA, Bruſh, Heath, Briers, or Thorns. *O. L.*

BRUCH'BOTE } [of Bꞃugge, a Bridge, and
BRUG'BOTE } Bote, *Sax.*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges; alſo thoſe who are exempted from this Tribute.

To BRUCCLE, to dirty. *C.*

BRUILLE'TUS, a ſmall Copſe or Thicket, a little Wood.

To BRU'ISE [of bꞃyſed, *Sax.* bruiſed, or *briſé*, F.] to injure or ſpoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compreſſion.

BRUIT [*Bruit*, F.] a Rumour, Report, common Talk.

To BRUIT *a Thing abroad*, to report, or ſpread it abroad.

BRU'MAL [*Brumalis*, L. from *Bruma*, Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [Brunſt, *Teut.* Heat] Aſſault, Onſet, Bruſh.

BRUSH [of *Brouſſe*, F. or of Burſte, *T.*] an Utenſil well known.

To BRUSH [*brouſſer*, F.] to cleanſe with a Bruſh.

BRUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BRUSH-*Wood*, ſmall Sticks for Fuel.

BRUSH'MENT, Bruſh, or ſmall Wood.

BRUSK [in *Heraldry*] the tawny Colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

To BRUSLE [of *bruſler*, to burn, *F.*] to dry, to parch.

BRUSO'LES } [in *Cookery*] Veal-ſtakes
BURSO'LES } dreſſed a particular Way between two Fires, *&c.* F.

To BRUS'LE [of bꞃuſthan, *Sax.* as Dr. *Henſh.* to *briſtle*, as an enraged Boar] to ruſtle as Armour, Silk, or any ſtiff Garment; alſo to vapour.

BRUT'AL } [*Brutalis*, L.] Irrational,
BRUT'ISH } ſenſeleſs, *F.* Savage.

BRUTAL'ITY [*Brutalité*, F. *Brutalitas*, L. Barb.] Beaſtlineſs, Brutiſhneſs.

BRUTE [*Brutus*, L.] a Beaſt which wants the Uſe of Reaſon.

BRU'TISH, beaſt-like, beaſtly.

To BRUTTE, to brouſe. *Suff.*

BRYKE, ſtrait, narrow. *O.*

BRY'ONY [Βρυωνία, Gr.] an Herb, otherwiſe called White-vine. *Bryonia alba.*

BUBBLE [of Bobble, *Du.* perhaps of *Bulla*, L.] a Bladder in Water; alſo a ſilly Fellow, a Cully.

To BUBBLE, to chouſe, to cheat, or put a Trick upon.

An Exchange-Alley BUBBLE, a Scheme projected for the carrying on a Manufacture, Inſurance, or other pretended beneficial Project, never deſigned to be carried on, but only calculated to wipe the Eager and Unwary of their Money, by Stock-jobbing.

BU'BO [Βουβὼν, Gr.] the Groin, or Place from the Bending of the Hip, to the Privy-parts; alſo a Tumour in the Groin.

Peſtilential BU'BO, a Plague-ſore, or Botch, eſpecially in the Throat.

Venereal BUBO, a Swelling in the Groin, occaſioned by the *French* Pox.

BUBONOCE'LE [Βουβωνοκήλη, of Βουβὼν, a Bubo, and Κήλη, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Inteſtines fall into the Groin, or the uttermoſt Skin of the Cods; ſometimes it is taken for a Bubo, or Swelling.

BUCANIERS } Pirates in the *Weſt-*
BUCCANEE'RS } *Indies*; Free-booters, Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble in *Jamaica*.

BUCCELLA'TION, a dividing into little Gobbets. *C. T.*

BUCCINA'TOR [among *Anatomiſts*] the round Muſcle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*

To BUC'CINATE [*buccinare*, L.] to blow a Trumpet.

BUCENTAU'RUS } [Βουκένταυρος, of Βου,
BUCENTO'RO } a Particle argumentative, and *κένταυρος*, a Centaur, *Gr.*] a great Ship called the *Centaur*; a ſtately Galley, in which the Doge and Senate of *Venice* go annually in Triumph on *Aſcenſion-day*, to eſpouſe the Sea, by throwing a Ring into it. *Ital.*

BUCE'PHALUS [Βουκέφαλος, of Βοῦς, an Ox, and Κεφαλὴ, a Head, *Gr. i. e.* Ox-head] the Name of the famous Horſe of *Alexander the Great*.

BUCK [Becca, *Sax.*] a Male Deer, and ſignifies the Male of ſome other wild Beaſts, when prefixed to them; as a Buck-rabbit, a Buck-goat, *&c.*

BUCK, a Lye made of Aſhes, or Lather of Soap for waſhing of Linen.

BUCK, a Cuckold. *Cant.*

The BUCK, the Breaſt. *Suff.*

BUCK *of the firſt Head* [among *Hunters*] a Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.

A *Great* BUCK, one in the ſixth Year.

BUCK'INGHAM [of Bece Beech, and Ham, *Sax*. a Habitation, becauſe of the Abundance of Beech-trees growing there] the County-town of *Buckinghamſhire*.

BUCK-*Maſt* [Buch maſt, Teut.] the Maſt or Fruit of the Beech-tree.

BUCK-*Stall*, a Deer-hay, a Toil or large Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*

BUCK *Thorn*, a Shrub, the Juice of whoſe Berries are a ſtrong Purge; alſo a Whiting-fiſh dry'd in the Sun.

BUCK-*Weed*, an Herb.

BUCK-*Wheat* }
FRENCH-*Wheat* } [Buchweitzen, T.] a ſort of Grain much uſed in *Surry*.

BUCKS-*Horn*, an Herb, *Coronopus*, L.

BUCKET [from Buc, *Sax*. a Flaggon, or *Bacquet*, F.] a Pail made of Leather or Wood, *&c.* to draw Water in.

BUC'KLE, [*Boucle*, F. probably of Buȝan, *Sax*. to bend] a ſquare or round Hoop with a Tongue faſtened with Thongs; alſo a Curl of Hair.

To BUC'KLE [Buȝan, *Sax*. *boucler*, F.] to bow down, to condeſcend, or ſubmit; alſo to put into Buckle as Hair.

BUCK'LER [*un Bouclier*] a Piece of defenſive Armour; Defence, Protection.

BUCK'LER *of Beef*, a Piece cut off from the Sir-loin.

BUCK'RAM [*Bougran*, F. *Buckrame*, Ital.] a ſort of ſtrong, coarſe Linen Cloth ſtiffened.

BUCK'RAMS, the Name of an Herb.

BUCK'SOME. See *Buxom*.

BUCOL'ICKS [*Bucoliques*, F. *Bucolica*, L. of Βȣκόλικα, of Βȣκόλος a Cow-herd, *Gr*.] Paſtoral Songs or Poems, in which Country Swains are repreſented diſcourſing together.

To BUD [of *boutonner*, F. to put forth Buds, as Trees do.

A BUD [*Bouton*, F.] a Bloſſom or young Sprout; alſo a weaned Calf of the firſt Year, ſo called becauſe the Horns are then in the Bud. *Suſſex*.

To BUD'DLE [among *Miners*] to waſh and cleanſe *Lapis Calaminaris*.

BUDGE, *Adj*. briſk, jocund.

To BUDGE [*bouger*, F.] to move or ſtir.

A BUDGE, one that ſlips privately into a Houſe, *&c.* to ſteal. *Cant*.

BUDGE, the dreſs'd Skin or Fur of Lambs.

BUDGE-*Bachelors*, a Company of Men cloathed in long Gowns, lin'd with Lamb's Fur, who accompany the Lord-Mayor of *London*, during the Time and Solemnity of his Inauguration.

BUDGE *Barrel* [*Bouge*, F. a Bag, and *Barrel*] a Tin-barrel to hold Gun-powder, containing about 130*lb*. having a Purſe, or Caſe of Leather made faſt over the Head, to prevent the Powder from taking Fire; uſed on-board of Ships.

BUD'GET [*Pochette*, F.] a Bag or Pouch.

A BUER, a Gnat. *C.*

BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the Skin of an Ox, which the *French* call *Buffle*] a ſort of thick tanned Leather, much uſed by military Men. *In one's Buff*, naked.

BUFF,
BUF'FLE }
BUF'FALO } [Buffel, Teut.] a certain wild Beaſt like an Ox, common in *America*, or *Aſia*.

BUFF, a Blow. *Spenc.*

BUF'FET [*Buffe*, a Blow or Box on the Ear with the Firſt] a Slap on the Face.

BUF'FET-*Stool*, a little portable Seat, without Back or Arms. *Lincolnſhire*.

A BUF'FET [*Buffet*, F.] a Cupboard, or Stand for Plate, China-ware, *&c.*

A BUF'FLE-*Head* [Buffelſhaupt, Teut.] a dull Sot, an *Ignoramus*.

A BUFFOON' *Bouffon*, F. *Buffone*, Ital. or as *Salmaſius* will have it, from *Bufo*, L. a Toad, becauſe ſuch a Perſon ſwells like a Toad] a Jeſter, or one who lives by making others merry; a Droll, a Merry-Andrew.

BUFFOON'RY [*Buffonerie*, F.] ſaucy Jeſting or Scoffing, merry Tricks.

BUG, a noiſome domeſtic Inſect.

BUG, for big. *O.*

BUG }
BUG'BEAR } an imaginary Monſter to frighten Children with.

BUG'DEN [either of Boȝ and Den, *Sax*. a Dale. *q. d.* a watery, ſquaſhy Dale; or of Den and Boȝ, *Sax*. a Valley ſhaded with Boughs] a Town in *Huntingdonſhire*.

BUG'GERY [of *Bougrerie*, F. of *Bulgari*, a People infamous for unnatural Luſt, *Menagius*] a Sin againſt Nature, or Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with brute Beaſts.

BU'GLE [of *Bucula*, L. an Heifer] a ſort of wild Ox; alſo a kind of Glaſs-beads; alſo an Herb good for Wounds.

A BU'GLE-*Horn* [of *Bucula* and *Horn*] a ſort of Hunting-horn.

BU'GLOSS [*Bugloſſe*, F. *Bugloſſum*, L. of Βȣγλωσσον, of Βȣ̃ς, an Ox, and γλῶσσα, the Tongue, *Gr*.] an Herb, whoſe Flowers are very cordial and reſtorative.

To BUILD [Byʓlian, *Sax*.] to erect Houſes, *&c.*

BULB [*Bulbe*, F. *Bulbus*, L. of Βολβὸς, *Gr*.] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins and Coats, as Onions, Tulips, *&c.*

BUL'BOUS [*Bulbeux*, F. *Bulboſus*, L. full of *Bulbs*] as *Bulbous Plants*, i. e. ſuch as have Roots with a ſingle round Head, emitting at the Bottom many capillary Fibres.

BULBS [among *Botaniſts*] ſometimes the round ſpired Beards of Flowers.

BUL'CHIN, a Calf. *C.*

BUL'GA [*Old-Law*] a Budget, Mail, or Portmanteau.

BUL'GED [of a *Ship*] having ſtruck off ſome of her Timber on a Rock, and therefore leaky.

BULIM'IA
BU'LIMUS
BU'LIMY } [*Boulimie*, F. Βȣλιμία, of Βȣ̃ς an Ox, and λιμος, Hunger, *q.* hungry enough to eat an Ox, *Gr.*] an Ox-like Hunger, or inſatiable Appetite ; a Diſeaſe often accompanied with a Loſs of Spirits, which proceeds from a too ſharp Ferment or working in the Stomach. *L.*

BULK *and File*, is when one joſtles you while the other picks your Pocket. *Cant.*

BULK [Buce, *Sax.* ſeems to be derived from Balg, *Teut.* applicable to any thing of Bigneſs and Compaſs] Bigneſs, Size.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [*Sea Term*] the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold.

BULK-*Heads*, are Partitions made a-thwart a Ship with Boards, whereby one Part is divided from another.

BUL'KER [Bielcke, Dan.] a Beam or Rafter. *Lincolnſhire.*

BULK'ER, one that would lie down on a Bulk to any Body, a common Jilt, a Whore. *Canting Term.*

BULK'Y, big, groſs, maſſy.

BULL [Bul, Du.] a Beaſt well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety in Speech, or Blunder in Diſcourſe.

A **BULL** [*Bulla*, L.] properly ſignifies a golden Ornament for Children, hollow within, made like a Heart, which uſed to be hung about their Necks, much after which Manner the *Roman* Nobles wore their Seals ; and hence the Briefs, Mandates, or Licences of the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the Leaden and ſometimes Golden-ſeals affixed thereto ; or of Βȣλη, Gr. a Council, becauſe in former Ages they were compoſed by the mutual Conſent of a Council of State.

The Golden **BULL**, is an Ordinance made by *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*, *anno* 1536, concerning the Form of electing the Emperors.

BULL-*Feaſt*, a Feſtival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, in which Men on Horſeback, armed with Lances, *&c.* encounter wild Bulls.

BULL-*Finch* [Bogfinck, Dan. Blutfinck, *Teut.*] a Bird.

BULL-*Head*, or *Miller's-Thumb*, a River Fiſh ; alſo a little black Water-vermin.

BULL-*Weed*, a kind of Herb.

BUL'LACE
BUL'LIS } [perhaps from *Bowl*, or *Bullet*, becauſe of its Roundneſs : But Dr. *T. H.* rather thinks it ſo called, *quaſi* Bull-eyes, from the Similitude] a wild Plum.

BUL'LEN Hemp-ſtalks peeled. *C.*

BULD-*Beggar q.* bold Beggar] a Terrifier of Children.

BUL'LENCER, a ſmall Sea-veſſel or Boat. *O. S.*

BUL'LET [*Boulet*, perhaps from Βῶλος, Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball of Lead or Iron to be fired out of a Piſtol, Muſket, or Cannon, *&c.*

BUL'LIMONY
BUL'LIMONG } a Mixture of ſeveral Sorts of Grain together, as Peaſe, Oats, Vetches. *Eſſex.*

BUL'LINGBROOK [*q. d.* Bul's Brook] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, noted for the Birth of *Henry* VI.

BUL'LION [ſome will have it from Βῶλος, a Lump of Earth, *q. d.* Money having no Stamp upon it ; others from Βȣ́λα, a Signature, becauſe it is to receive the Prince's Effigies ; and *Minſevus*, of *Billon*, F. or *Span.* Copper to make Money of] uncoined Gold or Silver in the Maſs.

BUL'LION *of Copper*, Copper-plates, ſet on the Breaſt-leather and Bridles of Horſes, for Ornaments.

BULL'NESS [from Bwich, C. Br. a Separation, and Neɼe, *Sax.* a Promontory ; for *England* is there parted from *Scotland*] a Place in *Cumberland.*

BUL'LOCK [Bulluce, *Sax.*] a young Bull.

BUL'LY
BUL'LY *Rock* } [*q. d.* Burly or Bulky, or *q. d.* Bull-eyed] a hectoring, boiſterous Fellow.

BUL'RUSH *Bridge* [in *Fortification*] a Bridge made of Bundles of Bulruſhes, and covered with Planks, to ſecure a Paſſage over Bogs, Marſhes, and fenny Places.

BUL'TEL, the branny Part of Meal that has been dreſs'd.

BUL'WARK [Bollwerk, Teut. of Boll, round, and werck, Work, *q. d.* a ſpherical Fabrick] a Baſtion, Rampart, or Fort.

BUM [Bomme, L. S. a Cover for a Veſſel, or Bodem, Teut. the Bottom] the Fundament, the Breech.

BUMBAS'IN [*Bombaſin*, F.] Stuff made of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAS'T [of *Bombaſin*, F.] Linen doubled and interwoven with Flax ; hence metaphorically, *Bombaſt Words or Stile.*

BUMBITH, making a humming Noiſe.

BUM'BLEKITES, Bramble-berries. *Yorkſhire.*

BUM'MED, taſted, or deſired. *O.*

BUMP'KIN [Bomken, L. S. a little Tree, a Fool in *Latin* being called *Stipes*, i. e. Blockhead, *q. d.* one that has no more Senſe than a Tree ; but Dr. *T. H.* had rather deduce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompion*, *q. d.* one who lives upon Pompions, or other coarſe Fare, as the poorer Sort of Country-people do] a Country-clown.

BUNCH [*Bubo*, Ital. a Wen or Knot] a Bump or Knob.

A **BUNCH** [among *Surgeons*] is an outward disjointing of the *Vertebra's*, or turning Joints of the Back.

BUNCHE'D *Cods* [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe Cods of Flowers which ſtand out in Knots, and in which the Seed is lodged.

BUNCH'ED *Roots*, all round Roots, having Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCH'ES, Diſeaſes in Horſes.

BUN'DLE [Buntel, Teut.] a Parcel of Things or Commodities bound together, as a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, *&c.*

BUND'LES [in *Law*] Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls; as the Files of Bills and Anſwers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certiorari*, with their Certificates.

BUNG [Bunȝ, *Sax.* a Purſe, a Pocket, *&c.*] to knip a Bung, *i. e.* to pick a Pocket. *Cant.*

BUNG, the Mouth of a Barrel.

To BUNGLE [*bougonner*, F.] to do any thing aukwardly; to cobble, to botch.

A BUNG'LER Bungler, C. Br.] an aukward or paltry Workman.

BUN [from *Bunelo*, Span, a Cake; or of *Bon*, F. good, *q. d.* a well-reliſhed Cake] a ſort of Cake-bread.

BUNT *of a Sail* [*q. d.* the Bent of a Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is purpoſely formed into a kind of Bag or Cavity, that the Sail may receive the more Wind: It is moſtly uſed of Top-ſails.

BUNT-*Lines* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Ropes made faſt to the Bottom of the Sails, in the middle Part of the Bolt-rope, to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

BUN'TER, a Gatherer of Rags in the Streets for the making of Paper.

BUN'TING, a ſort of Lark, a Bird.

BUOY, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, ty'd to an Anchor when it is caſt into the Sea, ſo as to float it, and ſhew where the Anchor lies.

To BUOY *one up*, to ſupport, encourage, or uphold one.

To BUOY *up a Cable* [*Sea Term*] is to make a Piece of Wood faſt to it near to the Anchor, ſo that the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is ſuſpected to be foul or rocky.

To ſtream the BUOY [*Sea Term*] is to let fall the Anchor while the Ship has Way.

BUR'CHESTER [of Beꞃn, a Barn, and Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ,] a Town in *Oxfordſhire.*

BUR'DEN } [Byꞃðen, *Sax.* Burde,
BUR'THEN } Teut.] a Load or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man, Horſe, *&c.* can well carry.

BUR'DEN of [*Gad Steel*] about 180 *lb.*

BUR'FORD [Beoꞃꝼoꞃꝺ, *i. e.* Beerford] a Town in *Oxfordſhire.*

BURG, in *Weſtmoreland*, called *Stanmore* Burg, *q. d. Stone-moor* Town.

BUR'GAGE [*Law Term*] a Tenure proper to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold their Lands and Tenements for a certain yearly Rent.

BUR'GANET [*Burguinotte*, F.] a ſort of Net] a ſort of Helmet.

To BUR'GEIN } [*bourgeon*, F. a tender
To BUR'GEON } Sprig] to grow big about, or groſs; alſo to bud forth.

BUR'GESS [of Buꞃȝh, *Sax. Borgheſe*, It. or Burger, Teut.] an Inhabitant of a Burg or Borough; alſo one that ſerves for a Borough in Parliament, Teut.

BURGH [Buꞃȝ, *Sax. Bourg*, F.] a Borough, a large Village or Commonalty.

BURGH'BOTE } [Buꞃȝ and Boꞇe,
BURGH'BOOTE } *Sax.*] a Contribution towards repairing Caſtles; alſo an Exemption from it. *Teut.*

BURGH'BRECH [Buꞃȝbꞃyce, *Sax.*] a Fine impoſed on the Community of a Town, for Breach of the Peace, *&c.*

BURGH-*Caſtle* in *Suffolk*, called Cobbeꞃꞅbuꞃȝ, *Sax. i. e.* the Town of one *Cobber*, ſome petty King that built it.

BURGH'ER [Burger, Teut.] a Townſman, a Citizen.

BURGH'GRAVE } [Burggraſt, Teut]
BUR'GRAVE } a Court, or chief Governor of a City or Caſtle in *Germany.*

BURGH'MASTER } [Burgemeiſter,
BUR'GOMASTER } *q. d.* Burgermeiſter, Teut.] a chief Magiſtrate of the Towns in the Low-Countries, i. e. *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c.

BURGH'MOTE [Buꞃȝhemoꞇe, *Sax.*] a Court of a Borough or City.

BURGH'WARE, a Citizen or Burgeſs.

BURG'LAR [of Buꞃȝ, *Sax.* a Caſtle, *&c.* and *Larron*, F. of *Latro*, L. a Thief, *q. d.* a Thief in a Caſtle; for a Man's Houſe is his Caſtle] a Houſe-breaker.

BURG'LARY, a breaking into an Houſe in the Night-time, with an Intent to rob it, or to kill ſome Perſon, or to do ſome other felonious Act.

St. BU'RIENS [from *Burien*, an *Iriſh* Saint, to whom a Church was there conſecrated] a Town in *Cornwall.*

To BURL, to dreſs Cloths as Fullers do.

BUR'LED, armed. *O.*

BURLESK } [*Burleſco*, Ital, a comical,
BURLESQUE } merry way of Writing; Mock-poetry. *F.*

BUR'LEY [*q. d.* Boor-like] big, heavy, groſs.

BUR'LY-*Brand*, a huge Sword; alſo great Fury.

A BURN [among *Surgeons*] is an Impreſſion of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Bliſters, and ſometimes an Eſcar.

To BURN [Bæꞃnan, or Byꞃnan, *Sax.* Brennen, Teut.] to ſcorch with Heat, to conſume with Burning.

BURN *Beating*, a way of manuring Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, laying it in Heaps, and burning it into Aſhes.

BURNET [ſo called of Burn, which it is good againſt] the Herb Pimpernel.

BUR'NET, Woolen Stuff. *Chauc.*

A BURN'ING Bæꞃninȝ, *Sax.*] a ſcorching or conſuming with Heat.

BURN'ING *Well*, a certain Well near *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire*, into which, if a Candle be put, it will preſently take Fire and burn.

A burnt Child dreads the Fire.

This Proverb intimates, That it is natural for all living Creatures, whether rational or irrational, to conſult their own Security and Self-preſervation; and whether they act by Inſtinct or Reaſon, it ſtill tends to ſome Care of avoiding thoſe Things that have already done them an Injury; and there are a great many old Sayings in ſeveral Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The *Hebrews* ſay, מן דנכתיה חויא חבלא מדחיל ליה׃ The *Greeks*, Παθων δε τε νηπιος ἔγνω: The *Latins*, *Piſcator ictus ſapit*; and the *French*, *Chien eſchaudé craint l'eau froide*.

To BURN'ISH [*brunier*, F. and Span.] to poliſh, to make bright: It is alſo uſed of Harts ſpreading their Horns after they are fray'd, or new rubb'd.

BUR'NISHER [*Bruniſſeur*, F.] one that burniſhes or poliſhes.

BUR [*Burre*, F. a Lock of Wool] the round Knob or Horn on a Deer's Head.

BURR, or *Burdock*, an Herb. *Bardana*.

BURR *Pump* } [in a *Ship*] a ſort of Pump
BILDGE *Pump* } managed by a Staff ſeven or eight Feet long, with a Burr of Wood at the End.

BUR'RAS *Pipe* [a Corruption of *Borax*, which is what they uſe] an Inſtrument made uſe of by Goldſmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BUR'REL *Pear*, the *Red Butter Pear*.

BUR'REL *Fly*, an Inſect very troubleſome to working Cattle.

BUR'ROCK, a ſmall Wear or Dam, where Wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fiſh.

BUR'ROWS [of Bergen, Teut, to hide, or Buꞃe, *Sax*. a Parlour, *q. d.* a Receptacle for a Coney; or from Byꞃᵹena, *Sax*. a Sepulchre, becauſe of the Similitude to them] Holes in a Warren that ſerve as a Covert for Rabbits, Hares, *&c*.

BURSA'LIS [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Muſcle in the Inſide of the Thigh, ſo called from its Shape reſembling a Pouch.

BURSA'RIA, the Treaſury of a collegiat or conventual Church. *O. L.*

BURSA'RII, the Butlers of a College, or Monaſtery.

BURS'E [Boꞃᵹ, *Sax*. Borſe, L. S. *Bourſe*, F. of Burich, Teut.] an Exchange, a Place for the meeting of Merchants, and where Shops are kept.

BURS'ER [*Bourſier*, F.] the Treaſurer of a College or Monaſtery, one that takes care of all the College Accounts.

BUR'STED [i. e. *Burghſtead*, from *Borough* and Staꝺa] a Place in *Eſſex*.

BURST-*Wort*, a ſort of Herb. *Herniaria*.

BURST [of Buꞃꞅtan, *Sax*. Geborſten, of Berſten, Teut.] broken aſunder.

A BURR *Tree*, an Elder Tree. *C.*

BURT. See BRET.

A BURTLE, a Sweeting.

BUR'TON [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Tackle, conſiſting of two ſingle Pulleys, to hoiſt ſmall Things in and out.

BUR'TON *Lazers* [q. d. *Burton* of *Lazarus*, i. e. an Hoſpital of Lepers: *Burton*, from *Bur* and *Town*, from the Abundance of Burs growing thereabouts] a Town in *Leiceſterſhire*.

BU'RY } [Buꞃᵹ, *Sax*.] a Termination
BER'RY } added to Names of Towns, the ſame with Borough.

To BURY [Biꞃian, or Byꞃiᵹean, *Sax*.] to inter a Corpſe.

BUS'CA } Underwood, or Bruſh-wood.
BUS'CUS } *O. L.*

A BUSH [of Buſch, Teut. *Buiſſon*, F. *Boſco*, Ital. a Wood] a Hedge or Thicket of Shrubs, a Briar, or Thorn-buſh, *&c*.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Buſh.

This Proverb intimates, That Poſſeſſion is a mighty Matter, and precautions us not to run the Hazard of a *certain Loſs* for an *uncertain Gain*, and teaches us that FUTURITIES are liable to *Diſappointments*; no depending on *ſhall* or *will* HEREAFTER, and no commanding *Things out of our Hand*, five Tenſes *diſtant* from *Fruition*. It ſeems to have been borrowed either of the *Hebrews* who ſay, טבא עפורתא בפחא ממאה פורחים or *Greeks*, who ſay, Νήπιος ος τα ἑτοιμα λιπων τ᾽ αιτοιμα διώκει, *Heſiod*; and the *Romans* peremptorily ſay, *Spem pretio non emo*; and the *French*, *Mieux vaut un tenez, que deux vous l'aurez*.

BUSH [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Fox.

BUSH'EL [*Boiſſeau*, F.] a dry Meaſure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water-meaſure; in *Warwickſhire*, &c. 2 Buſhels *Wincheſter* Meaſure.

BUSH'ES *of a Cart-wheel*, are Irons within the Hole of the Nave, to keep it from wearing.

BUSH'ET, a little Buſh. *Spenc.*

BUSK, a Ruſh, a Buſh. *O.*

BUSK' [*Buſc*, F.] a Piece of Whalebone, Iron, *&c*. to keep down the Fore-part of Womens Stays or Stomachers.

To BUSK, to ſhut up. *O.*

BUSKID, adorned. *Chauc.*

BUS'KIN [*Bottine*, F.] a kind of Boot or Hoſe, worn by the ancient Tragedians.

BUS'KY, fat, ſwelled; alſo woody. *Shakeſp.*

To BUSS [boeſe, Belg. *baiſer*, F. of *baſiare*, L.] to kiſs.

A BUSS' [Boeſen, Belg.] a ſmall Sea-veſſel, uſed by the *Hollanders*, and now by the *Engliſh*, for the Herring-fiſhery, *&c.*

BUST' [of *Buſto*, Ital.] a Statue repreſenting only the Head, Breaſt, and Shoulders of a human Body.

BUST *Coat*, ſoft Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BUS'TARD, a wild Turkey.

To BUSTLE [of Bꞃuꞅꞇlian, *Sax.* to ruſtle as Armour] to hurry or make a great Stir.

To be BU'SY [Byꞅᵹian, *Sax.* perhaps of Bıꞅe, a Throng, *q. d.* a Throng of Buſineſs] to be fully employed.

BU'SY [Lebyꞅᵹod, *Lax.* Beſich, Belg.] employ'd, occupy'd in Buſineſs.

BUT' [Buꞇe, *Sax.* i. e. none beſides, except him] beſides, except.

BUT [*Bout*, F. End or extreme Part] as the But-end of a Muſket.

BUTCHERS-*Broom*, a Shrub. *Ruſcus*, L.

BUTCH'ER [*Boucher*, F.] one that kills or ſells Cattle.

BUT'CHERY [*Boucherie*, F.] a great Slaughter.

BUT'LER [*Bouteiller*, of *Bouteille*, F. a Bottle] an Officer in the Houſe of a Prince, Nobleman, *&c.* who keeps the Houſhold-ſtores, *&c.*

BUT'LERAGE, an Impoſition of Wine, which the King's Butler, by virtue of his Office, anciently might take of every Ship carrying forty Tun.

To BUTT [botten, Du. *Bouter*, F. *buttare*, Ital.] to run againſt, to puſh with the Horn.

A BUTT [Buꞇꞇe, *Sax.*] a large Veſſel for Liquids, one hundred and twenty Gallons of Wine.

A BUTT [*But*, F.] a Mark to ſhoot at; the End of any Plank which joins to one another, on the outſide of a Ship, under Water.

To *Spring a* BUTT [*Sea Term*] is when a Plank of a Ship is looſe at one End.

A BUT'TAL, a Bittern.

BUT'TENS } among *Hunters*] are the
BUT'TONS } Burrs or Knobs of a Deer's Head.

BUT'TER [Buꞇꞇeꞃe, *Sax.* Butter, T. *Butyrum*, L. Βέτυρον, Gr.] a Food made of churned Milk.

BUTTER-*Teeth*, great, broad Fore-teeth.

BUT'TER *of Antimony* [with *Chymiſts*] is a Mixture of the acid Spirit and ſublimate Corroſive with the Regulus of Antimony.

BUT'TER *of Tin* [among *Chymiſts*] is made of Tin reduced to Powder, and ſublimate Corroſive.

A BUT'TER *Bump*, the Bittern, a Bird.

BUT'TER-*Fly* [Buꞇꞇeꞃ-ꝼleᵹe, *Sax.* Butter ſlege, L. S.] an Inſect well known.

BUT'TER-*Wort*, an Herb. *Pinguicula.*

BUT'TERY, *q. d.* Butlery, a Place where Victuals is ſet up.

BUT'TES, the Ends of ploughed Lands, which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

BUT'TOCK [Bout, Du. the Bolt of the Bone. Dr. *T. H.* derives it from Bout, and Ƿoh, *Sax.* in *Engliſh* Hough] the Breech or Haunch.

The BUT'TOCK [of a *Ship*] is that Part which makes her Breadth right a-ſtern from the Tuck upwards.

BUT'TON [*Bouton*, F.] a Faſtening for Garments.

BUT'TRESS [of *aboutir*, F. to lie out] an Arch, Pillar, or Maſs of Stone to bear up a Wall, Building, *&c.*

BUT'TRESS } a Tool made uſe of by
BUT'TRICE } Farriers.

BUT'WINK, or }
BUT'WIN } a Bird.

BUTY'RUM *Saturni* [*i. e.* Butter of Lead] a chemical Preparation, called ſweet Liquor of Lead, *&c.*

BUXI'FEROUS [*Buxifer*, L.] Box-bearing.

To BUXIONEN, to bud. *Chauc.*

BUX'OM [Bocꞅom, *Sax.* from Buᵹen, to bend, Beugen, Teut. *q. d.* Beugſam,] flexible; alſo amorous, wanton; alſo merry, jolly.

BUX'OMNESS, Amorouſneſs, *&c.*

BUX'OMNESS, Lowlineſs, Submiſſion. *Chauc.*

BUX'TON [of Bocce, a Beech Tree, and Town, by reaſon of the Plenty of Beeches growing there, called in *Saxon* Baꝺꝺecan, *i. e.* hot Baths] a Town in *Derbyſhire.*

To BUY [Bycᵹean, *Sax.*] to purchaſe.

BU'ZO, the Shaft of an Arrow before it is feathered. *O. L.*

To BUZZ [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noiſe as Bees, *&c.* to whiſper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

BUZ'ZARD [*Buſard*, F. Butzart, Teut. a great ſluggiſh Fowl] a ſort of great Hawk or Kite; alſo a ſenſeleſs Fellow, an ignorant Fool.

BY [Bı, *Sax.*] beſide or nigh.

BY or *Bye* [Bye, of Bıan, *Sax.* to dwell, an Habitation or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as *Danby*, *Appleby*, &c.

BY-*Laws*, Laws made in Courts-Baron, or Courts-Leet; alſo Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYDING, abiding. *O.*

BYEN'TAL, the Yard or Privy-member of a Horſe.

BYFORNE, before. *Chauc.*

To BYHET'E, to promiſe. *Chauc.*

BY'KER, a Fray, or Scuffle. *O.*

BY'LANDER [of Bey, near, and Land, the Land, Teut.] a ſmall ſwift-ſailing Veſſel, ſo called from its Coaſting, as it were by Land.

To **BYLEVIN**, to tarry, to abide. *Chauc.*

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*

BYRA'FT, bereft. *O.*

BYRAM, a ſolemn Feſtival among the *Turks*, a ſort of Carnival with them.

BYRAM'LICK, a Preſent made at that Time, as our New-year's Gift.

BYR *Law* } Laws eſtabliſhed in *Scotland*,
BUR *Law* } with Conſent of Neighbours, choſen unanimouſly in the Courts called *Burlaw* Courts.

BYCHSHOPE [**Biſchoff**, Teut.] Biſhop. *Chauc.*

BYTRENT, catched up. *O.*

BYWOPEN, made ſenſeleſs. *O.*

BY-BY [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of the *Greek* βαυβᾶν, to ſleep] commonly ſung by Nurſes to cauſe their Nurſlings to fall aſleep.

BY-BLOW, a Baſtard Child.

BY-*Word* [By-ƿoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* **Bey-Wort**, Teut. *q. d.* a Saying always ready] a Proverb.

By *Ma*, *Fa*, by my Faith.

C A

C Is a Character for *Centum*, in *Latin* 100, and ſo it ſignifies in the Titles of Books, Inſcriptions, *&c.*

A. C. is an Abbreviation of *Anno Chriſti*, the Latin for the Year of *Chriſt*.

C. C. C. denotes one of *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Oxford*.

CAAS, Caſe, Fortune. *Chauc.*

CAB [קַב, *Heb.*] a *Jewiſh* Meaſure, containing 2 Prints and 5-6ths, and ſomething more, Corn-meaſure; and 3 Pints and 10 Inches Liquid-meaſure.

CABA'L } קַבָּלָה, *H. i. e.* a Doctrine
CABA'LA } received] a ſecret Science which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pretend to, by which they unfold all the Myſteries in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures; alſo a Juncto or private Council; a particular Party; a Set, or Gang.

To **CABA'L** [*cabaler*, F.] to plot together privately, to make Parties.

A **CAB'ALIST** [*Cabaliſte*, F. *Cabaliſta*, L.] a Perſon ſkilled in the *Jewiſh* Cabala.

CABALIST'ICAL } [*Cabaliſtique*, F.] be-
CABALIST'ICK } longing to the *Jewiſh* Cabala.

A **CABAL'LER** [*Cabaleur*, F.] a Party-Man.

CABALI'NE, a coarſer ſort of Aloes, uſed by Farriers to purge Horſes.

CA'BARICK, the Herb Harlewort.

CAB'BAGE [*Cabuccio*, Ital.] a Plant well known to Houſe-keepers; alſo a *Cant* Word for *private Theft*.

CAB'BAGE *of a Deer's Head*, the Burr which parts where the Horns take their riſe.

CAB'BAGE-*Worm*, a ſort of Inſect.

CABBIN [*Cabane*, F.] a Cottage or Hut; a little Lodging-room on Ship-board.

CAB'INET [*Cabinet*, F.] a Cloſet in a Palace, or Nobleman's Houſe; a Cheſt of Drawers or Caſket to put Things of Value in.

CABINET *Organ*, a ſmall portable Organ.

CA'BLE [**Cable**, Belg.] is a great Rope, which being faſtened to the Anchor, holds the Ship faſt when ſhe rides. *F.*

To *Bend the* **CABLE** [*Sea Term*] is to make it faſt to the Ring of the Anchor.

To *Unbend the* **CABLE**, is to take it away.

To *Keckel the* **CABLE** } is to bind it a-
To *Serve the* **CABLE** } bout with Ropes or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the Hawſe.

To *Quoil the* **CABLE**, is to roll it up round in the Ring.

To *Splice the* **CABLE**, is to join two Pieces together.

To *Pay cheap the* **CABLE**, is to put it out a-pace.

CABLE-*Tire*, is the ſeveral Rolls of a Cable that are laid one upon another.

CAB'LISH, Bruſh-wood. *O. L.*

CABOS'ED } [of *Caberça*, Span. of *Ca-*
CABOSH'ED } *boche*, F. from *Caput*, L.] is when the Beaſt's Head is cut off cloſe juſt behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular downright Section. *Heraldry.*

CA'BURNS [*Sea Term*] are ſmall Lines of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of a Ship, *&c.*

CACAFUE'GO [*i. e.* a Shite-fire, *Span.*] a certain *Spaniſh* Fly that darts Fire from its Tail in a dark Night; proverbially a bragging or vapouring Fellow.

CACA'O, an *Indian* Tree, like to an Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Chocolate is made.

CACATO'RIA *Febris*, a Name given by *Sylvius* to an intermitting Fever, a Diarrhœa. *L.*

CACEM'PHATON } [Κακέμφατον, of
CACE'PHATON } κάκῶς, evilly, and φημὶ to ſay, *Gr.*] an harſh Sound of Words, as when κ follows a Word ending in *in*, &c.

CACHEC'TUS } [Κάχεκτος, Gr.] one
CACHEC'TICUS } that has an ill Habit of Body.

CACHEX'Y [*Cachexia*, L. Καχεξία, of κακός, bad, and ἕξις, Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Habit of Body, proceeding from a bad Diſpoſition of the Fluids and Humours.

CACK'EREL, a ſort of Fiſh.

To **CACK'LE** [**Kackelen**, L. L.] to cry out as a Hen does when ſhe has laid.

CACOCHY'LIA [of κακὸς, bad, and χυλὸς, Chyle, *Gr.*] a bad Digeſtion in the Stomach.

CACOCHYM'Y [*Cacochymia* L. of Κακοχυμια, of κακὸς, bad, and χυμὸς, Humour, *Gr.*] the abounding of ill Humours in the Blood.

CACODÆ'MON [Κακοδαίμον, of κακὸς, evil, and δαίμων, a Spirit, *Gr.*] an evil Spirit, a Devil. *L.*

CACODÆ'MON [in *Aſtrology*] the twelfth Houſe of a Figure of the Heavens, ſo called becauſe of its dreadful Signification.

CACOE'THES [κακοηθὴς, of κακὸς, bad, and ἦθη Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Cuſtom or Habit; alſo a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. *L.*

CACOPA'THY [κακοπαθεία, of κακὸς, bad, and πάθος, Paſſion, *Gr.*] a ſuffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Diſeaſe.

CACOPHO'NY [*Cacophonia*, L. of κακοφωνία, of κακὸς, bad, and φωνὴ, Voice, *Gr.*] a bad Tone of Voice, proceeding from an ill Conſtitution of its Organs.

CACOSYN'THETON [κακασυνθεσια, of κακὸς, and σύνθεσις, Gr.] an ill Compoſition or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTRO'PHY [*Cacotrophia*, L. of κακοτροφία, of κακὸς and τροφὴ, Nouriſhment, *Gr.*] an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACOZELI'A [*cacozele*, F. of κακοζηλία, of κακὸς and ζῆλος, Zeal, *Gr.*] perverſe Imitation, Affectedneſs. *L.*

CADA'VEROUS [*cadaveroſus*, L.] belonging to a dead Corps or Carcaſe.

CADBATE *Fly* } an Inſect that is a good
CAD *Worm* } Bait for Trout, &c.

CAD'DOW, a Jackdaw, or Chough. *Norf.*

CADE [*Cadus*, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Caſk.

CADE, a Veſſel containing five hundred Red-herrings, one thouſand Sprats, &c.

CADE *Lamb*, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up in a Houſe.

CADEE' } a ſort of Juſtice of Peace among
CADE } the *Turks*, and other eaſtern Nations.

CADELE'SHER } a chief Magiſtrate in
CADILE'SHER } *Turkey*, of which there are but two.

CA'DENCE [of *Cadence*, L.] is a juſt Fall of the Tone of Voice in a Sentence. *F.*

CA'DENCE [in *Muſick*] a kind of Concluſion of Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CA'DENT [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet is ſaid *to be cadent*, when it is in a Sign oppoſite to that of its Exaltation.

CADET' } [*Cadet*, F. a younger Brother]
CADEE' } one that ſerves as a Volunteer in the Wars, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Straw-worm; alſo an *Iriſh* Mantle.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood, on which Hawks are carried to be ſold.

To CADGE, to carry, *F.*

A CADG'ER, a Carrier. *C.*

A CAD'MA, the leaſt of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Fare. *C.*

CADMA [Καδμία, Gr.] a Stone, out of which Braſs is tried; Braſs Ore; alſo a ſort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaris.*

CADU'CA *Bona*, Eſcheats, Goods forfeited to the Treaſury of the Prince. *L. T.*

CADU'CE [*Caduceus*, L.] *Mercury*'s ſnaky Staff; the *Roman* Herald's Staff.

CADUCE'AN [*Caducearius*, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of *Mercury.*

CADUCIF'EROUS [*Caducifer*, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADU'CUS *Morbus*, the Falling-ſickneſs; a Diſeaſe ſo called, becauſe Perſons that are troubled with it fall down ſuddenly on the Ground. *L.*

CADWAL'LADER [of **Cad**, a Battle, and **Gwalader**, C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the *Britons.*

CÆ'CITY [*Cæcitas*, L.] Blindneſs.

CÆ'CUM *Inteſtinum* [among *Anatomiſts*] the blind Gut, ſo called becauſe one End of it is ſhut up.

CÆL'ING Cælinȝ, *Sax.* Cooling] a River in *Cornwal.*

To CÆMEN'T [among the *Paracelſians*] to calcine after a particular Manner with corroſive Liquors; but more properly uſed by *Helmont*, and ſome others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER-*Cuſtenith*, i. e. the City of *Conſtantia* in *Caernarvonſhire*. C. Br.

CAERDIFF' [**Caerdid**, C. Br. perhaps *q. d.* the City of *Didius*] in *Glamorganſhire.*

CAER *Guby* [q. d. *Kibiopolis* or the Temple of *St. Kibius*, a Scholar of *St. Hilary*, a Biſhop of the *Picts*, that there lived a Monk's Life] in the Iſle of *Angleſey.*

CAER *Leon upon Uſk*, ſo called becauſe *Antonius Iſca* and *Cæſar*'s ſecond Legion, otherwiſe called the *Welſh* ſecond Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbiſhop's See, but now a poor Village in *Monmouthſhire.*

CAERMAR'DEN, called by the *Romans* *Maridunum*, becauſe it was the Town of *Marius.*

CAERNAR'VON [of **Caer**, a Town, **ar**, at, and **Von** or **Mon**, *the Iſle of Man*, becauſe it is over-againſt the Iſle of Man] a Town famous for the Birth of King *Edward* III. of *England.*

CÆ'SAR, a Name common to the eleven Emperors of *Rome*, who ſucceeded *Julius Cæſar*; and now to the Heir-apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSA'RIAN *Operation* [among *Surgeons*] the cutting a Child out of the Womb, by opening the Belly of the Mother; hence *Julius*, the firſt *Roman* Monarch, was called *Cæſar*, becauſe he was thus brought into the World, i. e. *cæſo matris ventre*, and the Operation has been called *Cæſarian* after him.

CÆSU'RA, a Cut, Gaſh, Notch; alſo a Figure in Poetry. *L.*

CAG or Keg [of *Sturgeon*] a Veſſel containing four or five Gallons.

CAGE *Work*, the uppermoſt carved Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [*Cage*, F. of *Cavea*, L.] an Incloſure for Birds.

CA'GIA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. *O. L.*

CAI'APHAS [קיאפ, *H.* i. e. an Encompaſſer] a High-prieſt among the *Jews*.

To CAJO'LE [*Cajoler*, F.] to coax, flatter, ſoothe up; alſo to beguile.

CAJO'LERY [*Cajolerie*, F.] a Fawning upon, Flattery, vain Praiſe.

CAI'MACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*.

CAIN'ITES, Chriſtian Hereticks, ſo called becauſe they taught that *Cain* was formed by a celeſtial and mighty Power, and *Abel* by a weak One, *&c.*

CAIS'HOW [in *Buckinghamſhire*] a certain Tract of Land, ſo called from the *Caſſii*, an antient *Britiſh* People, who formerly inhabited it.

CAIS'SON [in *Fortification*] a Cheſt of Wood holding four or ſix Bombs, or ſometims only filled with Powder, and buried under Ground by the Beſieged, to blow up a Work the Beſiegers are like to be the Maſters of.

CAI'TIF [*Chetif*, F. *Cattivo*, Ital.] a miſerable Wretch, a ſorry Fellow.

CAITISNED, chained, or bound with Chains. *Chauc.*

CAKE [𝔎𝔞𝔤, Dan. 𝔎𝔬𝔬𝔨𝔢𝔫, L. S. ℭ𝔞𝔠𝔱𝔢𝔫, C. Br.] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice, Fruit, *&c.*

CAL'ABER, the Fur of a little Creature in *Germany* of the ſame Name.

CALA'EN, a Mineral found lately in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

CALAMINA'RIS *Lapis*, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Braſs. *L.*

CAL'AMINE, a Foſſile uſed as a great Drier, an Abſorbent in outward Applications, as *Cerates* and *Plaſters*.

CAL'AMINT [Καλαμίνθη, Gr.] or Mountain-mint, an Herb.

CALAMI'TUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs, to hinder them from Barking. *O. L.*

CALAMI'TOUS [*Calamiteux*, F. of *Calamitoſus*, L.] Miſerable, Wretched.

CALAM'ITY [*Calamité*, F. of *Calamitas*, Miſery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CAL'AMUS *Scriptorius*, a writing Pen. *L.*

CAL'AMUS *Scriptorius* [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus called from its Reſemblance of a Pen. *L.*

CALAN'GIA, a Challenge, Claim, or Diſpute. *O. L.*

A CALASH'
A CALOCH } an open travelling Chariot.

CALA'GIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

CALCA'NEUS, or
Os CALCIS } [in *Anatomy*] the Heel-bone, or Bone of the *Tarſus*, lying under the *Aſtragali*, and is united to them by the Jointing called *Ginglymus*. L.

CAL'CAR, a calcining Furnace uſed by Chymiſts.

CALCA'TION, a treading or ſtamping on. *L.*

CALCE'A, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbiſh. *O. L.*

CALCEA'TA
CALCE'TUM } a Cauſey, or Cauſeway. *O. L.*

CALCHOI'DES [among *Anatomiſts*] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which ſucceeds the Ancle.

CALCI'FRAGUS [of *Calx*, Chalk, or the Stone, and *frango*, to break] a Medicament that breaks the Stone in the Bladder, is ſo called.

CALCINA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing of Metals, or a mixed Body, into Powder, by means of Fire.

CALCINA'TION [*Philoſophical* or *Spagyrical*] is when Bones, Horns, Hoofs, *&c.* having hung over boiling Water, *&c.* till they have loſt all their Mucilage, may be eaſily reduced to Powder.

To CALCI'NE [*calcincr*, F. of *Calx*, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCI'NED, reduced to Powder by Fire and Corroſives.

CALCO'GRAPHY [Καλκογραφία, of καλκὸς, Braſs, and γραφὴ, Writing *Gr.*] the writing or engraving on Braſs.

To CAL'CULATE [*calculer*, F. *calculare*, L.] to caſt Accounts, to reckon.

CALCULA'TION, is caſting of Accounts, Reckoning, and is either Algebraic or Numerical. *L.*

CALCULID, calculated. *Chauc.*

CALCULOS'ITY, Fulneſs of Stones. *L.*

CAL'CULUS, a little Pebble, or Gravelſtone; the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder; a Counter to caſt Accounts with; alſo a Cheſsman or Table man. *L.*

CAL'CULUS *Differentialis* [among *Mathematicians*] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely ſmall Differences between variable Quantities, which is otherwiſe called the Arithmetick of Fluxions. *L.*

CAL'CULUS *Integralis* [with *Mathematicians*] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion. *L.*

CALDA'RIA, a Cauldron or Copper. *O. L.*

CA'LEB [כלב, *H.* i. e. a Dog] one of *Joſhua*'s Companions in diſcovering the Land of *Canaan*.

CALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. *L.*

CALEFAC'TION [among *Philoſophers*] the producing or ſtirring up a Heat in a mix'd Body.

CALEFAC'TIVE, cauſing Warmth. *L.*

CALEFAC'TORY, ſerving to make warm.

CAL'ENDAR, [*Calendarium*, of *Calendæ*, L.] a political Diſtribution of Time, accommodated to Uſe, and taken from the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CAL'ENDER [*Calendrier*, F. to ſmooth Cloth] a Perſon whoſe Trade is to preſs, ſmooth, trim, or ſet a Gloſs upon Linen, Stuff, *&c.* alſo the Engine which is uſed for that Purpoſe.

CA'LENDS [*Calendes*, F. of *Calendæ*, L.] the firſt Days of every Month.

CALENTUR'E [*Calentura*, Span.] a burning Fever, a Diſtemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green Fields, and will throw themſelves into it, if not reſtrained.

CALE'SH } [*Caleche*, F.] a ſmall open
CALA'SH } Chariot.

CALEVILLE, a ſort of ſweet red Apple.

CALEWISE, warmly. *O.*

CALF [Calꝼ, *Sax.* Kalb, *Teut,*] the young Offspring of a Cow; alſo, among Hunters, a Male Hart or Hind of the firſt Year.

Sea-CALF, a large Sea-fiſh with a velvety, black, ſpotted Skin.

CAL'ICOE, a ſort of Cloth made of Cotton brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies.*

CAL'ID [of *calidus*, L.] hot.

CALIDUM *innatum* [according to the *New Philoſophy*] the innate Heat, is the Attrition of the Parts of Blood, which is occaſioned by its circular Motion, eſpecially in the Arteries. *L.*

CALIFAC'TORY, a Room in a Monaſtery, where the religious Perſons warm themſelves.

CALIGA'TION, Dimneſs of Sight, Blindneſs. *L.*

CALI'GINOUS [*Caliginoſus*, L.] dim, full of Obſcurity.

CA'LIPER } [*Caliber*, F.] the Diameter
CA'LIVER } or Bigneſs of a Piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-Arms, at the Bore.

CAL'IPERS, an Inſtrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace two Heads of any Caſk, to find the Length.

CALIPER *Compaſſes* [among *Gunners*] an Inſtrument for finding the Diameter of the Ball and Bore of a Gun, *&c.*

CA'LIPH } a King or Emperor. *Per-*
CA'LIFF } *ſian.*

CALI'VER, a ſort of ſmall Sea-Gun.

To CALK *a Ship* } [*Calfater*, of *Calage*, F.
To CAUK } Tow, or Cæl, *Sax.* a Keel] is to drive Oakham, or ſpun Yarn, Rends, and wooden Pins, into all the Seams, to keep out the Water.

CALK'ED, caſt up, or out. *O.*

To CALL [of kalder, *Dan.* Kalle, *Belg.* of καλέω, Gr.] to call, to name.

A CALL [among *Hunters*] a Leſſon blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, *&c.* by imitating their Notes.

CALL, Bravery. *O.*

CALLE, a Cloak. *C.*

A CAL'LET, a Whore. *Shakeſp.*

To CAL'LET, to cample or ſcold. *L.*

CALLID [of *callidus*, L.] crafty, cunning.

CALLID'ITY, Cunningneſs, Craftineſs.

CAL'LIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia* L. of Καλλιγραφία of κάλλος Beauty, and γράφη Writing, *Gr.*] fair or handſome Writing.

CALLIMAN'CO, a ſtrong Woollen Stuff.

CALLI'OPE [of Κάλλος Beauty, and ὤψ Countenance, *Gr.*] one of the nine Muſes, which is ſaid to preſide over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CALLIP'TICK *Period*, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Aſtronomer invented to improve that of *Meton.*

CALLOS'ITY [*Calloſité*, F. *Calloſitas*, L.] Hardneſs or Thickneſs of the Skin, properly that occaſioned by much Labour.

CAL'LOUS [*calloſus*, L. hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CAL'LOW, unfledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CAL'LUS [*Calus*, F. of *Callus*, L.] an hard horney Subſtance, a hardned Skin, of Hands and Feet of ſuch as work hard and go barefoot.

CAL'LUS [with *Surgeons*] an hard Subſtance which grows on the Inſide of Ulcers, which renders them fiſtulous and hinders Conſolidation; a kind of Swelling without Pain; alſo a glutinous Subſtance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, ſerving to ſolder them.

CALM [*Calme*, F.] quiet, ſtill.

A CALM } [at *Sea*] when there is
Stark CALM } not a Breath of Wind ſtirring.

To CALM [*calmer*, F.] to appeaſe, quiet, pacify, to ſtill.

CA'LOMEL [*Calomelanus*, L. of καλος fair, and μέλας black, *Gr.*] *Mercurius Dulcis*, or prepar'd Quickſilver.

CALORIFICK [*calorificus*, L.] heating, making hot.

CALOT [not improbably of *Calotte*, F. a Cap, *q. d.* one who ſerves for a Cap to all Heads] a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOY'ERS, *Grecian* Monks of the Order of St. *Baſil.*

CAL'TROPS [Colꞇꞃæppe, *Sax.* *Chauſſe trappes*, of *Cheval attrape*, F.] Irons with four Spikes, ſo made that which way ſoever they fall, one Point ſtill lies upwards, generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemy's Horſe; alſo an Inſtrument with three Iron Spikes uſed in hunting the Wolf.

CAL'TROPS, an Herb. *Caltha paluſtris*, L.

CAL'VA }
CALVA'RIA } [with *Anatomiſts*] it ſignifies the whole hairy Scalp, it is alſo taken for the Skull: The upper Part of the Head, which grows bald firſt. *L.*

CAL'VARY [of *Calvaria*, L. the Skull] a Mountain without the City of *Jeruſalem*, where Chriſt our Saviour was crucified, ſo called from the Skulls of dead Men found there.

Croſs-CALVARY [in *Heraldry*] is a Croſs raiſed on Steps.

CALVIL'LE, a ſweet red Apple.

CAL'VINISM, the Doctrines and Principles of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of the Church of *Geneva*.

CAL'VINISTS, the Followers of *Calvin* in his Principles.

CALVINIS'TICAL, like or according to the Opinions of the *Calviniſts*.

To CALUM'NIATE [*calomnier*, F. *calumniare*, L.] to reproach, ſlander, detract; to accuſe or charge falſly.

CALUMNIA'TOR [*Calomniateur*, F.] a Slanderer, or falſe Accuſer. *L.*

CALUM'NIOUS, full of Cavil, &c.

CAL'UMNY [*Calomnie*, F. of *Calumnia*, L.] falſe Imputation, Aſperſion, Slander.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement, *L.*

CALX [amongſt *Chymiſts*] is that Powder which any Body is reduced to by Calcination, or burning it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or the ſecond Bone in that Part of the Foot which ſucceeds the Ancle.

CA'LYX [Κάλυξ, Gr.] the Cup of the Flower of any Plant, or the ſmall green Leaves on the Top of the Stalk in Herbs, with which, firſt the Bloſſom, and afterwards the Seed is covered and incloſed. *L.*

CAMA'ROSIS [in *Architecture*] a Raiſing with an Arch or Vault.

CAMA'ROSIS [with *Surgeons*] a Blow upon the Skull, whereby ſome part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

CAM'BER-*Beam* [*Architecture*] a Beam cut hollow or arching in the Middle.

CAM'BERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's Deck is ſaid *to lie Cambering*, when it does not lie even, but higher in the Middle than at the Ends.

CAM'BIUM, the exchanging or bartering of Commodities; alſo an Exchange or Place where Merchants meet. *L.*

CAM'BIUM [in *Phyſick*] a ſecondary Humour, whoſe Uſe was ſaid to be to nouriſh the Parts of the Body, the other two being called *Ros* and *Gluten*.

CAM'BREN }
CAM'BREL } a crooked Stick with Notches on it, on which Butchers hang their Meat. *Brit.*

CAM'BRIA, *Wales*, ſo called from *Camber* the Son of *Brutus*. L.

CAM'BRICK, a ſort of fine Linen Cloth brought from *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

CAM'BRIDGE [perhaps from the *C. Br.* Camm, full of Windings, and *Bridge*] a Town and famous Univerſity in *England*, called by the *Saxons* Ᵹꞃanꞇ-bꞃyᵹce, *i. e.* Grant-Bridge, of Ᵹꞃon, *S.* a Fen.

CAM'EL [*Camelus*, L. Κάμηλος, Gr.] a Beaſt of Burden, common in the Eaſtern Countries.

CAME'LEON [*Chamæleon*, L. of χαμαιλέων, Gr.] a Creature like a Lizard, frequenting the Rocks, living on the Air or Flies, which, as is ſaid, can turn himſelf into all Colours but Red and White. *F.*

CAMELI'NE, Camlet. *Chauc.*

CAM'ERA [in *Old Records*] any winding or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Muſick Books*] denotes ſuch Muſick as is deſigned for Chambers and private Concerts, in diſtinction to ſuch as is deſigned for Chapels and great Concerns.

CAM'ERADE }
COM'RADE } [*Camerade*, F. of *Camera*, L. a Chamber] a Chamber-Fellow; an intimate Friend, a Fellow-Soldier.

CAMERA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when by a Blow on the Skull, ſome part of the Bone is ſuſpended like an Arch.

CAMERA'TION, a Vaulting or Arching. *L.*

CAM'ERY, a Diſeaſe in Horſes; the Frounce.

CA'MICA, Camlet, or fine Stuff, made of Camels Hair. *O. L.*

CAMISAD'E [*Camiſade* F. *Camiſciata*, Ital.] a ſetting upon, or ſurprizing an Enemy by Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers with their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-noſed. *Chauc.*

CAM'OCK [Cammoc, *S.*] the Herb Reſtharrow. *Anonis.*

CAM'OMILE [*Camomile*, F. *Camomila*, L. of χαμαίμηλον, Gr.] an Herb.

CA'MOYS [*Camu*, F.] bent, or crooked upwards. *O.*

CAMP [Campe, S. *Campus*, L. a Field] the Place where any Army lodges in Tents or Huts.

CAMP *Volant*, a Flying Camp, a Body of Horſe and Foot always in Motion, commanded commonly by a Lieutenant-General.

CAMPAIGN' }
CAMPAIN' } [*Campagne*, F.] a Plain, a Champion or Open Country.

CAMPAIGN [in *Military Affairs*] the Space of Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field, during a War.

CAMPAN'ULATE *Flower* [among *Herbaliſts*] any Flower that is ſhaped like a Bell.

CAMPAN'IFORMIS }
CAMPAN'ULOUS } of *Campana*, L. a Bell] the ſame as *Campanulate*.

CAMPAR'TUM, any Part or Portion of a large Field or Ground. *O. L.*

CAMP'DEN }
CAM'DEN } [of Camp a Fight, and Den, *S.*] a Town in

Glouceſterſhire, whence the illuſtrious Antiquary *Camden* had his Name.

CAMPE'CHIO, a ſort of *Indian* Wood, the ſame with Log-wood.

CAMPES'TRA [*Campeſtris*, L.] belonging to the Champion or Plain Field.

CAM'PHIRE [*Camphre*, F. of *Camphora*, L.] the Gum of an *Eaſt-India* Tree.

CANUS, a thin Gown. *Spenc.*

CANA'AN [בנען *H. i. e.* a Merchant] the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

CANACIN, the Plague. *L.*

CANAL, [*Canalis*, L.] an artificial River, or long Pond, in a Park or Garden. *F.*

CANALIS [in *Anatomy*] Paſſages by which the Juices of the Blood flow. *L.*

CANIC'ULUS *Arterioſus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Veſſel betwixt the Arterious Veins of the Lungs and the great Artery in *Fœtus's*.

The CANA'RIES, Iſlands anciently called the *Fortunate Iſlands*, lying near the Coaſts of *Barbary*, from whence *Canary* Wines are brought.

CANARY'D *to it*, danc'd to it, or was joyful at it. *Shakeſp.*

To CAN'CEL [*canceller*, F. of *cancellare*, L.] to raſe or blot out, to make void.

CANCELI'ER [in *Falconry*] is when a light-flown Hawk, in her ſtooping, turns two or three times upon the Wind, to recover herſelf before ſhe ſeizes her Prey.

CAN'CER, a Crab-fiſh; alſo a Conſtellation, one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*. L.

CAN'CER, a dangerous Sore or Ulcer, as in a Woman's Breaſt, *&c.* a round, livid, and blackiſh Tumour, circumſcribed with turgid Veins, reſembling the Feet of a Crab, from whence it takes its Name.

Degenerate CAN'CER, one which ſucceeds an obſtinate or ill-dreſs'd Impoſthume.

Primitive CAN'CER [among *Surgeons*] is one which comes of itſelf.

CANCRI'NI *Verſus*, *Latin* Verſes, which are the ſame read either forwards or backwards, as *Roma tibi ſubitò motibus ibit amor.*

CAN'DID [*candidé*, F. of *candidus*, L.] white, innocent, ſincere, upright; kind, courteous.

CAN'DIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they who ſtand for any Place or Preferment: They were ſo called by the *Romans*, from the white Garments they were obliged to wear during the two Years of their ſolliciting for the Place.

To CAN'DIFY, to whiten, to make white.

CANDISA'TION the Candying and Cryſtallizing of Sugar, after it had been diſſolved in Water, and purified.

CANDITE'ERS [in *Fortification*] are Frames to lay Faggots and Bruſhwood on to cover the Workmen.

CAN'DLEMASS-*Day* [Canꝺlemæꞅꞅe, S. of *Candela*, L. a Candle, and *Maſs* the Feſtival of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary*, *February* the ſecond, ſo called from the Conſecrating Candles that Day, which were ſet apart for ſacred Uſe all that Year.

CAN'DOUR [*Candeur*, F. of *Candor*, L. Whiteneſs] Innocency, Sincerity, Plain-dealing, Uprightneſs; alſo Courteſy.

To CAN'DY [*candir*,] F. to make ſome ſorts of Confectionary Wares; alſo to grow mouldy, as ſtale Sweet-meats do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an *Indian* Reed.

CANE, a Meaſure in *Spain*, in Length one Yard quarter and half; but at *Marſeilles*, two Yards and half-quarter *Engliſh*.

The CAN'EL-*Bone* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Neck or Throat-bone, ſo named becauſe of its reſembling a Canal.

CANE'LL, Cinnamon. *Chauc. Spenc.*

CAN'IBALS, Men-eaters, a People in the *Weſt-Indies*, who feed on human Fleſh.

CANICI'DIUM, the Diſſection of Dogs.

CANIC'ULAR [*caniculaire*, F. *canicularis*, L.] belonging to the Dog-ſtar.

CANINA *Fames*, a Dog's Appetite, a Diſeaſe; an inordinate Hunger, attended with a Looſeneſs and Vomiting. *L.*

CANINE [*caninus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Dog. *F.*

CANI'NI *Dentes* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each ſide of the *Inciſivi*. *L.*

CANI'NUS [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Lip, ſerving to draw it upwards. *L.*

CANIS *Major* [with *Aſtronomers*] the greater Dog, is a Conſtellation drawn on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CANIS *Minor*, the leſſer Dog, a Conſtellation on the Globe in that Form. *L.*

CAN'ISTER *of Tea* [*Caniſtrum*, L.] a Quantity from 75 to 100*lb.*

Tea CANISTER, a Veſſel of Silver, Tin, *&c.* to hold Tea.

CA'NITUDE, Hoarineſs. *L.*

CANK, dumb. *C.*

CANKEDORE, a woful Caſe.

CAN'KER [*Cancer*, L.] an eating ſpreading Sore; alſo the Ruſt of Iron, Braſs, *&c.* alſo a Diſeaſe in Trees.

CANKER-*Worm*, an Inſect which deſtroys Corn and Herbs.

CANK'ERED, eaten with Ruſt, or the Canker.

A CANK'ERED *Fellow*, a croſs, ill-conditioned Fellow. *C.*

CANN [Canne, *S.* 𝔎𝔞𝔫𝔫𝔢, *Teut.* *Cantharus*, L.] a wooden Pot to drink out of.

CANN-*Buoy* [*Sea Term*] a large Buoy or Barrel thrown on the Shoals for a Sea-Mark.

CANN-*Hook*, an Iron Hook made faſt to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things are taken in and out of a Ship.

CAN'NA *Major* [in *Anatomy*] the great Bone of the Leg, called alſo *Focile Majus*, and *Tibia*.

CAN'NA *Minor*, the leſſer Bone of the Leg, the ſame with *Focile Minus* and *Fibula*.

CAN'IBALITY, like, or after the manner of Canibals. *Shakeſp.*

CAN'NINGTON, in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo called from the *Cangi*, a People of the *Belgick Britons*, that came and dwelt there.

CAN'NIONS [of *Canon*, F.] Boot-hoſe; an old faſhioned Garment for the Legs.

CAN'NISTER, an Inſtrument uſed by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CAN'NON [*Canon*, F.] a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun, of which there are different Sizes; as Demi-Cannon, *&c.*

CAN'NON *Royal* } a Great Gun 12
CAN'NON *of Eight* } Foot long, of 8000 Pound Weight.

To CANNONA'DE [*cannoner*, F.] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONA'DE, Cannot-ſhot. *F.*

A CANNONE'ER [*Cannonier*, F.] a Gunner who diſchargeth the Cannon.

CA'NON [Κανών, Gr.] a Rule, eſpecially Church-Law, or Decree; alſo a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church or Cathedral. *F.* and *L.*

CAN'ON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of reſolving all Queſtions of the ſame Nature.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large Sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Muſick*] is a ſhort Compoſition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horſemen*] is that Part of the Horſe-bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Inſtrument uſed in ſewing up Wounds.

CANON Rule, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CA'NON [of the *Scriptures*] is that Body of Books of the Holy Scripture, which ſerves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON *Law*, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, *&c.*

CANON'ICAL [*Canonique*, F. *Canonicus*, L. of Κανονικὸς, Gr.] according to Rule or Order; authentick.

CANONICAL *Hours*, Times appointed for Divine Service by the Church Canons.

CANON'ICALNESS, Agreeableneſs, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CAN'ONIST [*Canoniſte*, F. *Canonicus*, L.] a Profeſſor or Doctor of the Canon-Law.

CANONIZA'TION, the Act of Canonizing or Sainting. *F.*

To CAN'ONIZE [*canoniſer*, F. of *canonizare*, L.] to examine by Rule; alſo to declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

CAN'ONSHIP [*Canonicatus*, L.] is the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

CANOO' } [𝔎𝔞𝔥𝔫, *Teut.*] an *Indian*
CANOW' } Boat made of the Trunk of a Tree.

CAN'OPY [*Canopie*, F. of Κωνωπεῖον, from Κώνωψ, Gr.] a Gnat or Fly, *q. d.* a Net ſpread over the Face to keep off Gnats and Flies] a Cloth of State, ſet or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes; alſo a Teſter and Curtains for a Bed.

CANO'ROUS [*canorus*, L.] ſhrill, loud ſinging, high ſounding.

CAN'OTWOOD } [perhaps, *q. d.* the
CANK'WOOD } Wood of King *Canute*] a Wood in *Staffordſhire*.

CANT, Gibberiſh, Pedlar's *French*.

CANT, ſtrong, luſty. *Cheſh.*

To CANT, talk obſcurely, after the manner of Gipſies, Rogues, *&c.* to uſe an affected Manner of Speech.

To CANT, to recover, or mend. *Yorkſhire.*

CANTA'BLE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play in a kind of Chanting or Singing Manner. *Ital.*

CANTA'O [of *Wine*] at *Alicant*, *&c.* three Gallons *Engliſh* Wine-Meaſure.

CANTALI'VERS [in *Architecture*] a kind of Modilions, which are carved.

CAN'TAR, at *Tunis* and *Tripoli* about 114 *lb.* at *Acra* in *Turkey* 603 *lb.* at *Aleppo* 100 *lb.*

CANTA'TA [in *Muſick*] is a Piece of Vocal Muſick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and ſometimes with one or more Muſical Inſtruments, of any ſort or kind; compoſed after the manner of Operas, conſiſting of grave Parts and Airs, intermixed one with another. *Ital.*

CANTA'TION, a Singing. *L.*

CAN'TEL, a Lump or Heap. *L. T.*

CAN'TERBURY [Cantƿaꞃa Bıꞃıᵹ *Sax.*] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; now an Archbiſhop's See.

CAN'TERBURY *Bells*, a Flower Plant. *Trachelium.* *L.*

CANTHA'RIDES [Κανθαρίδες, Gr.] *Spaniſh* Flies, green Flies, uſed to raiſe Bliſters.

CAN'THUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Leſſer or External.

CAN'TICLES [*i. e.* Spiritual Songs] the Book of *Solomon*'s Songs. *L.*

CANT'ING *Coins* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Pieces of Wood with a ſharp Ridge, ſet between Caſks to prevent their rolling.

CAN'TLE [of *Canton*, F.] a Piece of any thing, as a Cantle of Bread, Cheeſe, *&c.* alſo an Heap.

To CAN'TLE *out*, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

CAN'TO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof. *Ital.* Alſo a Diviſion in an Heroick Poem, as a Chapter and Section in Proſe.

CAN'TO *Concertante* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or that Part that ſings throughout.

CAN'TO *Ripienno* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which ſings only now and then in ſome particular Places. *Ital.*

CAN'TON [*Canton* F.] a Diviſion or Part of a Country in Form of a Province.

CAN'TON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary conſiſting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other ſo from the Side of the Eſcutcheon, and is always leſs than the Quarter of the Field.

To CAN'TON [*Se cantoner*, F.] is to retire or diſpoſe into Quarters, to fortify one's ſelf in a Place.

CANTO'NE [in the *Molucca* Iſlands] a Meaſure above five half Pints *Engliſh* Meaſure, Eight hundred and nine of which make a *Quoin* of Rice.

To CANTONI'ZE, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CANT'RED } [of Cant an Hundred, and
CANT'REF } Tref a Town, *Brit,*] is in *Wales* what we in *England* call an *Hundred*, an Hundred Villages.

CAN'TUS, a Singing, a Song. *L.*

CANTUS [in *Muſick*] the Mean or Counter Tenor.

CAN'VASS [of *Cannabis*,] L.] a ſort of coarſe Linen Cloth.

CANVASS *Bags* [in *Fortification*] Bags filled with Earth, uſed to raiſe a Parapet in haſte, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To CAN'VASS [*cannabaſſer*, F. by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more laborious] to ſift, examine, or ſearch diligently into a Buſineſs.

CAN'ULA [with *Surgeons*] a ſmall Tube or Pipe left in Wounds or Ulcers, which they chooſe not to heal up. *L.*

CAN'ZONE [in *Muſick Books*] in general ſignifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CANZO'NE, fixed to a Piece of Vocal Muſick, ſignifies much the ſame as *Cantata*; which ſee.

CAN'ZONE, fixed to a Piece of Inſtrumental Muſick, ſignifies much the ſame as *Sonata* or *Scionata*.

CANZONE, fixed to any Part of a *Sonata*, ſignifies much the ſame as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fixed, ought to be after a gay, briſk, lively Manner.

CANZONET' [*Canzonetta*, Ital.] a little Song or Tune, *Cantata* or *Sonata*; one of the Diviſions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every ſeveral Stanza anſwers both as to the Number and Meaſure of their Verſes, though every *Canzonet* varies in both.

CAP [Cæppe, S. Kappe, *Teut.* from *Caput*, L.] a ſort of Covering for the Head.

CAP [in a *Ship*] is a ſquare Piece of Timber over the Head of the Maſt, having a Hole to receive the Maſt or Flag-ſtaff.

CAP [of a *Gun*] a Piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being waſted.

CAP [of *Maintenance*] one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the Kings, &c. of *Great-Britain*, which is borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities, and before ſome inferior Magiſtrates.

CAP-*Merchant*, a Purſer of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP-*Paper*, a ſort of ſtrong brown Paper.

CAP-*Squares* [among *Gunners*] Pieces of Iron on each Side the Carriage of a Great Gun, which covers the Trunnions: Theſe are made faſt by a Pin with a Forelock; the Uſe of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is ſhot off, with its Mouth lying very low, or, as it is uſually termed, Under-Metal.

CA'PABLE [*capable*, F. *capax*, L.] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a Thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPA'CIOUS [of *capax*, L.] capable to receive; ſpacious, vaſt.

To CAPA'CITATE, to make capable, or fit to do any thing. *L.*

CAPA'CITY [*Capacité*, F. *Capacitas*, L.] Ability, Capableneſs, Skill, Aptneſs to receive or contain; alſo Reach of Wit.

CAPA'CITY [in *Geometry*] is the ſolid Content of any Body; alſo our hollow Meaſures are called Meaſures of Capacity, *viz.* of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPABI'LITY } [in *Law*] is when a
CAPA'CITY } Man, or Body Politick, is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands, &c. or to ſue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot, *q. d. a capite ad pedem.* *L.*

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, about Three Pence *Sterling*.

CAPAR'ISON [*Caparaſſon*, F.] a kind of Trappings or Furniture.

To CAPAR'ISON [*Caparaſſoner*, F.] to dreſs with Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap*, F.] is a Mountain or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea farther than the reſt of the Continent.

CAPE [Cæpe, *Sax.* a Cloak] the Neckpiece of a Cloak. *F.*

CA'PE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CA'PE *Parvum*, a Writ lying for the King, when the Tenant ſummoned in Plea of Land comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him. *L.*

CA'PE *ad valentiam*, a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Voucher does not come at the Day given; in ſuch Caſe the Demandant recovers againſt the Tenant, he may have this Writ againſt the Vouchee, and ſhall recover ſo much in Value of the Vouchee's Lands, *&c.* *L.*

CAPECK', *Muſcovy* Money, in Value one Fifth of a Penny *Sterling*, or one Tenth of a *Greven*.

CAPELE' [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more ſwelled than ordinary.

CAPELLI'NE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage uſed in the cutting off the Leg, or any convex Part of the Body, as the Head, a Stump of an Arm, *&c.*

CAPE'LL, a Horſe. *Chauc.*

CAPEL'LA, a Chapel or Church. *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPEL'LA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Muſick, or Muſician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maeſtro di Capella* in Letter M.

CAPEL'LA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga*.

CAPEL'LA *de Floribus* [*Old Law*] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *L.*

CA'PERS [*Capparis*, L. of Κάππαρις, Gr.] the Flower-buds, of a prickly Shrub growing in *Italy*, *&c.* pickled; alſo a ſort of Privateer, or Pirate Ship.

CAPH [כפ, *H.*] a *Jewiſh* Meaſure for liquid Things, containing five Eighths of a Pint, and fifteen decimal Parts of a ſolid Inch *Engliſh* Wine Meaſure.

CA'PHAR, a Toll or Duty impoſed by the *Turks* on *Chriſtians* who ſend Merchandizes from *Aleppo* to *Jeruſalem*.

CAPI *Aga*, the principal Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the *Grand Signior*, and Introducer of private Addreſſes to him.

CA'PIAS, a Writ which is two-fold, viz. before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Reſpondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a Perſonal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS *Conductus ad Proficiſcendum*, a Writ which lies for the taking ſuch who having received Preſt-Money to ſerve the King, ſlink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CA'PIAS *pro Fine*, is where a Perſon being by Judgment fined to the King, upon an Offence committed againſt a Statute, does not diſcharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CA'PIAS *ad Satisfaciendum*, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in Action Perſonal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinue, *&c.*

CA'PIAS *Utlegatum*, is a Writ which lies againſt him who is out-lawed upon any Action Perſonal or Criminal.

CA'PIAS *Utlegatum & inquiras de Bonis & Chatillis*, a Writ, the ſame with the former, but giving a farther Power to the Sheriff, beſides the Apprehenſion of the Body of the Offender, to enquire alſo of his Goods and Chattles. *L.*

CA'PIAS *Withernamium de Homine*, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Withernam*. L.

CAPILLA'CIOUS. See *Capillary*.

CAPIL'LAMENTS [*Capillamenta*, L.] Strings or Threads about the Roots of Herbs; or thoſe ſmall Threads or Hairs which grow up in the Middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the Top.

CAPIL'LARIES. See *Capillary Plants*.

CAPIL'LARY [*Capillaire*, F. *Capillaris*, L.] belonging to, or like Hair.

CAPIL'LARY *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have no main Stalk or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Seeds in little Tufts and Protuberances on the Backſide of their Leaves.

CAPIL'LARY *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] are ſmall Arteries and Veins like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Skull, ſo ſmall that it can ſcarce be found, but often occaſions Death.

CAPIL'LATURE [*Capillatura*, L.] a Buſh of Hair, a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTA'DE, minced Meat.

To CAPIS'TRATE, to muzzle. *L.*

CAPIS'TRUM [among *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the Head. *L.*

CAP'ITAL [*Capitalis*, *L.*] chief, great, principal; alſo hainous, worthy Death.

CAP'ITAL *Lees*, are the ſtrong Lees made by Soap-boilers from Pot-aſhes; which are uſed in Surgery as a Cauſtick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.

CAP'ITAL *Medicines* [among *Phyſicians*] *Venice* Treacle, Mithridate, *&c.*

A CAP'ITAL [*Capitello*, Ital.] See *Infra*.

CAP'ITAL [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament at the Top of a Column; the ſame with a *Chapiter*.

A CAP'ITAL *of a Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Baſtion, or from the Point of the Baſtion to the Middle of the Gorge.

CAPITA'TION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax. *F.* of *L.*

CAP'ITE [of *Caput*, *L.* the Head] as a Tenure *in Capite*, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Soccage.

CAP'ITOL [*Capitolium*, *L.*] an ancient Citadel of *Rome*.

CAPITOLA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Fowls, *&c.*

CAPIT'ULA *Agri*, the Head Lands, ſuch as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*

CAPIT'ULA *Ruralia*, Aſſemblies or Chapters held by the Rural Dean and Pariſh

Clergy within the Bounds of every reſpective Deanry.

CAPIT'ULARS, Ordinaries or Injunctions of Kings or Biſhops, about Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

To **CAPIT'ULATE** [*capituler*, F. *capitulare L.*] to treat upon Terms, or to make Articles of Agreement; to treat or parley with a Beſieger about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, the Act of Capitulating F. of L.

CAPIT'ULUM, an Aſſembly of the Dean and Prebends belonging to a Cathedral Church.

CAPIT'ULUM [among *Botaniſts*] is the Head or flowering Top of any Plant. L.

CAPIT'ZI **CAPI'GI** } Officers among the *Turks* which guard the Gate of the Grand Signior's Palace.

A **CAPLE**, a Horſe. O.

CAP'NOMANCY [of καπνὸς Smoak, and μαντεία Divination, *Gr.*] Divination or Soothſaying by Smoak, ariſing from an Altar where Incenſe and Poppey-ſeed are burnt.

CA'PO, a working Horſe. O.

CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is ſubject. They are called *Capi de quaranta criminali*; three of which enter into the full College of twenty five, by whom Buſineſs is forwarded to other Magiſtrates.

CAPO, the Head, &c. *Ital.* See *Da Capo*, in *D*.

CA'PON [*Capo, L.*] a Cock cut to brood, or cover and lead Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or elſe to be fatted for the Spit.

CAPON *Faſhion* [in *Archery*] the ſame as *Bob-tail*.

CAPONIE'RE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little Parapet about two Feet high, to ſupport Planks laden with Earth. F.

To **CA'PONIZE**, to make a Capon of, to eunuchate, to geld.

CAPO'T, a Term at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

CAPOU'CH, a Friar's Hood.

CAPPADI'NE, a ſort of Silk with which the Shag of ſome Rugs are made.

CAPREOLA'RIA *Vaſa* [in *Anatomy*] are the Veſſels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood-Veſſels in the Teſticles.

CAPRE'OLATE *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch Plants which turn, wind, and cling along the Surface of the Ground by means of Tendrils.

CAPRI'CHIO **CAPRICE** } [*Caprice*, F.] a fooliſh Fancy, a fantaſtical Humour; a Whimſey, Freak, or Maggot, *Ital.* alſo a peculiar Piece of Muſick; alſo of Painting; alſo in Poetry.

CAPRICI'OUS [*capricieux*, F.] Humourſome, Fantaſtical, full of Whimſeys, Freakiſh.

CA'PRICORN [*i. e.* Horned Goat, *L.*] one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midſt of Winter.

CAPRIO'LE [in *Horſemanſhip*] the Goat-Leap, is when a Horſe at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or ſtrikes out his hind Legs as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can ſtretch them.

CA'PRIZANS [by the *Galeniſts*] is uſed to expreſs an Inequality in the Pulſe when it leaps, and as it were dances in uncertain Strokes and Periods. L.

CA'PSTAN **CA'PSTAND** **CA'PSTERN** } [*Cabeſton*, F. or of Cop a Heap, and Stænᵹ, a Bar, *Sax.*] is a great Piece of Timber placed behind the Windlas; its Uſe is to weigh the Anchors, to hoiſt up or ſtrike down Top-maſts, to heave any weighty Thing, or to ſtrain any Rope that requireth a mighty Force.

CAP'STAN *Bars*, the Bars or Pieces of Wood put in the Capſtan-Holes to heave by.

CAP'STAN *Barrel*, is the main Poſt to it.

CAP'SULA *Communis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrance proceeding from the *Peritonæum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliarius* and *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. L.

CAP'SULA *Seminalis* [among *Botaniſts*] is the Caſe or Huſk that holds the Seed of any Plant. L.

CAP'SULÆ *Atrabiliariæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood, in its Return from the Reins, being too thick, and deſtitute of *Serum*, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. L.

CAP'SULÆ *Seminales* [among *Anatomiſts*] the extreme Cavities of the Veſſels which convey the *Semen* in human Bodies. L.

CAP'SULATE *Pods* [among *Botaniſts*] little ſhort Seed-Veſſels of Plants.

CAP'SULATED [*capſulatus*, L.] incloſed in any thing, as a Walnut in its green Huſk.

CAP'TAIN [*Capitaine*, F. of *Caput*, *L.*] a Head Officer of a Troop of Horſe or a Company of Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN *Reformed*, one who, upon reducing of Forces, loſes his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as a ſecond to another, or without Poſt.

CAPTAIN-*Lieutenant*, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company in every Regiment, who commands as youngeſt Captain.

CAP'TAIN [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of

Humour, or peeviſh at the Loſs of his Money.

CAP'TION [a taking, *L.*] it is, in *Law*, a Certificate, when a Commiſſion is executed, and the Commiſſioners Names ſubſcribed and returned.

CAP'TIOUS [*Captieux*, F. of *Captioſus*, *L.*] apt to take Exception, quarrelſome, full of Craft, cunning.

To CAP'TIVATE [*captiver*, F.] to take captive, to enſlave; a word wholly applied to the Affections of the Mind.

A CAP'TIVE, one taken Priſoner by an Enemy.

CAPTIVI'TY [*Captivité*, F. of *Captivitas*, L.] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAP'TURE [*Captura*, *L.*] a Prize, Booty, *&c.* F.

CAP'TURE [in *Law*] a Taking, an Arreſt, or Seizure.

CAPUCH'E [*Capuce*, F.] a Friar's Cowl or Hood.

CAPUCH'ED, hooded.

CAPUCH'INS [*Capucins*, F.] Begging Friars of the Order of St. *Francis*, having their Name from the Cowl they wear.

CAPUCH'IN *Capers*, a Plant called Naſturces.

CA'PUT, the Head; a principal Point of a Diſcourſe; an Article or Clauſe.

CAPUT *Anni* [the Head of the Year] New-year's-day. *O. L.*

CAPUT *Argol* [among *Aſtrologers*] a malignant Planet of Fortune. *L.*

CAPUT *Baroniæ*, the chief Manſion houſe of a Nobleman.

CAPUT *Gallinaginis* [among *Surgeons*] a Carbuncle or fiery Swelling in the urinary Paſſages, ſo called from the Reſemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. *L.*

CAPUT *Mort*
CAPUT *Mortuum* } [among *Chymiſts*] *i. e.* Dead-head, the thick dry Matter which remains after Diſtillation of any thing, but eſpecially of Metals. *L.*

CAPUTPUR'GIA [in *Phyſick*] Cleanſers of the Head. *Lat. Barb.*

CAR, a ſort of Cart.

CAR, a Pool. *O.*

CAR
CHAR } [**Caer**, a City, *C. Br.*] the Names of Places beginning with them, ſignifying a City; as *Carliſle*, *&c.*

CARABI'NE
CARB'INE } [*Carabine*, F.] a ſort of ſhort Gun, between a Muſket and a Piſtol, uſed by Horſemen.

CARABINEE'RS, Horſemen who carry Carabines, choice Regiments of Horſe in *France*, taken out of other Regiments.

CAR'ACK, a large *Portugueſe* Ship.

CAR'ACOL [*Caracol*, F.] the Half Turn which a Horſeman makes either to the Right or Left; alſo a winding Stair-caſe.

To CAR'ACOL [*Military Term*] to wheel about, to caſt into a Ring.

CAR'AGE *of Lime*, 64 Buſhels.

A CARAMOU'SEL, a great Ship of Burden.

CAR'AT *of Gold* [*Carat*, F.] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT of *Pearls*, *Diamonds*, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVA'N [*Caravane*, F. of *Kervan*, Turk.] properly ſignifies a Body of Travellers or Merchants, who unite together in order to travel with greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in *Turkey* with a Guard of *Janizaries*; but this Name is chiefly given to the *Mahometan* Pilgrims of *Mecca*; alſo a Sea Expedition made by the new Knights of *Malta*.

CARAVAN'SERA, or *Caravans-Raw*, an Inn, an Houſe of Entertainment among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

CARAVE'L
CARVE'L } [*Caravella*, Ital.] a light round Ship with a ſquare Poop, rigg'd like a Galley, that ſails well, of about 120 Tons Burden.

CAR'AWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBERRY, a Gooſberry. *C.*

CARBONA'DO [*Carbonade*, F.] a Stake broiled on the Coals.

CAR'BUNCLE [*Carbunculus*, L. of *Carbo*, *L.* a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning Coal, a great Ruby: alſo a Plague-Sore.

CARBUNCULA'TION [with *Gardeners*] the Blaſting of new-ſprouted Buds of Plants and Trees, either by exceſſive Heat or exceſſive Cold. L.

CARCANE'T [of *Carcan*, F.] a Chain for the Neck.

CAR'CASE, or
CARCASS } [*Carcaſe*, F. q. *Caro caſſa vita*, i. e. Fleſh without Life] a dead Body.

CARCASE [in *Architecture*] the Shell of a Building, containing the Partitions, Floor, Rafters, *&c.*

CAR'CASSES [in *Gunnery*] Iron-Caſes, *&c.* about the Bigneſs of Bombs, filled with Granadoes, charged with Barrels of Piſtolets wrapt in Tow dipp'd in Oil, and the other Materials for firing Houſes, are ſhot out of Mortar-pieces into beſieged Places.

CAR'CELLAGE [of *Carcer* L.] Priſon-Fees.

CARCHE'DONY [*Carchedonius*, *L.* of καρκηδόνιος, Gr.] a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

CARCINO'DES [of καρκινώδης of καρκίνος, a Crab-fiſh, *Gr.*] a Tumour like a Cancer. *L.*

CARCINO'MA [Καρκίνωμα, Gr.] the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer, a Diſeaſe in the horny Coat of the Eye. *L.*

CARD [*Charta*, *L.*] a Sea-Chart.

CARDS [*Cardes*] Inſtruments made of Steel-wire to card Wool.

To **CARD** *Wool* [*carder*, F.] to work Wool with Cards.

CARDAMI'NE, a kind of Water-creſſes called Lady's Smock. *L.*

CARDAMO'MUM [Καρδάμωμον, of καρα δαμᾶ, taming the Head, *Gr.*] Cardamum, a ſpicey Seed brought from the *Eaſt-Indies.* L.

CARDI'A [Καρδία, *Gr.*] the Heart, one of the principal Parts of the Animal Body, appointed for the circulating of the Blood; it was alſo anciently taken for the Mouth, or Pit of the Stomach. *L.*

CARDI'ACA [with *Phyſicians*] a Suffocation or Stifling of the Heart by a *Polypus* or clotted Blood.

CARDI'ACA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Median or Liver Vein.

CARDI'ACA [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Mother-wort.

CARDI'ACAL } [*Cardiaque*, F. *cardia-*
CARDI'ACK } *cus*, L. of καρδιακὸς, *Gr.*] good for, or belonging to the Heart; Cordial.

CARDI'ACK *Line* [in *Chiromancy*] the Line of the Heart, which encircles the Mount of the Thumb; called alſo the Line of Life.

CARDI'ACLE [of Καρδιαλγία, of καρδια the Heart, and ἄλγος Pain, *Gr.*] a Heart-aching. *Chauc.*

CARDI'ACUS *Dolor*, a Pain at the Mouth of the Stomach; the Heart-burn. *L.*

CARDI'ACUS *Plexus* [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch of the eighth Pair of the Nerves of the *Par Vagum*, which is beſtowed upon the Heart. *L.*

CARDIAL'GIA [Καρδιαλγία, Gr.] a Pain at the Heart or Stomach, the Heart-burn, Heart-ſickneſs.

CAR'DIGAN [of **Caer** and **Decan**, C. Br. *q. d.* Dean's Town] the County Town of *Cardiganſhire.*

CAR'DINAL, Adj. *Cardinalis* [of *Cardo*, *L.* a Hinge] Chief or Principal. *F.*

CAR'DINAL, Subſt. a high Dignity in the Church of *Rome*, whereof there are 72 in Number. *F.* of *L.*

CAR'DINAL *Numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the Number of Things, as *One*, *Two*, *Three*, &c.

CAR'DINAL *Points* [of the *Compaſs*] are the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*; alſo the Equinoctial and Solſtitial Points of the *Ecliptick* are called the four *Cardinal Points.*

CAR'DINAL *Points* [in *Aſtrology*] are the firſt, fourth, ſeventh, and tenth Houſes in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CAR'DINAL *Points* [of the *Zodiac*] are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer*, and *Capricorn*.

CAR'DINAL *Virtues* [in *Divinity*] are Prudence, Temperance, Juſtice, and Fortitude.

CARDIOGNOS'TICK [Καρδιογνοστικὸς, of καρδια the Heart, and γινώσκω, to know, *Gr.*] knowing the Heart.

CARDOO'N, a *Spaniſh* Plant, ſomething like an Artichoke.

CARDOO'N *Thiſtle* [*Cardon*, F.] an Herb or Sallad Plant.

CARDS [*Cartes*, F. of *Chartæ*, L.] thin Paſteboards with Prints on them, to play with.

CAR'DUUS *Benedictus* [*i. e.* bleſſed Thiſtle] a Plant bearing ſmall yellow Flowers, ſurrounded with red Prickles. *L.*

CAR'E [**Caꞃe**, *Sax.* of *Cura*, L.] Heed, Cautiouſneſs.

CARE *Cloth*, a fine Linen-Cloth, formerly laid over the new married Couple kneeling, till Maſs ended.

CAREC'TA } a Cart, or Cart-load.
CARECTA'TA } *O. L.*

CARECTA'TA *Plumbi*, a Pig of Lead weighing two thouſand one hundred Pounds.

CARE'KES, Characters. *O.*

To **CAREE'N** [*carener*, F.] to refit, trim, or mend a Ship upon the Water, which is done by bringing her down on one Side, and ſupporting her, while ſhe is caulked or mended on the other.

CAREEN'ING, trimming of the Ship (under Water).

CAREE'R [*Carriere*, F.] a Courſe, a Race, a running full Speed.

CARES'BROOK [or *Whitgar's Burgh*, becauſe built by one *Whitgar*, a *Saxon*] a Caſtle in the Iſle of *Wight*, famous for the Captivity of King *Charles* I.

To **CARES'S** [*careſſer*, F. of *carus*, L. dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARES'SES [*Careſſes*, F.] Cheriſhings, great Expreſſions of Endearment, &c.

CA'RET [*i. e.* it is wanting, *L.*] this Mark [^] at the Place in any Writing, denoting where a Word or Sentence, left out, is to be inſerted.

CAR'FAX [*Carrefour*, F.] the Market-place in *Oxford*; alſo any Place where four ſeveral Streets or Ways meet together; as the upper End of *Cornhill*, *London*.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or untilled. *F.*

CARGAISO'N, a Cargo. *F.*

CAR'GO, the Freight or whole Lading of a Ship; alſo a Bill of Lading, or Liſt of Goods of a Ship.

CARIA'GE [*Carriage*, F.] Burdens, or the Hire for carrying. See *Carriage*.

CARIB'BEE *Iſlands*, Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, called alſo *Canibal Iſlands*, from the People feeding on human Fleſh.

CAR'ICK [*Caraque*, F.] a Sea-Veſſel or Ship.

CA'RICOUS *Tumour* [of *Carica*, a Fig, of *Caria*, a Country whence brought] a Swelling reſembling the Shape of a Fig.

CA'RIES [among *Surgeons*] a Corruption, or Rottenneſs of Bones. *L.*

CARI'NA [among *Anatomiſts*] the firſt

Rudiments of the entire *Vertebræ*, as they appear in the Chicken's Embryo, while it is in the Shell.

CA'RIOUS [of *carioſus*, L.] foul or inclining to Rottenneſs.

CARK, Care. *Spenc.*

CARK, a Quantity of Wool, thirty whereof make a *Sarplar.*

To CARK [of Carcan, *Sax.*] to be anxiouſly careful.

A CARK'ANET } a Bracelet or Necklace.
A CARK'NET }

CARK'ING, diſtracting, perplexing.

CARL [Cerl, C. Br. Ceorl, *Sax.* **Kerl**, *Teut.*] a Clown, or Churl. *O.*

CARL-*Cat*, a Boar Cat. *North-Country.*

CARLI'SLE [of **Caer**, a Town, *C. Br.* and Luell; or as others, **Car Lualid**, of C. Br. **Lugh**, a Tower, and **Gwall**, a Trench, *q. d.* a Fort nigh a Trench; for there is a *Roman* Trench to be ſeen juſt by the City to this Day] a Biſhop's See in the County of *Cumberland.*

CARLI'NE *Thiſtle*, a Plant ſo named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whoſe Army was preſerved from the Plague by the Uſe of the Root of it.

CAR'LINGS [in a *Ship*] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Decks are faſtened.

CAR'LING *Knees*, are thoſe Timbers which go a thwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CARL'TON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, *viz.* That they ſhould preſent 1000 Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King, in what Part of *England* ſoever he ſhould be, when they firſt came in Seaſon.

CAR'MEL, a Military Order of Knighthood, inſtituted by the Emperor *Henry* IV. under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel.*

CAR'MELITE, a large flat Pear.

CAR'MELITES, an Order of Friars, founded by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, *A. D.* 1122, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria.*

To CAR'MINATE [*carminare*, L.] to card Wool.

CARMIN'ATIVES [*Carminativa*, of *Carmen*, L. a Verſe; the ſudden Effect which this kind of Medicines frequently have in aſſwaging Pain by expelling Wind, that it ſeems almoſt done by Inchantment, has procured them this Name] Medicines which diſperſe Wind; as Anniſeeds, *&c.* F.

CARMOU'SAL, a *Turkiſh* Merchant-Ship.

CARN'AGE [of *Caro*, L.] a Maſſacre, or great Slaughter; alſo Fleſh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

CAR'NAL [*Charnel*, F. of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Fleſh, fleſhly, ſenſual.

CAR'NALIST, one given to Fleſhlineſs.

CARNAL'ITY [*Carnalitas*, L.] Fleſhlineſs, a being given to fleſhly Luſts.

CARNA'RIUM, a Carnel-Houſe, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. *L. O. R.*

CARNA'TION [of *Caro*, L. Fleſh] a Fleſh-colour; alſo a Flower of that Colour.

CARNA'TION [among *Painters*] are the Parts of a human Body which are drawn naked without Drapery.

CAR'NAVAL } [*q. Carnis intervallum*, L.] Shrove-tide, a Time of Mirth and Feaſting among Papiſts, from *Twelfth-Day* till *Lent.* F.
CAR'NIVAL }

CARNE'L, a little *Spaniſh* Ship, which goes with Miſſen inſtead of Main-Sails.

CAR'NEL-*Work*, the building of Ships firſt with their Timber and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks.

CARNES, Stones. *O.*

CAR'NEY, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, by which their Mouths become ſo furred and clammy, that they cannot feed.

CARNIVO'ROUS [*Carnivorus*, L.] Fleſh-devouring, or feeding upon Fleſh.

CAR'ROGAN, a ſort of wooden Diſh or Piggin. *Brit.*

CARNOS'E [*carnoſus*, L.] full of Fleſh, fleſhy.

CARNOS'ITY [*Carnoſité*, F. of *Carnoſitas*, L. Fleſhineſs;] alſo a Piece of Fleſh growing in and obſtructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOUS'E, the Baſe-Ring about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO, the Fleſh of living Creatures. *L.*

CARO [among *Botaniſts*] the ſoft Subſtance we call *Pulp.*

CA'ROB, a ſmall Weight, being the 24th Part of a Grain.

CA'ROB } a Fruit whoſe Taſte is ſomewhat like Cheſnuts.
CA'ROB *Bean* }

CAR'OL [*Carolle*, F. Carl or Ceorl, *Sax.* Ruſtick, *q. d.* a rural Song; or of Καρὰ, *Gr.* Joy] a Song uſually ſung on one's Birth-day; alſo a Hymn ſung at *Chriſtmas*, in Honour of the Birth of our bleſſed Saviour.

To CA'ROL, to ſing Songs of Joy. *Spenc.*

CAROLA, a little Pew or Cloſet. *O. R.*

CAR'OLI [among *Surgeons*] Venereal Excreſcences in the privy Parts.

CAROLI'NA *Hat*, a ſort of Felt or Cloth Hat.

CAR'OLUS [*i. e. Charles* I.] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles* I. made then for 20 Shillings, and ſince current at 23.

CA'ROT [*Carotte*, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTE'EL, a Quantity of ſome Commodities; as Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

CAROT'ID *Arteries* [Καρωτίδες, Gr.] Arteries belonging to the Brain, ſo named, becauſe when ſtopp'd, they preſently incline the Perſon to ſleep; the *Carotides.*

A **CAROUS'E** [*Carouſſe*, F.] Hard-drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-bout.

To **CAROUS'E** [*carouſſer*, F. of **Caraulz**, *Teut. i. e.* fill it all out] to quaff; to drink Hand to Fiſt.

CARP [*Carpio*, L.] a Freſh-water Fiſh.

To **CARP** [*carpere*, L.] to blame, to cenſure; to find Fault with.

CAR'PENTER [*Carpentier*, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved Wood] an Artificer, or Worker in Wood.

CAR'PENTRY [*Charpenterie*, F.] the Art or Trade of a Carpenter.

CAR'PET [*Carpetta*, Ital.] a Covering for a Table, Paſſage, or Floor.

CARP-*Stone* [**Karpen Stein**, *Teut.*] a Stone which is found in the Palate of a Carp.

CARP-MEALS, a ſort of coarſe Cloth.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Carpocrates*, *A. C.* 120. who are ſaid to have denied the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Creation of the World by God.

CAR'RACK } [*Caracca*, or *Carrico*, Ital.]
CAR'RICK } a huge Ship; a Ship of Burden.

CARRA'T } a Weight for Gold, or preci-
CARE'T } ous Stones. *F.* See *Carat*.

CAR'RE, woody, moiſt, or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. *C.*

A **CARRE'ER** [*Carriere*, F.] a riding or driving full Speed.

CAR'REL, a Cloſet or Pew in a Monaſtery.

CARRE'TA } a Cart or Waggon Load.
CAREC'TA } *O. L.*

CAR'RIAGE [*Carriage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandiſes; alſo a kind of covered Waggon.

CAR'RIAGE, Mien, or Behaviour.

CAR'RIAGE [in *Huſbandry*] a Furrow cut for the Conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown the Ground.

CAR'RIAGES [of *Pieces of Ordnance*] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CAR'RIER [*Carriere*, F.] running of Horſes full Speed.

CAR'RION [*Charonge*, F. *Caronna*, Ital. of *Caro*, L. Fleſh] the ſtinking Fleſh or Carcaſe of a dead Beaſt.

CARR-SICK, a Kennel. *O.*

CARROO'N, a Rent received for the Privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of *London*.

To **CAR'RY** [*charier*, F.] to bear, or remove.

CAR'RY [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

CARRYING [in *Hunting*] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Froſt, and it ſticks to her Feet, they ſay, *She carries*.

CART [Cɲɑt, *S.* *Charette*, F. of *Carus*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

A **CART**-*Rake*; a Cart Tract. *Eſſ.*

CAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F. *Chartella*, Ital. of *Chartula*, L. Paper] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance; alſo an Agreement between Perſons at War, for the Exchange and Redemption of Priſoners.

CARTE'SIAN, of, or belonging to *Carteſius*, or one who follows the Opinions of *Carteſius* or *Des Cartes*, the famous *French* Philoſopher.

CARTE'SIUS, a modern famous *French* Philoſopher, who oppoſed *Ariſtotle*'s Philoſophy.

CARTHU'SIANS, an Order of Monks, founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Rheims*, in the Year 1100, and ſo called from *Cartuſe*, the firſt Place of their Foundation.

CAR'TILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Griſtle which is of a middle Subſtance between a Ligament and a Bone. *F.*

CARTILA'GINOUS [*Cartilagineux*, F. of *cartilagineus*, L.] griſtly, or full of Griſtles.

CARTILA'GO *enſiformis* [in *Anatomy*] the Tip or Extremity of the *Sternum*. L.

CARTILA'GO *innominata*, the ſecond Cartilage of the *Larynx*. L.

CARTILA'GO *ſcutiformis*, a Cartilage whoſe Prominences are diſcernible externally in the Throat, and ſo called from its Reſemblance to an Helmet. *L.*

CAR'TONS } the moſt perfect ſort of
CARTOONS } Drawings on Paper, afterwards to be drawn in *Freſco* upon a Wall. *F.*

CARTOO'SE } [*Cartouche*, F.] a Charge
CARTOU'CH } of Powder put into a Pa-
CART'RIDGE } per Caſe, exactly fitted to the Muzzel of the Gun, &c.

CARTOU'SES [in *Architecture*] the ſame with Modillions.

CARU'CA, a Plough. *O. L.*

CARU'E } [of *Charrue*, F. a Plough.]
CARUA'GE } a certain Quantity of Land called one Plough-Land.

CARUCA'GE } [in *Huſbandry*] the Plough-
CARUA'GE } ing of Land; [in *Law*] a Tax laid on the *Carue* of Land; alſo a Freedom from that Tribute.

CARUCA'TE [of *Carue*, F. a Plough] a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be tilled in a Year by one Plough; alſo a Cartload.

CARUCATA'RIUS, one who held Lands of Carue, or Plough Tenure. *O. L.*

CAR'VE *Land* } the ſame with *Carucata*.
CARUE } *O. L.*

CARUCA'TA *Boum*, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. *O. L.*

To **CARV'E** } to grow ſour as Cream does.
To **KER'VE** } *C.*

To **CARVE** [Ceoɲfan, *Sax.* **kerben**, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to cut, to divide Fowls, Fleſh, &c. into Portions.

To **CAR'VE**, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To **CAR'VE**, to cut. *Spenc.*

CARV'ER, a Cutter in Wood or Stone; alſo of Meat, *&c.*

CARV'IST [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is called ſo in the Beginning of the Year, from its being carried on the Fiſt.

CARUN'CLE [*Caruncula*, L.] is either preternatural, as thoſe little Excreſcences in the urinary Paſſages, in Venereal Caſes eſpecially; or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ *Lachrymales* } [in *Anatomy*] Glan-
CARUNCULÆ *Oculi* }
dules placed in each Corner of the Eye, which ſeparate a humid Matter for moiſtening of it; the ſame with *Tears*. L.

CARUN'CULÆ *Myrtiformes* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Paſſage of the Womb. *L.*

CARUN'CULÆ *Papillares* [among *Anatomiſt*] certain little Bodies that are in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the *Serum* from the little Ductus's, and convey it into the *Pelvis*. L.

CA'RUS [Κάρος, Gr.] a Sleep wherein the Perſon affected being pulled, pinched, and called, ſcarce ſhews any Sign of either Hearing or Feeling. *L.*

CARYATI'DES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CAS'CABEL, the Pummel, or hindermoſt round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, called the *Caſkabel-Deck*.

CASCAD'E, a Fall of Waters, either natural or artificial; a Water-fall made in Gardens. *F.* *Caſcata*, Ital.

CAS'CAN [in *Fortification*] is a certain Hole or hollow Place in form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemy's Mine.

CASE [*Caſſe*, F. *Capſa*, L.] a little Box or Covering for any Thing.

CASE [*Cas*, F. of *Cauſa*, L.] a Thing, Matter, Queſtion.

CASE [*Caſa*, an Houſe, *Span.*] a Houſe of Meeting and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, Houſe-breakers, Highway-men, and all the looſe, idle, and furacious Crew.

CASE'MATE [in *Fortification*] a Well with its ſubterraneous Branches, dug in the Paſſage of the Baſtion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine; alſo a Loop-hole in a Wall to ſhoot through; alſo a Vault of Maſon's Work in the Flank of a Baſtion next the Curtain, to fire on the Enemy. *F.*

CASE'MENT [*Caſamento*, Ital.] a Part of a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CA'SERN [*Caſern*, F.] a little Lodgment raiſed between the Rampart and the Houſes of a fortified Town, for lodging the Soldiers of the Garriſon.

CAS'ES [in *Grammar*] are the Accidents of a Noun, which ſhew how it is varied in Conſtruction.

CASE-*Shot*, ſmall Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Iron, *&c.* put into Caſes, to be ſhot out of Murdering-pieces.

CASH [*Caiſſe*, F. a Cheſt] Ready Money.

CASHI'ER [*Caſhier*, F.] a Caſh-keeper.

To CASHIRE [*caſhier*, F. of *caſſare*, L.] to diſband or diſcharge Soldiers; to turn out of Place.

CA'SHOO, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

CAS'INGS, Cow-dung dried for Fuel. C.

CASK [*Caſque*, F. of *Caſſis*, L.] an Helmet.

CASK [*Caſque*, F. of *Cadus*, L.] a Veſſel for Liquor.

CASK'ET [*Caſette*, F.] a little Cabinet or Cheſt.

CASK'ET [in a *Ship*] ſmall Strings of *Sinnet*, that in furling make faſt the Sails to the Yard.

To CASS [*caſſare*, L.] to abrogate. *L. T.*

CASSA'TA } a Houſe with Land ſuffi-
CASSA'TUM } cient to maintain one Family. *O. L.*

CASSA'TION, a making null, or void. *F.* of *L.*

CASSA'VE, an *American* Root, whoſe Juice is rank Poiſon, but its Subſtance being dried, is the common Bread of the Country.

CASSA'WARE, a very large Bird, with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSERO'LE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf ſtuffed with a Farce of Pullets, *&c.* and dreſſed in a Stew-pan. *F.*

CAS'SIA *Fiſtula*, Caſſia in the Cane, a Reed of a purging Quality. *L.*

CAS'SINE, is a Farm-houſe, where a Number of Soldiers have poſted themſelves, to make a Stand againſt the Approaches of an Enemy. *Ital.*

CASSIOPE'A [Κασσιόπεια, Gr.] a Northern Conſtellation of 24 Stars.

CASSI'QUE, a Chief Governor, or Sovereign Lord in ſome Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*.

CAS'SOCK [*Caſaque*, F. from *Caſa*, L. a Houſe, *q. d.* a long Veſtment worn *in Caſa*, *i. e.* within Doors] an under Gown, worn commonly by Clergymen.

To CAST, to fling or throw; alſo to think or contrive.

CAST [of Kaſter, *Dan.*] a Throat.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple or Set of Hawks.

To CAST *a Hawk to the Perch* [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To CAST *a Point or Traverſe* [in *Navigation*] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compaſs the Land bears from you.

CASTALD'ICK } a Stewardſhip. *O.*
CASTAL'DY }

CAS'TANETS [*Caſtagnettes*, F.] Snappers which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers.

CASTELLAI'NE [*Châtellain*, F.] a Conſtable or Keeper of a Caſtle.

CASTEL'LANY [*Châtelenie*, F.] the Manour belonging to a Caſtle; the Extent of its Land and Juriſdiction.

CASTEL'LATED, as a Ciſtern or Conduit caſtellated, is one incloſed in a Building of Stone, Brick, *&c.*

CASTELLA'TIO, the Building of a Caſtle, without the Leave of the King. *L. T.*

CAS'TLE-*Ward* } an Impoſition laid upon
CASTLE-*Guard* } ſuch as dwell within a certain Compaſs of any Caſtle, toward the Maintenance of ſuch as do Watch and Ward.

CASTEL'LUM *Dennis*, i.e. the *Danes* Caſtle in *Cornwall*, ſo called becauſe the ravaging *Danes* pitched their Tents there.

CAS'TER, in *Huntingdonſhire*, anciently called Kinneburgceaſter, from Kinneburg, the Daughter of *Penda*, an Heathen King of the *Mercii*, the Wife of *Alfred*, King of *Northumberland*, who there took upon her a Monaſtick Life, and built a Nunnery.

CAS'TIGABLE [*caſtigabilis*, L.] worthy to be chaſtiſed.

CASTIGA'TION, Chaſtiſement, Puniſhment. *L.*

CASTIGA'TORY, which ſerves to chaſtiſe. *L.*

CAS'TING [of *Drapery*] a Term among *Painters*, ſignifying a free, eaſy, negligent Way of clothing any Figure.

CASTING [in *Falconry*] any thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanſe her Maw.

CAS'TLE [*Chateau*, F. *Caſtellum*, L.] a ſtrong Place in a City or Country, to keep the People in Awe.

To **CASTLE**, a Term uſed at Cheſs Play.

CAS'TLE *Dinas Bren*, in *Derbyſhire*, i. e. *Bren*'s Caſtle, or King's Palace; of Bren, *C. Br.* a King, and Dinas, City.

CASTLEFORD, in *Yorkſhire*, *q. d.* a Caſtle upon the *Ford*.

CASTLE-*Steed*, a Caſtle or Bulwark. *O.*

CAST'ING, the Young of any Beaſt brought forth untimely.

CAS'TOR [Κάςωρ, Gr.] the Beaver, a wild Beaſt; a fine Hat made of its Furr; alſo a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

CASTOR *and Pollux*, the twin Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*. *Poet.*

CASTOR *and Pollux* [*Sea Term*] fiery Meteors, which in great Tempeſts at Sea appear, ſometimes ſettled on the Maſt, *&c.* and ſometimes in ſwift Motion.

CASTO'REUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the ſmall Bggs which are next to the Beaver's Groin, oily, and of a ſtrong Scent.

CASTRAMETA'TION, the Art of encamping an Army. *F.* of *L.*

To **CAS'TRATE** [*caſtrare*, L.] to geld or cut out the Stones of an Animal; alſo to leave out or take away ſome Part of an Author's Works.

CAS'TRATED [*caſtratus*, L.] gelt.

CASTRA'TION, caſtrating or gelding; a taking away the Teſticles of any Creature. *L.*

CAS'TREL, a Hawk.

CAS'UAL [*caſual*, F. of *Caſualis*, L.] happening by chance, accidental.

CAS'UALTY, an unforeſeen Accident, that falls out merely by chance.

CAS'UALTY, a ſtrong Matter which, by waſhing, is ſeparated from Tin Ore.

CA'SU *conſimili* [*Law Term*] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth alienate in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. *L.*

CA'SU *Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies againſt a Man for refuſing, in reaſonable Time, to marry a Woman who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. *L.*

CASU *Proviſo*, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower alienates in Fee, *&c.* and lies for the Party in Reverſion againſt the Alienee. *L.*

CAS'UIST [*Caſuiſte*, F.] a Perſon ſkilled in reſolving Caſes of Conſcience.

CAT [Katze, Teut. *Chat*, F. of *Catus*, L.] a Domeſtick Beaſt which kills Mice and Rats, *&c.*

A *Gib*-CAT, a Boar-Cat.

CAT [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber to raiſe up the Anchor from the Hawſe to the Forecaſtle.

A Cat may look upon a King.

This is a ſaucy Proverb, generally made uſe of by pragmatical Perſons, who muſt needs be cenſuring their Superiors, take Things by the worſt Handle, and carry them beyond their Bounds; for though Peaſants may look at and honour *Great Men*, *Patriots*, and *Potentates*, yet they are not to ſpit in their Faces.

CAT-*Fiſh*, a *Weſt-Indian* Fiſh.

CATS-*Foot*, an Herb. *Gnaphalium.*

CATS-*Tail*, a Subſtance growing upon Nut-Trees, Pines, *&c.* Alſo a ſort of Reed.

CATABAPT'IST [of κατὰ and Βαπτιςὴς, Gr.] one averſe from, or that abuſes Baptiſm.

CATABI'BAZON [among *Aſtronomers*] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHART'CKS [of κατὰ and καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAUST'ICKS [in *Catoptricks*] Cauſticks by Reflection, *&c.*

CATACHRE'SIS [Καταχρῆσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abuſively put for another; an abuſive Expreſſion.

CATACHREST'ICAL [καταχρηςικὸς, Gr.] abuſed.

CAT'ICIDE [of *Cat*, F. and *cædo*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATAC'LIDA [among *Anatomiſts*] the Rib called the Subclavian.

CATACLYS'MOS [κατακλυσμὸς, Gr.] a Deluge or Overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CATACO'MBS [κατακοιμᾶμαι, Gr. to cauſe to ſleep] are Grotto's in *Rome*, under the Church of *St. Sebaſtian*, which extend ſome Miles under Ground, where the primitive Chriſtians hid themſelves in Time of Perſecution, and buried the Martyrs; now viſited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOUS'TICKS [of κατὰ and ἀκουςικὰ, of ἀκούω to hear, *Gr.*] a Science treating of reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATA'DROME [*Catadromus*, L. of κατάδρομος, Gr.] a Tilt-yard or Place where Horſes ran for Prizes; alſo an Engine like a Crane, uſed by Builders to draw up or let down any Weight.

CATADUP'ES [κατάδουπα, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noiſe.

CATAGMAT'ICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of καταγματικὸς, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CAT'AGRAPH [καταγραφὴ, Gr.] the firſt Draught of a Picture.

CAT'ALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in *Spain*.

CATALECT'ICK *Verſe*, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe wanting one Syllable.

CATALEP'SIS [κατάληψις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe like an Apoplexy.

CATAL'LA [*Law Term*] Chattles.

CATAL'LIS *Captis nomine diſtrictionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent, due in a Borough or Houſe, and warrants a Man in taking the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Diſtreſs. *L. T.*

CATAL'LIS *reddendis*, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Perſon to keep for a Time, are not redelivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CAT'ALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. κατάλογος, Gr.] a Liſt of Names, either of Perſons or Things, as of Books, *&c.* *F.*

To CATAL'OGIZE, to put in a Liſt or Catalogue.

CATALOT'ICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Eſcar upon Ulcers.

CATAME'NIA [of κατὰ according to, and μήνη a Month, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Menſes*, Womens monthly Courſes.

CAT'AMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of καταμισθος, Gr. hired, *ſc.* a Boy] an Ingle, or Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACT'ICKS [*Cataphracta*, L. of καταφράττω, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breaſt.

CATAPHRYG'IANS, ſo called, becauſe the Sect ſprung up in *Phrygia*, who baptized their Dead, forbid Marriages, and mingled the Wine in the Lord's Supper with the Blood of young Children.

CAT'APLASM [*Cataplaſme*, F. *Cataplaſma*, L. of κατάπλασμα, Gr.] a Poultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, *&c.*

CATAPO'TIUM [καταπότιον, Gr.] a purging Pill, a Medicine to be ſwallowed without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS [κατάπτωσις, Gr.] one Symptom of the Falling Sickneſs, *viz.* when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPU'CE, a ſort of Spurge. *Chaucer.*

CATAPUL'TA [*Catapulte*, F. of καταπέλτης, Gr.] an Engine of War, uſed by the Ancients, to throw Javelins twelve or thirteen Feet long.

CAT'ARACT [*Cataracte*, F. *Cataracta*, L. of καταράκτης, of καταῤῥάσσω, to confound, *Gr.*] a ſteep Place of a River made by Rocks ſtopping the Courſe of its Stream, and ſo cauſing the Water to fall with great Force and Noiſe.

CAT'ARACT [with *Oculiſts*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, cauſed by the clotting of Phlegm between the uveous Coat and the cryſtalline Humour.

CATAR'RE [*Catherre*, F. *Catarrhus*, L. of καταῤῥόος, of καταῤῥέω, to flow down, *Gr.*] a falling down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts.

CATAR'RHE *of the Spinal Marrow*, a falling out of the Marrow of the Back-Bone.

CATAS'TASIS, is the third Part of a Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATAS'TASIS [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] according to *Hippocrates*, is the Conſtitution or State of any thing: *Galen* applies it to the Seaſons of the Year, the Diſpoſition of the Body, or of Time.

CATAS'TROPHE [καταςροφὴ, Gr.] the laſt Part of the Comedy, and is the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Iſſue of a Buſineſs; a fatal Concluſion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. *F.* of *L.*

CAT *Brant Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

CATCH, a Booty, a Prize; alſo a kind of ſwift ſailing Veſſel; alſo a ſhort and witty Song.

To CAT'CH [of ketſe, *Belg.* to purſue cloſely, or of *captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to ſnatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Chauc.*

CATCH-*Fly*, a Flower whoſe Stalks are ſo clammy, that they become a Trap for Flies, *Lychnis alba nona Cluſii.*

CATCH-*Land*, ſome Ground in *Norfolk* ſo called, it not being known to what Pariſh it belongs, and the Miniſter that firſt gets the Tythes of it, enjoys it for a Year.

CATCH-*Poll* [of *Catch* and *Poll*, the Head] a Serjeant or Bailiff.

CATCH *and Hold* [with *Wreſtlers*] a running and catching another.

CATECHET'ICAL, that belongs to Catechiſing, *&c.*

CAT'ECHISM [*Catechiſme*, F. *Catechiſmus*, L. of κατηχισμὸς, Gr.] a ſhort Syſtem of Inſtructions of what is to be believed and done.

CATE'CHIST [*Catechiſte*, F. *Catechiſta*, L. of κατηχιςὴς, Gr.] one employed in Catechiſing.

To CAT'ECHISE [*catechiſer*, F. of κατηχίζω, of κατὰ and ἠχέω, to ſound back; *i. e.* to ſound to the Sound of another, *Gr.*] to examine and inſtruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Chriſtian Religion by Queſtion and Anſwer.

CAT'ECHU, is a Preparation by *Japan* Earth.

CATECHU'MENS [*Catechumenes*, F. *Catechumeni*, L. of κατηχȣ́μενοι, Gr.] (in the primitive Times) were Perſons ſome time inſtructed before they were admitted to Baptiſm.

CATEGO'REM [κατηγόρημα, Gr.] the ſame as *Predicament*.

CATEGOREMAT'ICAL, belonging to logical Predicaments, *Gr.*

CATEGOR'ICAL, affirmative, poſitive.

CAT'EGORY [*Categorie*, F. *Categoria*, L. of Κατηγορία, Gr.] an Accuſation.

CAT'EGORY [in *Logick*] Predicament, Order, Rank.

CATENA'RIA [among *Mathematicians*] is the Curve Line which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suſpenſion, forms itſelf into.

To CAT'ENATE, to chain. *L.*

To CA'TER, to provide Victuals, *&c.*

CATER-*Point* [in *Dice*, of *quatre*, F.] the Number Four.

CATERER [*Minſhew* derives it of Cates, *Goth*, Dainties; or it may be of *Acheter*, F. to buy] a Purveyor or Provider of Victuals, and other Neceſſaries, in the Houſe of a King or Nobleman.

CAT'ERPILLAR [of *Chatte Peleuſe*, F. *q. d.* a Worm hairy as a Cat; of *Chair Peleuſe*, F. hairy Fleſh] an Inſect devouring the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, *&c.*

CATERPILLAR, a Plant, whoſe Seed-Veſſels are like Green Worms or Caterpillars.

CA'TES [Cates, *Goth.* Delicacies] dainty Victuals. *O.*

CATHÆ'RESIS [of καθαίρω, Gr. to purge] a Conſumption of the Body, which happens without any manifeſt Evacuation.

CATHA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, the Spawn of the *Manichees*, who held themſelves altogether free from Sin.

CATHA'RINE [of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure, chaſte] a proper Name of Women.

St. CATHARINE's *Flower*, a Plant.

CATHA'RISTS. See *Catharians.*

CATHAR'PINGS, are ſmall Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrowds to the other, near the Deck.

CATHAR'SIS, a Purging, *Gr.*

CATHART'ICK [of καθαίρω, Gr. to purge] purging.

CATHART'ICKS [*Cathartica*, L. of καθαρτικὰ, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHE'DRAL [*Church*] the Epiſcopal Church of any Place, ſo called from the Biſhop's Chair [*Cathedra*] in every ſuch Church.

CATHEDRAT'ICK, the Sum of Two Shillings paid by the inferior beneficed Clergy to the Biſhop, in token of Subjection and Reſpect.

CATHERET'ICKS [of καθαίρω, Gr.] Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHE'TER [καθητὴρ, Gr.] a fiſtulous Inſtrument, which is thruſt up the Yard, to draw off the Urine collected in the Bladder.

CATHE'TERISM, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a *Catheter*.

CATHE'TI, in a right-angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the Right Angle.

CATHE'TUS [καθέτος, Gr. in *Geometry*] a Perpendicular. *L.*

CATHE'TUS [in *Architecture*] is a Line ſuppoſed to paſs directly through the Middle of a cylindrical Body, as a Balliſter, or Pillar.

CATHE'TUS [in *Catoptricks*] is a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glaſs or poliſhed Body.

CATHE'TUS [of *Incidence*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the Object, perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHETUS *of Reflection* }
CATHETUS *of the Eye* } is a Right Line drawn from the Eye perpendicular to the reflecting Line.

CATHOL'ICISM [*Catholiciſmus*, L.] Univerſalneſs.

CATHOL'ICK [*Catholique*, F. *Catholicus*, L. of καθολικὸς, of κατὰ through, and ὅλον, the whole, *Gr.*] General, Univerſal.

CATHOL'ICK *Furnace* [in *Chymiſtry*] a little Furnace, ſo diſpoſed as to be fit for all ſuch Operations as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOLI'CON [καθολικὸν, Gr.] an univerſal Remedy; a purging Electuary, proper for diſpelling all ill Humours. *F.*

CATI'NI, a People who lived anciently about *Caithneſs* in *Scotland.*

CAT'KINS, a Subſtance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, *&c.* in Winter.

CAT'LING [among *Surgeons*] a diſmembering Knife for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CAT'LINGS, the Down or Moſs growing on Walnut-trees, reſembling the Hair of a Cat; alſo the ſmall Strings for Muſical Inſtruments made of a Cat-gut.

CAT-*Mint* [Katzen-Muntze, *Teut.*] an Herb that Cats delight much in, *Nepeta,* L.

CATOCATHART'ICKS [of κάτω, and καθαρτικά, Gr.] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATO'NIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOP'SIS [κάτοπσις, Gr.] a Dimneſs of Sight; the ſame with *Myopia.*

CATOP'TRICKS [κατοπτρικὰ, Gr.] is Part of the Science of *Opticks,* which teaches how Objects may be ſeen by Reflection, and explains the Reaſon of it.

CATOP'TROMANCY, Divination by Viſion, or looking in a Glaſs.

CATOP'TRON [κάτοπτρον, Gr.] a kind of Optick Glaſs.

CATOURS, Caterers. *Chauc.*

CATT } [in a *Ship*] is a large Piece
CATT-*Head* } of Timber faſtened aloft over the Hawſe, one End being put through a Rope with a Pulley, an Iron Hook called the *Cat-hook.*

CATS-*Head,* a large Apple.

CAT-*Pear,* a Pear ſhaped like an Hen's Egg.

CATT-*Holes,* Holes above the Gun-Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a-ſtern.

CATT-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] the Rope uſed in hauling up the Cat.

CAT'TELL *Catching,* uſing all means to procure Wealth. *Chauc.*

To CAT'TER-*Wawl* [Dr. *T. H.* ſuppoſes it to come from Gutterwaul, *q. d.* to cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are proud.

CATTIEUCH'LANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire,* and *Herefordſhire.*

CAT'TY [in ſome Parts of *Eaſt-India*] a Weight containing two Bancal, or one Pound, five Ounces, and two Drams *Engliſh*; alſo a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra,* eight Tale, or ſix Pounds eight Shillings, *Sterling.*

CATZU'RUS, a Hunting-Horſe, *O. L.*

CA'VA, the largeſt Vein in the Body.

CAVALCA'DE [*Cavalcade,* F.] a Shew or Troop of Horſemen, a pompous March of Perſons of Quality on Horſeback upon ſolemn Occaſions.

CAVALI'ER } [*Cavalier,* F. of *Caballus,*
CAVALE'ER } L. a Horſe] a Knight, Gentleman, or Soldier, on Horſeback.

CAVALI'ER [in *Fortification*] is a Heap of Earth, raiſed in a Fortreſs, to lodge the Cannon for ſcouring a Field, or oppoſing a commanding Work.

CAVALI'ERS [in the *Civil Wars* under King *Charles* I.] was a Name by which the King's Party was diſtinguiſhed from the Parliament's.

CAV'ALRY [*Cavalerie,* F.] Soldiers who ſerve on Horſeback, a Body of Horſe in an Army.

To CAVATE [*caver,* F. *cavare,* L.] to make hollow.

CAVA'TION, a making hollow.

CAVA'ZION [in *Architecture*] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellerage, *&c.*

CAU'DLE [*Chaudeau,* of *Chaud,* F. of *calidus,* L. hot, or perhaps a Corruption of *Cordial*] a Confection made of Ale, or Wine, Sugar, and Spices, to be drunk hot, eſpecially by Women in Childbed.

CAVE [*Cavea,* L.] a Den or dark hollow Place under Ground. *F.*

To CAVE } to ſeparate the large Chaff
To CHAVE } from the Corn, or ſmaller Chaff. *C.*

CA'VEA [in *Chiromancy*] a Hollow in the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, where three principal Lines, *viz.* the *Cardiack, Hepatick,* and *Cephalick,* form a Triangle.

CA'VEAT [i. e. *let him beware,* L.] a Caution, Warning, Admonition; alſo a Bill entered in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to ſtop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party, *&c.*

CA'VERN [*Caverne,* F. of *Caverna,* L.] a natural Cave, or Hollow in a Mountain or Rock; a Den or Hole under Ground.

CAVERN'OUS [*Caverneux,* F. of *Cavernoſus,* L.] full of great Holes, or Caverns.

CA'VERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who ſteal Ore out of the Mines.

CA'VESON } [*Caveſſon,* F.] a kind of
CA'VEZON } Bridle put upon the Noſe of an Horſe in order to break and manage him.

CAVET'TO [in *Architecture*] is a hollow Moulding of about 1-6th, or 1-4th of a Circle in Compaſs. *Ital.*

CAUF, a Cheſt with Holes in the Top, to keep Fiſh alive in the Water.

CA'VIARY } [*Caviero,* Ital.] the Roes of
CAVE'ER } ſeveral Fiſh, eſpecially the Spawn of Sturgeon, pickled; it comes to us from *Ruſſia.*

CAVIL [*cavilla,* L.] a Quirk, Shift, or captious Argument.

To CAVIL [*cavillari,* L.] to wrangle, to find fault with, to argue captiouſly.

CAVILLA'TION, Wrangling, a falſe ſophiſtical Argument. F. of *L.*

CA'VIN, a hollow Way. *F.*

CA'VIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldiery, and favour their Approaches to a Fortreſs.

CA'VITY [*Cavité*, F. of *Cavitas*, *L.*] Hollowneſs.

CA'VITIES [among *Anatomiſts*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Cheſt for the Lungs, *&c.* the head for the Brain.

CAUK'ING [in *Architecture*] ſignifies Dove-tailing a-croſs.

CAUL [perhaps of 𝔆𝔞𝔲𝔩, C. Br.] the Skin which covers the Bowels; alſo a Part of the Head-dreſs of Women.

CAU'LDRON [*Chaudron*, F. perhaps from *Calidus*, *L.* hot] a ſort of great Kettle, Copper, or Boiling Veſſel.

CAU'LEDON [among *Surgeons*] the breaking of a Bone a-croſs in ſuch a Manner that it cannot be ſet ſtraight.

CAULIF'EROUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch as have a true Stalk.

CAUL'PES } [in the *Scots Law*] is any
CAL'PES } Gift given by a Man to his Patron, eſpecially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To **CAU'PONATE** [*cauponare*, *L.*] to ſell Wine or Victuals.

CAU'SAL [*cauſalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Cauſe.

CAU'SAL *Propoſitions*, are ſuch as contain two Propoſitions joined together by a Conjunction of the Cauſe. *L.*

CAUSAL'ITY, is the Action or Power of a Cauſe in producing its Effects. *L.*

CAUSAM *nobis ſignifices* a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Poſſeſſion of Lands, *&c.* to the King's Grantee, delays to do it.

CAU'SATIVE [of *cauſativus*, *L.*] that expreſſes a Cauſe or Reaſon.

CAUSE [*Cauſa* *L.*] a Motive, Principle, Reaſon, Subject. *F.*

CAUSE [in *Law*] is a Trial, or an Action brought before a Judge to be examined and diſputed.

CAUSE [in *Logick*] is that which produces an Effect.

To **CAUSE** [*cauſer*, F. *cauſari*, *L.*] to be the Cauſe of, to effect.

To **CAUSE** [*cauſer*, F.] to argue or debate. *Spenc.*

CAUS'EY } [*Cauſſie*, O. F. ſtrewed
CAUSE'WAY } with Chalk or Flint] a High-way, a Bank raiſed in Marſhy Ground for a Foot-paſſage.

CAUSID'ICKS [*Cauſidici*, *L.*] Lawyers, or Pleaders of Cauſes. *L.*

CAU'SON } [Καὺσων Gr.] a burning Fe-
CAU'SUS } ver, attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUST'ICK [*cauſtique*, F. *cauſticus*, *L.* of καυϛικὸς, Gr.] burning or corroding in Quality.

CAUST'ICKS [*Cauſtiques*, F. *Cauſtica*, *L.* of Καυϛικὰ, of Καιω, to burn, *Gr.*] Things which burn the Skin and Fleſh to an Eſcar; as a hot Iron, burnt Braſs, *&c.*

CAUTELE, Caution, Warineſs. *Chauc.*

CAU'TELOUS [*cauteleux*, F. of *cautela*, *L.*] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZA'TION, an artificial Burning made by a Cautery.

To **CAUTERIZE** [*Cauteriſer*, F. of καυτηριάζω, Gr.] to apply a Cautery.

CAU'TERY [*Cautere*, F. *Cauterium*, *L.* of Καυτήριον, of καίω, to burn, *Gr.*] is twofold, *Actual* or *Potential.*

Actual **CAU'TERY**, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential **CAU'TERY**, is by burning Medicines; as a Cauſtick-Stone, or a Compoſition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, *&c.*

Silver **CAU'TERY**, is made of Silver diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre, *&c.*

CAU'TING Iron, a Farrier's Iron to cauterize or ſear the Parts of a Horſe which require Burning.

CAU'TION [*Cautio*, *L.*] Heedfulneſs, Warineſs, alſo Warning. *F.*

CAU'TIONARY, given in Pawn or Pledge, as, a cautionary Town, *&c.* *L.*

CAU'TIONE *admittenda*, a Writ lying againſt a Biſhop, who holds an excommunicate Perſon in Priſon, notwithſtanding he offers ſufficient Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the future.

To **CAU'TION** [*cautionner*, F. to warn, to give Notice of, or adviſe.

CAU'TIOUS [*cautus* *L.*] heedful, wary, well adviſed.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. *Shakeſp.*

CAWKINGS *Time* [in *Falconry*] the Hawk's Treading-Time.

CAWK *Stone*, a Mineral, a-kin to the white, milky, mineral Juice of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of Cæᵹ, *Sax.*] a Key or Water-Lock. *O. L.*

CAYA'GIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for landing Goods at ſome Key or Wharf.

CAY'MAN, a ſort of Crocodile.

CAZ'IMI [*Aſtrology*] a Planet is ſaid to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 17 Degrees diſtant from the Sun's Body.

To **CEASE** [*ceſſer*, F. of *ceſſare*, *L.*] to leave off, give over, or be at an End.

CECU'TIENT [*cæcutiens*, *L.*] waxing, or growing blind.

CE'DAR [*Cedre*, F. of *Cedrus*, L. of Κέδρος, Gr.] a Tree, whoſe Wood, by reaſon of its Bitterneſs, is diſtaſteful to Worms, and therefore almoſt incorruptible.

CE'GINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Boötes*.

CE'LANDINE [*Chelidonia, L.*] the Herb called alſo Swallow-wort.

CELA'RENT [in *Logick*] a Syllogiſm, whoſe ſecond Propoſition is an univerſal Affirmative, the other two univerſal Negatives.

CELAS'TROS, the Straff-tree, a Plant.

CE'LATURE [*Cælatura, L.*] the Art of Engraving, or Cutting in Metals, *&c.*

CEL'EBRATE, illuſtrious, famous. *Chaucer.*

To CEL'EBRATE [*celebrer,* F. *celebrare, L.*] to honour any Perſon with Praiſes, Monuments, Inſcriptions, or Trophies; to keep a Feſtival or Ordinance.

CEL'EBRATED [*celebratus, L.*] highly honoured; famous, renowned; alſo ſolemnized.

CELEBRA'TION, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony.

CELE'BRIOUS [*celebré,* F. of *celebris, L.*] eminent, famous, noted.

CELEB'RITY [*Celebrité,* F. of *Celebritas, L.*] Famouſneſs, Magnificence.

CEL'ERER [of **Keller** and **Herr**, *Teut.* the Maſter or Head of the Cellar] a Butler. *O.*

CELER'ITY [*Celerite,* F. of *Celeritas,* L.] Swiftneſs, Expedition, Speed.

CELER'ITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CEL'ERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELES'TIAL *Celeſte,* F. of *Cœleſtis, L.*] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

CEL'ESTINES, an Order of Monks founded by one *Peter*, a *Samnite*, *A. D.* 1244. who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celeſtine*, V.

CEL'IBACY } [*Celibat,* F. of *Celibatus,*
CÆL'IBACY } *L.*] a ſingle Life; the State of Perſons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellule,* F. *Cella, L.*] the Cave, or Hut of a Hermit; a Monk's or Nun's private Apartment in the Monaſtery; alſo, any Room to which a Perſon retires, or is confined to alone.

CEL'LAR [*Cellier,* F. **Keller**, *Teut. Cellarium, L.*] the loweſt Part of a Building under Ground.

CEL'LARAGE, Cellar-room; alſo Rent for the Uſe of a Cellar.

CEL'LARIST [of *Cellarius, L.*] one that keeps a Cellar, or Buttery; the Butler in a religious Houſe, or Monaſtery.

CELLS [among *Botaniſts*] are the Partitions, or hollow Places, in the Huſks or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLS [with *Naturaliſts*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter of different Sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CEL'LULÆ *Inteſtinæ Coli*, the hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the Excrements for ſome time lodge, that they may cheriſh the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digeſt any Crudities. *Anat.*

CEL'SITUDE [*Celſitudo, L.*] Highneſs, Height, Tallneſs.

CE'MENT *Cementum*, L.] a ſtrong cleaving Mortar.

CE'MENT, a Compound of Brick-duſt, Plaſter of *Paris*, Pitch, *&c.* to make the Work lie firm and ſolid.

CE'MENT [among *Chymiſts*] any Lute, or Loam, with which Veſſels in Diſtillation are joined together.

To CE'MENT [*cæmentare, L.*] to fill with Cement, to join or faſten together, to ſolder.

CEMENTA'TION, a Cementing, or cloſe joining with Cement.

CEMENTA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CEN'CHRIAS [Κέγχριας, Gr.] a ſpreading Inflammation, called Wildfire, or Shingles.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CEN'DULÆ, Shengles, or Shingles, ſmall Pieces of Wood uſed inſtead of Tiles for covering a Houſe. *O. L.*

CENEANGI'A [Κενεαγγία, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Veſſels by opening a Vein, a letting Blood. *O.*

CENEL'LÆ, Acorns. *O. L.*

CE'NOSIS Κένωσις, Gr.] an emptying or avoiding; in a Phyſical Senſe, a diſcharging the Body of Humours.

CENOTA'PHIUM [Κενοτάφιον, Gr. of κενὸς empty, imaginary, and ταφὴ a Sepulchre, *Gr.*] an empty Tomb ſet up in Honour of the Dead.

CENSA'RIA, a Houſe or Farm let *ad Cenſum, i. e.* at a ſtanding Rent. *O. L.*

CENSA'RII [in *Doomſday Book*] Perſons who might be aſſeſſed or taxed.

To CENSE [*q. d.* to incenſe, *incendere, L.* to burn] to perfume with Incenſe.

CENSER [*q. d.* Incenſer, of *incendere, L.*] a Veſſel to burn Incenſe in; a Perfuming-pan.

CEN'SOR [*Cenſeur,* F.] a Maſter of Diſcipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. *L.*

CEN'SOR [among the *Romans*] a Magiſtrate who valued and taxed Mens Eſtates.

CENSO'RIOUS [*cenſorius, L.*] belonging to a *Cenſor*; ſevere, apt to find Fault with or reprove others; impertinently critical.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, Aptneſs to cenſure other Mens Actions.

CEN'SURABLE, that deſerves Cenſure. *F.*

CEN'SURAL, belonging to Aſſeſſments, or Valuation.

CEN'SURE [*Cenſura, L.*] Correction, Reflection, Reproof, Criticiſm.

CEN'SURE [in *Law*] a Cuſtom in ſome Manors in *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*, where all the inhabitants were ſummoned to ſwear Fealty to their Lord, pay 2*d. per* Head, and 1*d. per Annum*, as *Cenſe-Money*.

CEN'SURES *Eccleſiaſtical*, Puniſhments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church Laws.

To CEN'SURE [*cenſurer*, F.] to condemn, to criticiſe upon, to find Fault with.

CENT, an Abbreviation of *Centum*, L. an Hundred, as Money lent at 5 *per Cent. i. e.* five Pounds a Year for every Hundred Pounds.

CEN'TAUR [*Centaurus*, L. Κένταυρος, Gr.] a fabulous Monſter, half Man and half Horſe, *&c.* alſo a Southern Conſtellation. *F.*

CEN'TAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

CEN'TENAR } a foreign Weight of 100,
CENTAR } 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

CEN'TENARY [*Centenaire*, F. of *centenarius, L.*] belonging to an Hundred.

CEN'TER [*Centre*, F. *Centrum, L.* of Κέντρον, Gr.] the middle Point of any thing, eſpecially of a Circle or Sphere.

CENTER [in *Maſonry*] a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER *of the Body* [in *Anatomy*] is the Heart, from which, as it were from a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [*of an Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*] is a Point in the middle of a Tranſverſe Axis.

CENTER [*of Magnitude of a Body*] is a Point which is as equally remote as is poſſible from its Extremities.

CENTER [*of Gravity*] is a Point upon which if a Body were ſuſpended, all its Parts would be in *Æquilibrio*.

CENTER [*of Motion of a Body*] is a Point about which a Body, being faſtened to it, may, or does move; as the middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [*of a Dial*] is the Point where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence all the Hour-Lines are drawn in thoſe Dials which have Centers.

CENTER *of the Equant* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, being ſo far diſtant exactly from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Perihelion*.

CENTER [*of heavy Bodies*] is the Center of the Earth, whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER *Common* [*of the Gravity of two Bodies*] is a Point in a Right Line connecting their Centers, and ſo poſited in that Line, that their Diſtances from it ſhall be reciprocally as the Weight of thoſe Bodies.

CENTER [*of a regular Polygon*] is the ſame with that of the inſcribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within ſuch a Body, ſo as to touch all its Points.

To CENTER, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end in it.

CENTER *Fiſh*, a kind of Sea-Fiſh.

CEN'TESM [*Centeſimum, L.*] is the hundredth Part of an Integer, or Thing.

CEN'TRAL [*centralis, L.*] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CEN'TRAL *Rule*, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, deſigned to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be conſtrued has real Roots.

CENTRA'TION [among *Paracelſians*] the principal Root and Foundation of any thing; as God being the Center of the Univerſe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, *&c.*

CENTRI'FUGAL *Force* [in *Philoſophy*] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an *Ellipſis*, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. *L.*

CENTRIP'ETAL *Force* in *Philoſophy*] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. *L.*

CENTROBAR'YCAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. *Gr.*

CEN'TRY, a Centinel or private Soldier.

CEN'TRY [in *Architecture*] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to cover a Centinel from the Injuries of the Weather.

CENTUM'VIRAL [*centumviralis, L.*] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUM'VIRI, a Court of an Hundred Judges, *Roman* Magiſtrates, choſen anciently out of the Twenty-five Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTU'PLE [*centuplex, L.*] an Hundred Fold. *L.*

CENTU'PLICATED, made an Hundred Fold. *L.*

To CENTU'RIATE [*centuriare, L.*] to divide into Bands of Hundreds.

CENTURIATORS [of *Centuria*, L.] four Proteſtant Divines of *Magdeburg* in *Germany*, who divided into Centuries of Years the Univerſal Church Hiſtory.

CENTU'RION [*Centurio, L.*] a Captain over a Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

CEN'TURY [*Centurie*, F. *Centuria, L.*] an Age, containing an Hundred Years: A Band of One Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

CEPHALAL'GICK [of Κεφαλὴ, the Head, and Ἄλγος, Pain, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALAL'GY [*Cephalalgia*, *L.* of Κεφαλαλγία, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CEPHALÆ'A [Κεφαλαία, Gr.] an obſtinate Head-ach.

CEPHALART'ICKS [of Κεφαλὴ the Head, and Καθαρτικὸς purging, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK [*Cephalique*, F. *Cephalicus*, *L.* of Κεφαλικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK *Line* [in *Palmiſtry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHAL'ICK *Medicines*, ſpirituous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHAL'ICK *Vein* one that creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muſcles, and divides into two Branches.

CEPHALOI'DES [among *Botaniſts*] a Term given by ſome, who aſcribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures, to thoſe which had any Reſemblance to a Head, the Term importing ſo much; as the *Poppy*, *Piony*, and the like.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*] are the firſt Pair of Muſcles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆ'UM, is a Muſcle which ariſes from the Part where the Head is joined to the firſt Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHALO'PONY [*Cephaloponia*, *L.* of Κεφαλὴ and Πόνος Pain, *Gr.*] a Pain or Heavineſs in the Head.

CE'PHEUS, a Northern Conſtellation containing Seventeen Stars.

CE'PI *Corpus*, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent he hath taken the Body of the Party. *L.*

CERATAMAL'GAMA [in *Phyſick*] a ſoftening Compoſition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CE'RATE [*Cerat*, F. of *Ceratum*, *L.*] an external Medicine of a middle Conſiſtence, between an Ointment and a Plaiſter, a Cerecloth.

CERATI'AS [Κερατίας, Gr.] a ſort of a horned Comet; alſo a ſophiſtical Argument.

CERATIN'E *Arguments* [in *Logick*] ſophiſtical and intricate Arguments.

CERA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] the making of a Subſtance fit to be diſſolved, or melted.

CERATO'IDES in [*Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye.

CERATOGLOS'SUM [of Κέρας a Horn, and Γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] a Muſcle that ariſes broad and fleſhy from the Side of the *Os hyoides*, and is inſerted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATOI'DES, the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRY'SOS, a Chymical Powder, called alſo *Chryſoceraunius Pulvis*.

CERCELE' [in *Heraldry*] bended round both towards the Right and Left, as a Ram's Horn.

CER'CIS [Κέρκις, Gr.] the ſecond Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius*. *Anat.*

CER'COSIS, a fleſhy Excreſcence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, and reſembling a Tail.

CER'DONISTS, Hereticks, whoſe Ringleader was one *Cerdo*, *A. C.* 150, who taught two contrary Principles, a Good and a Bad, to be the Cauſe of every thing, &c.

CEREBROS'ITY, a being crack-brained, or Brain-ſick.

CEREBEL'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and meer natural Actions, are ſuppoſed to be generated in a Man. *L.*

CER'EBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgment, that Part wherein thoſe Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do ſeem to depend. *L.*

CEREBRUM *Jovis* [among *Chymiſts*] burnt Tartar.

CEREFAC'TION [among *Chymiſts*] the ſame as *Ceration*.

CERELÆ'UM, a Compoſition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil made of Wax.

CEREMO'NIAL [*ceremonialis*, *L.*] belonging to Ceremonies.

A CEREMO'NIAL, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church. *L.*

CEREMO'NIOUS [*ceremonieux*, F. of *Ceremonioſus*, *L.*] full of Ceremonies, formal.

CER'EMONY [*Ceremonie*, F. of *Ceremonia*, *L.*] a Rite or Cuſtom of the Church; Formality, or formal Compliments; alſo Pomp or State.

CERIL'LA [among *Printers*] a Mark ſet under the Letter *c* in *French* or *Spaniſh*; as, ç to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*, or *ſs*.

CE'RIGON, a wild Beaſt in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, in which it carries its young ones.

CERIN'THIANS, a Set of Hereticks, who had their Riſe from one *Cerinthus*, *A. C.* 97. who held that Chriſt, at his ſecond Coming, would give to his People carnal Pleaſures and Delights, &c.

CE'ROMA [with ancient *Phyſicians*] a Compoſition of Oil and Wax for a Cerecloth.

CERT-*Money* [q. *pro certo letæ*, *i. e.* for the certain keeping of the Court-Leet] the common Fine paid by ſeveral Manors to their Lords.

CER'TAIN [*certus*, *L.*] ſure, undoubted, fixed, or ſettled. *F.*

CER'TAINTY, full of Aſſurance, Sureneſs.

CER'TES [*Certes*, F.] certainly. *Spenc.*

CERTIFICAN'DO *de recognitione Stapulæ*, is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, *&c.* requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statue of the Staple taken before him, *&c.*

CERTIF'ICATE [*Certificat*, F.] a Teſtimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

CERTIFICATE [in *Law*] is a Writing made in one Court, to give Notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICA'TION *of Aſſize or Novel Diſſeiſin*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter paſſed by Aſſize before any Juſtices.

To CER'TIFY [*certifier*, F. q. d. *certum facere*, L.] to inform or give Notice of, to declare for certain.

CERTIORA'RI, a Writ iſſuing out of Chancery to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe therein depending, upon Complaint made by the Bill, that the Party ſeeking the ſaid Writ has received hard Uſage in the ſaid Court.

CER'TITUDE [*Certitudo*, L.] Certainty. F.

CER'VELAS } [in *Cookery*] a large kind
CER'VELAT } of *Bolonia* Sauſages, eaten cold in Slices.

CER'VELLE, the Brain. *Chauc.* *F.*

CER'VICAL *Veſſels* [among *Anatomiſts*] are the Arteries and Veins which paſs through the *Vertebræ* and Muſcles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERU'MEN, the Wax or Excrement of the Ear.

CE'RURA [*Old Law*] a Mound or Fence.

CE'RUSS [*Cereuſe*, F. of *Ceruſſa*, L.] White Lead, *i. e.* Lead reduced to a white Calx, by corroding it with an Acid, moſt commonly with Alegar.

To CESE, ſieze. *Chauc.*

CE'SON, ſeaſon. *Chauc.*

A CESS, a Tax.

To CESS [*cenſere*, L.] to aſſeſs or tax.

CESSA'TION, a leaving or giving over, a leaving off. *F.* of *L.*

CESSA'VIT, a Writ againſt one who hath neglected to perform ſuch Service, or pay ſuch Rent as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSE } an exacting Proviſions at a
CEASSE } certain Rate for the Deputy's Family, and Garriſon Soldiers. *L. T.*

CES'SIN, to ceaſe. *Chauc.*

CESSIBIL'ITY, Capableneſs or Aptneſs to ceaſe.

CES'SION [*Ceſſio*, L.] giving up, reſigning or yielding.

CES'SION [in *Law*] is when an Eccleſiaſtick taketh a Benefice without Diſpenſation, or otherwiſe not qualified; in which Caſe the Benefice is ſaid *to become void by Ceſſion.*

CES'SIONARY *Bankrupt*, is one who has yielded up his Eſtate to be divided among his Creditors.

CES'SOR, an Aſſeſſor or Impoſer of Taxes.

CESSOR [in *Law*] is one that ceaſeth or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Ceſſavit* lies againſt him.

CES'SURE } [*Law Term*] a giving over,
CES'SER } or giving Place.

CES'SUS, Aſſeſſements or Taxes. *O. L.*

CES'TUI *qui Truſt* [*Law Term*] a Perſon who has a Truſt in Lands, *&c.* committed to him for the Benefit of another. *F.*

CES'TUI *qui vie*, one for whoſe Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. *F. L. T.*

CES'TUI *qui Uſe*, he to whoſe Uſe any other Man is infeoffed in any Lands or Tenements. *F. L. T.*

CETA'CEOUS [*Cetaceus*, L.] of the Whale kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CE'TERACH, one of the capillary Herbs.

CHA, *Tea*, which the *Chineſe* ſteeping in Water, uſe as their common Drink. *Portug.*

CHABAN'E [*Cabanha*, Span.] a Cabbin. *O.*

CHAC'E [*Chaſſe*, F.] a Station for the wild Beaſts in a Foreſt, larger than a Park, which yet may be poſſeſſed by a Subject, which a Foreſt cannot.

To CHACE [*chaſſer*, F.] to follow, to hunt, or give Chace to.

CHACE [in *Gunnery*] is the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the Inſide.

CHACE [at *Tennis Play*] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the oppoſite Party muſt ſtrike the Ball next Time to gain the Stroke.

CHANCE [*Sea Term*] a Purſuit.

To give CHACE *to a Ship*, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE *Guns* } thoſe Guns which lie
CHACE *Pieces* } either in the Head or Stern of a Ship.

CHACONNE' } a ſort of a Dance, the
CHACOO'N } Meaſure of which is always in triple Time. *F.*

CHAD, a kind of Fiſh.

To CHAFE [*chauffer*, F. *calfacere*, L.] to make hot with rubbing, or rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or angry; alſo to gall, fume, or fret.

CHAFE-*Wax*, an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who fits the Wax for Sealing of Writs, *&c.*

CHA'FERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-work, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [Ceaꝼ, *Sax.*] the Refuſe in winnowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading-Wares, Merchandize. *Chauc.*

CHAF'FER [Kafer, *Teut.*] an Inſect, a ſort of Bettle.

CHAF'FER [Ceaꝼ, *S.*] Wares. *O.*

To CHAF'FER [of Schacheren, *Teut.*] to buy and ſell, trade, or traffick.

CHAF'FERN [*Eſchauffoir*, F.] a Veſſel to heat Water in.

CHAF'FINCH, a Bird ſo called from its delighting to feed on Chaff.

CHAF'FERED, ſold. *Spenc.*

To CHAF'FREN, to cheapen, to buy.

CHAF'ING-*Diſh* [of *eſchauffer*, F.] a Kitchen Utenſil for warming Victuals.

CHA'GRIN [*Chagrin*, F.] Trouble, Vexation, Grief, Sorrow Sadneſs, Melancholy; out of Humour.

To CHA'GRIN [*chagriner*, F.] to vex, grieve, or trouble, or put out of Humour.

CHAIN [*Chaine*, F. of *Catena*, L.] Links of Iron, one within another.

CHAINS [of a *Ship*] are ſtrong Iron Plates bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are faſtened the Shrouds of the Maſts.

CHAIN-*Pumps*, a ſort of Ship Pumps made of Chains of Burrs or Spunges going in a Wheel.

CHAIN *Shot*, Bullets or half Bullets, fix'd or link'd together with a Chain.

CHAIN-*Wales* broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, ſerving to ſpread the Shrouds, that they may the better ſupport the Maſts.

CHAIR, chary, or charily. *Spenc.*

CHAIR [*Chaire*, F. *Cathedra*, L.] a Seat to ſit on; alſo a Sedan or open Chaiſe.

CHAIR-*Man*, the Head or Preſident of a Committee, Society, Club, *&c.* Alſo one that carries a Chair or Sedan.

CHAISE, a ſort of light open Vehicle, commonly drawn with one Horſe. *F.*

CHALAS'TICKS [Χαλαςικὰ, Gr.] are ſuch Medicines as by their temperate Heat do comfort and ſtrengthen the Parts to which they are applied.

CHAL'BOT } [in *Heraldry*] a Fiſh having
CHA'BOT } a great Head, called a Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

CHALCE'DONY [*Chalcedonie*, F. *Chalcedo*, L.] a ſort of Onyx-Stone.

CHALCEDONY [among *Jewellers*] a Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.

CHALCAN'THUM, Vitriol calcined to a Redneſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHER [*Chalcographus*, L. of Χαλκόγραφος, Gr.] an Engraver in Braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY [Χαλκογραφία, of χάλκος Braſs, and γραφη Deſcription, *Gr.*] an Engraving in Braſs.

CHALCY'TIS, is ſomething Metalline growing in the Veins of Braſs, or a kind of Mineral Vitriol.

CHAL'DERN } a Quantity of Coals con-
CHAL'DRON } taining thirty-ſix Buſhels heaped up, *London* Meaſure, and ſeventy-two at *Newcaſtle*; alſo Part of the Entrails of a Calf.

CHAL'ICE [*Chalice*, F. of *Calix*, L.] a Standing Cup with a Foot like a Drinking-Glaſs, but more particularly the Communion Cup, uſed at the Sacrament of the Euchariſt.

CHALK [*Chaulx*, F. *Calx*, L. Kalck, *Teut.*] a white Foſſile, of which Lime is made.

I talk of Chalk and you of Cheeſe.

All the Impertinence in *Converſation*, *Commerce* or *Buſineſs*, is reprehended by this Saying, whereby the Company do not make a Harmony in their *Diſcourſe*, nor keep to the Point in *Queſtion*; it is only a Verſion of the *Latin*, *Ego de caſeo loquor, tu de creta reſpondes.* Eraſm.

CHAL'LENGE [of *Challenger*, O. F.] a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance, a Claim, or Pretenſion.

CHALLENGE [in *Law*] is an Exception againſt Perſons and Things.

To CHAL'LENGE [*challenger*, O. F.] to give a Challenge to fight, to except againſt, or claim.

To CHAL'LENGE [among *Hunters*] the Hounds are ſaid *to challenge*, when at firſt finding the Scent of their Game, they preſently open or cry.

CHAL'LENGED *Cock-fight*, is to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them to make twenty-one Battles, more or leſs; the odd Battle to have the Maſtery.

CHALYB'EATE [of *Chalybs*, L. Steel] of or belonging to Steel, or that is of the Temper or Quality of Steel.

CHALYB'EATES [among *Phyſicians*] Medicines prepared with Steel.

CHAM } the Title of a Sovereign Prince
CHAN } of *Tartary*, or Emperor of *China*.

CHAMAD'E, a Signal by Drum or Trumpet, given by an Enemy when they have a Mind to parley. *F.*

CHAM'BERDEKINS [*i. e.* Chamber-Deacons] *Iriſh* Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of *Oxford*, who often committed Robberies, *&c.* and were baniſhed the Kingdom by *Henry* V.

CHAM'BER [*Chamber*, F. *Camera*, L. of Χαμάρα, Gr. Kammer, *Teut.*] an Apartment or Room in a Houſe.

CHAM'BER [in *Gunnery*] that Part of a Concave Cylinder of a great Gun, where her Charge lies; alſo a Charge to be put in at the Breech of a Murdering Piece.

To CHAMBER *a Gun*, *i. e.* to make a Chamber in her.

CHAMBER *of a Mine*, the Place where the Powder is fixed.

CHAMBERS *of the King* [in *Old Records*] ſignify the Ports or Havens of *England*.

CHAM'BERER, a Chambermaid. *O. S.*

CHAM'BERING, Debauchery, Riotouſneſs, Luxury. *Script.*

CHAM'BERLAIN [*Chambellan*, F.] the Name of ſeveral Officers.

The **CHAM'BERLAIN** *of England*, an Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides all Neceſſaries in the Houſe of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, *&c.*

Lord **CHAM'BERLAIN** *of the King's Houſhold*, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the Under-Officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAINS *of the Exchequer*, two Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treaſury and Records.

CHAM'BERLAIN *of London*, an Officer in the City, who keeps the publick Treaſury, laid up in the Chamber of *London*; preſides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, *&c.*

CHAM'BERLAIN *of an Inn*, one who takes care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms of Travellers, *&c.*

CHAMBERLA'RIA **CHAMBERLANGERIA** } Chamberlainſhip, or the Office of a Chamberlain. *G. L.*

CHAM'BRANLE [in *Architecture*] an Ornament in Maſonry and Joiners Work which borders the Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys.

CHAM'BREL [of a *Horſe*] the Joint or Bending of the upper Part of the hinder Leg.

CHAME'LOT **CHAMB'LOT** } [*Camelote*, F. of *Camelus*, L. a Camel] Stuff mixed with Camel's Hair, Camlet.

CHAM'FER **CHAM'FRET** } [in *Architecture*] a ſmall Furrow or Gutter upon a Pillar, *&c.*

To **CHAM'FER** [*canneler*, F.] to channel or make hollow.

CHAM'FRED [*Cannelé*, F.] channelled; alſo chapp'd; wrinkled; alſo bent, crooked. *Spenc.*

To **CHAMP** [*champayer*, F.] to chew; as a Horſe that champs the Bit.

CHAMPA'IN **CHAMPAGNE** } [*Champagne*, F.] large Plain, open Fields or Downs.

A *Point* **CHAMPAIGN'** [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Diſhonour, in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Priſoner of War after he has cry'd Quarter.

CHAMPAR'TY **CHAMPER'TY** } [of *Champ*, a Field, and *Parti* divided, *F.*] maintaining a Man in his Suit depending, upon Condition to have Part of the Goods or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPER'TORS, ſuch as carry on ſuch Law Suits.

CHAMPIG'NONS, red-gill'd eatable Muſhrooms. *F.*

CHAM'PION [*Champion*, F. **Cempa**, *Sax.* a Soldier, of *Campus*, L. Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAM'PION [in *Law*] one that tries the Combat either for himſelf, or for another.

King's **CHAMPION**, one whoſe Office is, at Coronations, to ride compleatly armed into *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and challenge, by an Herald, any Perſon who ſhall deny his Majeſty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION-*Land*, Land not incloſed, or large Fields, Downs or Places without Woods, or Hedges.

CHAMPION *Lychnis*, a Flower, a ſort of a Roſe.

CHANCE [*Chance*, F.] Hazard, Fortune, Contingence.

CHANCE-*Medley* [*Law Term*] is the caſual killing of a Perſon, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHAN'CEL [of *Cancelli*, L.] an incloſed Place, ſurrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, *&c.* from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [*of a Church*] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompaſſed with Rails or Balliſters.

CHAN'CELLOR [*Chancelier*, F. *Cancellarius*, **Kantzeler**, *Teut.* ſo called from *Chancel*, F. or *Cancelli*, L. Lattices] an Officer of the higheſt Dignity and Power, where allowed.

The *Lord High* **CHANCELLOR** [*of Great-Britain*] a Perſon next to the Sovereign, in Matters of Juſtice in Civil Affairs, having an abſolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity; but his Decrees may be reverſed by the *Houſe of Lords*. He is made by the King or Queen delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [*of the Exchequer*] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [*of the Duchy of Lancaſter*] the chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controverſies relating to the Duchy Lands, *&c.*

CHAN'CERY [*La Chancelerie*, F. **Kantzeley**, *Teut.* of *Cancelli*, L. Lattices] a Court of Equity and Conſcience moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more ſtrictly tied to the Rigour of the Law.

CHAN'DELIERS [in *Fortification*] are wooden Parapets which ſupport Planks or Bavins filled with Earth, to cover Workmen on Approaches.

CHAND'LER [*Candelier*, F. of *Candela*, L. a Candle] a Seller of divers ſorts of Wares.

CHAN'DRY, an Apartment in a Prince's Houſe, where the Candles and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [*Change*, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To **CHANGE** [*changer*, F.] to barter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among *Hunters*] is when a Buck, *&c.* met by chance, is taken for that they were in purſuit of.

CHANGE'ABLE [*changeant*, F.] apt to alter or change; inconſtant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGE'LING, a Child changed; alſo a Fool, a ſilly Fellow, or Wench.

CHANG'ER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver.

Money-CHANG'ER, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHAN'NEL [of *Canalis*, L.] a Gutter, or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, *&c.* the middle or deepeſt Part of a River, Harbour, *&c.* a ſtreight or narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of St. *George* between *England* and *Ireland*.

CHAN'NEL [*of a Horſe*] the Hollow between the two Bars of the nether Jaw-bone, in which the Tongue is lodged.

To CHANT [*chanter*, F. of *cantare*, L.] to ſing.

CHAN'TEPLEURE [of *chanter* to ſing, and *pleurer* to weep, *F.*] one that ſings and weeps in the ſame Moment. *Chauc.*

CHAN'TER [*Chanteur*, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHANTICLE'ER [of *chanter* and *clair*, F. clear or ſhrill] a Cock is ſo called, by reaſon of his clear Voice.

CHAN'TRY [*Chanterie*, F.] a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Prieſt or Prieſts, to ſing Maſs for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMAN'TIA [of Χάος, Chaos, and *μαντεία*, Divination, *Gr.*] the Skill of Prognoſticating by Obſervations of the Air.

CHAOMAN'TICA *Signa* [among the *Paracelſians*] thoſe Prognoſticks that are taken from Obſervations of the Air.

CHA'OS [Χάος, Gr.] a Gap; alſo a dark or rude Maſs of Matter, out of which the World is ſuppoſed, by ſome, to be at firſt formed; a confuſed Mixture of all ſorts of Particles together; a diſorderly Heap of Things.

To CHAP [corrupted from **Gape**] to gape, or open, as the Ground does in Drought; to crack or chink.

A CHAP, a Chink or Fiſſure.

A CHAP [in *Commerce*] a Chapman, or Cuſtomer.

CHAPE [*Chappe*, F. *Chapa*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard of a Sword.

CHAPE [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the End of a Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU', a Hat. *F.*

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, uſed to be worn by Dukes.

CHA'PEL [*Chapelle*, F. of *Chapella*, L.] a Building either adjoining to a Church, or that is Part of it, or is ſeparate from it where the Pariſh is large.

Free CHAPEL, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, without the Charge of the Pariſh or Rector.

CHAPEL [among *Printers*] is a Printing-Office, ſo called, becauſe the firſt Occupation of that Art in *England* was practiſed in a Chapel in *Weſtminſter* Abbey.

CHAPELO'NIANS, Members of a Printing-Office, after they have paid a certain Fine.

CHAPER, dry or thirſty. *O.*

CHAP'ERON [with *Heralds*] is a little Eſcutcheon on the Foreheads of Horſes that draw the Hearſe at a Funeral.

CHAP'ITER [*Chapiteau*, F.] is the Crown or upper Part of a Pillar.

CHAPITERS [in *Law*] are a Summary, or Content of ſuch Matters as are to be enquired of, or concerning, before Juſtices in Eyre, Juſtices of Aſſize, or of the Peace, in their Seſſions.

CHAP'LAIN [*Chapelain*, F. *Capellanus*, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHAP'LET [*Chaplet*, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath or Garland; a Fillet in Architecture; alſo a String of Beads which Papiſts uſe in ſaying their *Pater-Noſters* and *Ave-Marias*.

CHAPMAN [Ceapman, *Sax.* **Koepman**, *Du.*] a Buyer or Cuſtomer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profeſſion or Bu-
CHAPMANHODE } ſineſs of a Merchant or Tradeſman. *Chauc.*

CHAPOURNET', a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the Bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAP'PE [in *Heraldry*] the Partition of an Eſcutcheon; as a *Chappé*, *Or* and *Vert*.

CHAPS [Ceaȝlar, *Sax.*] the Mouth, Cheeks, *&c.* the lower Parts of the Face.

CHAP'TER [*Chapitre*, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Diviſion or Part of a Book.

CHAP'TER [of *Caput*, L.] the whole Body of Clergymen belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAPTER-*Houſe* [*Chapitre*, F.] a Houſe where the Chapter is held.

CHAR'ACTER [*Charactere*, F. Χαρακτὴρ, Gr.] Deſcription, Title, Quality. *L.*

CHARACTERS, Marks, Signs, or Symbols of Things invented by Artiſts, and peculiar to ſeveral Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, *&c.*

CHARAC'TERISM [*Characteriſmus*, L. of Χαρακτηρισμὸς, Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Diſtinction, a Deſcription of a Perſon by Character.

CHARACTERIST'ICK [*Caracteriſtique*, F.] belonging to a Character; alſo a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERISTICK *Letter*, the Conſonant in a *Greek* Verb, which immediately precedes the varying Terminations.

CHARACTERIS'TICK [of a *Logarithm*] the ſame as *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To CHARAC'TERIZE [*characteriſer*. F.] to give a Character, or Deſcription of.

CHAR'COAL [*Minſhew* derives it of **Kerkolen**, Du. *q.d.* Cart-Coals, Coals brought in Carts, other Coals being carried to the *Dutch* in Ships] Coals made of Wood burnt.

CHARDS [of *Artichokes*] are the Leaves of fair Artichoke Plants tied and wrapped up in Straw till they grow white, and loſe ſome of their Bitterneſs.

CHARDS [of *Beet*] are white Beets tranſplanted into a prepared Bed, where they produce great Tops, with a large, thick, white, downy Main-Shoot.

CHAR } [perhaps of Cæꞃe, Care, *Sax.*]
CHARE } a Jobb, or ſmall Piece of Work; alſo the Name of a Fiſh; alſo a Chariot. *Chauc.*

CHA'RE-*Woman*, one hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery Work of a Houſe.

To CHARE } to ſeparate the large Chaff
To CARE } from the Corn or ſmaller Chaff, with a Rake. *C.*

CHARE the *Cow*, *i. e.* ſtop or turn her. *C.*

CHAREA, a Carr, or Cart. *O. L.*

CHAR'FORD, called anciently *Cerdeford* [Ceꞃꝺıcꞅꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Ford of King *Cerdice*] a Ford in *Hampſhire* over the River *Avon*, where King *Cerdice* diſcomfited the *Britons*.

CHARGE [*Charge*, F.] a Burden, or Load; an Employ, an Office; Coſt or Expence; alſo an Accuſation or Impeachment; an Onſet; alſo Hurt, Damage. *Chauc.*

CHARGE [among *Farriers*] is an external Medicine applied to the Body of a Horſe, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain Meaſure of Powder proportioned to the Size of the Fire-Arms for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatſoever Thing is borne in the Field of a Coat of Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or any other Repreſentation or Figure.

CHARGE *of Lead*, 36 Pigs, each containing ſix Stone wanting two Pounds.

A Ship of CHARGE [*Sea Term*] a Veſſel is ſo called when ſhe draws much Water, or ſwims deep in the Sea.

To CHARGE [*charger*, F.] to command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or accuſe; to load or burden.

To CHARGE [an *Enemy*] to attack, encounter, or fall upon him.

CHAKGE'ABLE, coſtly, burdenſome.

CHAR'GED *Cylinder*, that Part of the Chaſe of a Great Gun, where the Powder and Ball are placed.

CHAR'GER, a large Diſh or Plate.

CHARIENTIS'MUS [Χαριεντισμὸς, *Gr.*] Gracefulneſs; a good Grace in Speaking; alſo a Figure in Rhetorick, in which a taunting Expreſſion is ſoftened with a Jeſt. *L.*

CHA'RILY [*Care*, L.] with a great deal of Care and Regard.

CHA'RINESS, Sparingneſs, Tenderneſs.

CHA'RING-*Croſs* [near *Weſtminſter*] a Croſs erected by King *Edward* I. in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*, who ſucked the Poiſon out of his Wounds made by a Moor's envenomed Sword in the Holy War.

CHA'RIOT, a light ſort of Coach. *F.*

CHARIOTEE'R, a Chariot-Driver.

CHAR'ITABLE, bountiful, liberal, kind, loving. *F.*

CHA'RITY [*Charité*, F. of *Charitas*, L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHA'RITY [in *Divinity*] the Love of God and one's Neighbour; alſo Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb was well intended, and grounded upon that Paſſage of the Apoſtle, which ſays, That *he who provides not for his own Houſhold, is worſe than an Infidel*: But as the beſt Inſtitutions have been abuſed, ſo this Proverb is become an excuſatory Reply by the Uncharitable, who have not the natural Affection to relieve the neceſſitous Poor out of their Abundance, thereby intimating, moſt unchriſtianly, that Self-love is the Meaſure of our Love to our Neighbour. It is the ſame in Senſe with *Terence*, *Proximus ſum egomet mihi*, Lat. and the *Greek*, φιλει δ' ἑαυτȣ μάλλον ȣ̓δεὶς ȣ̓δένα.

To CHARK } to burn Wood to make
To CHARR } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit-coal charked, or charred. *Worceſterſhire.*

CHAR'LATANERY, cheating, cogging, or wheedling; Quirks or Tricks, fair Words. *F.*

CHARLES [of Caꞃl, *Sax.* ſtout] a Name of Men.

CHARLES's *Wain*, a Northern Conſtellation; the ſame with *Urſa Major*.

CHAR'LOCK, a Weed growing among Corn, bearing a yellow Flower.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a Verſe] an Enchantment, a Spell; an Allurement, a Bait.

To CHARM [*charmer*, F.] to bewitch, to pleaſe, to delight extremely, to tickle the Ear, to appeaſe, or allay Pain.

CHARM'ER [*Charmeur*, F.] one who bewitches or charms.

CHARM'ERESSES, Women making uſe of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHAR'NEL-*Houſe* [*Charnier*, F. of *Carne*, Fleſh, *L.*] a Place near Churches, where the Skulls and Bones of the Dead that are thrown up in digging the old Graves, are decently collected, to be again buried in a proper Place.

CHA'RON, the Ferry-man, who (as the Poets feign) carries Souls over the *Stygian* Lake.

CHAR'KE } a Fiſh like a Trout, which
CHA'RE } breeds only in ſome Northern Parts of *England*.

CHARR *of Lead*, a Quantity conſiſting of thirty Pigs, each containing ſix Stone wanting two Pounds, every Stone weighing twelve Pounds.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Chartæ*, L.] Deſcriptions or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Uſe of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea-Coaſts, Rocks, Sands, *&c.*

CHART *Chorographick*, is a Deſcription of a particular Country, as of *England*, &c.

CHART *Geographick*, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS *Heliographick*, Deſcriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS *Selenographick*, Deſcriptions of the Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS *Topographick*, are Draughts of ſome particular Place, as of *London*, *Amſterdam*, *Venice*, &c. without regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA, Paper, or any Material fit to write upon. *L.*

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; alſo a Signal or Token by which an Eſtate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis ſe defendendo*, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Utlegariæ*, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlaw'd.

CHARTA *Simplex*, a ſingle Deed, a Deedpoll.

CHAR'TEL [*Cartel*, F.] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHAR'TER [*Chartre*, F. of *Charta*, L.] a written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party; alſo Letters Patent, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. *L. T.*

CHARTER [of the *Foreſt*] an Inſtrument in which the Foreſt Laws are particularly expreſſed.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, againſt the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER-*Houſe* [called antiently the *Chartreux*, F.] formerly a Convent of *Carthuſian* Monks; now a School and Almſhouſes, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſquire.

CHARTER-*Land*, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwiſe called *Freehold*.

CHARTER-*Party* [q. d. *Charta partita*, L.] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners and Maſters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Freeholder. *Cheſh.*

CHARTIS *reddendis*, a Writ lying againſt one who is entruſted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuſes to deliver them.

CHAR'TREUX, an Order of Monks who live very auſterely, in cloſe and ſolitary Confinement. See *Carthuſians*.

CHAR'TULARY [*Chartulaire*, F. of *Chartularius*, L.] a Keeper of a Regiſter-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

CHA'RY [*Charus*, L.] choice, ſparing, careful.

CHASE [of a *Gun*] is the whole Length of it.

To CHASE [*chaſſer*, F.] to hunt, to purſue, to fright, or drive away.

To CHASE [in *Law*] to drive Cattle to or from a Place; alſo to work or emboſs Plate, as Silverſmiths do.

CHASM [*Chaſma*, L. Χάσμα, *Gr.*] a Gap, or Opening, in the Earth or Firmament, an empty Space.

CHASMAT'ICAL, of or pertaining to a Chaſm.

CHAS'SERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in *November* and *December*.

CHAS'SIE, Blear-eyedneſs or the Gum of the Eyes. *F.*

CHA'STE [*Caſtus*, L.] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. *F.*

CHASTELET, the common Goal and Seſſions-Houſe of the City of *Paris*.

CHAS'TELAINE, a Governor of a Caſtle, alſo a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Counteſs. *Chauc.*

To CHAS'TEN } [*châtier*, F. *caſtigare*, L.] to correct or puniſh.
To CHAS'TISE }

CHASTISE, to chaſtiſe, to puniſh. *Chauc.*

CHASTISE'MENT [*Châtiment*, F.] Correction, Puniſhment inflicted on Offenders.

CHAS'TITY } [*Chaſteté*, F. of *Caſtitas*, L.] an Abſtinence from all impure and unlawful Actions.
CHAS'TNESS }

CHA'SUBLE, a Prieſt's Cope at Maſs. *F.*

CHAT [*Caquet*, F.] prating, idle Talk.

To CHAT [*coqueter*, F.] to chatter, or prattle like a Jay.

CHAT-*Wood*, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHAT'TELS [Katheylys. *Belg.*] all Goods moveable and immoveable, but ſuch as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHAT'TELS *perſonal*, ſuch Goods which being wrongfully withheld cannot be recovered but by a perſonal Action; or ſuch as belong immediately to a Man's Perſon, as a Horſe, *&c.*

CHAT'TELS *real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Perſon, but depend upon ſome other Thing; as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Lands, *&c.* or ſuch as iſſue but from ſome moveable Thing belonging to a Perſon, as a Leaſe or Rent for a Term of Years, *&c.*

To CHAT'TER [*caqueter*, *F.*] to make a Noiſe as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

To CHAT'TER, to make a Noiſe as the Teeth do when a Perſon is ſhivering with Cold.

CHAT'TER-*Pie*, a kind of Bird.

CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Aſh-chats, Sycamore-chats, *&c.*

CHA'VENDER } a Fiſh called alſo a
CHE'VIN } Chub.

CHAUF, Heat, Wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINESS, Heatings. *O.*

CHAUNT'ECLERE [of *chanter*, of *cantare*, L. to ſing, and *clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] one that ſings clear, a Cock. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting, or prating Noiſe, among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHAUND'LER, a Candleſtick. *Chauc.*

CHAUNT'RY a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the Maintenance of one or more Prieſts to ſing Maſs daily for the Souls of the Donors, and ſuch as they appoint.

CHAUS'SE [in *Fortification*] the Level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

CHEAP, ſold for a ſmall Price, of little Value.

CHEAP *Gild*, a Reſtitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one who was *in Plegio*, or for whoſe good Behaviour Sureties were put in *O. L. T.*

To CHEAP'EN [Ceapen, *Sax.* of **Kogen**, *L. S.* to buy, **kauffen**, *Teut.*] to aſk, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAR [*Chere*, F.] Gladneſs, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARD'ESLY [Ceꞃdicꞅleꝫa, *Sax. i. e.* the Slaughter of *Cerdick*] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the *Saxon*, and the *Britons*, of that Place.

CHEAR'FUL, briſk, lively, pleaſant.

CHEAT [of Ceтта, *Sax.*] Deceit, Knavery, Sham, alſo a Perſon who makes it his Buſineſs to cheat and cozen.

CHEATHIN'QUAMINS } an *Indian*
CHECHIN'QUAMINS } Fruit which reſembles a Cheſnut.

CHECK [*Echec*, F.] a Reproof, Cenſure, Reſtraint, Remorſe of Conſcience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forſakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks, or other Birds, when they come in View.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Uſhers belonging to the Royal Family.

To CHECK, to curb or reſtrain; alſo to reprimand, to chide, or taunt.

CHECKLA'TION, a ſort of chequered Stuff.

CHECK-*Mate*, a Term uſed at the Play of Cheſs, when the King is ſhut up ſo cloſe that there is no Way left for his Eſcape.

CHECK-*Mate*, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spencer.*

CHECK-*Roll* } a Book containing the
CHECK'ER-*Roll* } Names of all the Houſhold Servants of the King, or any other great Perſonage.

CHECK'ER-*Work* [of *Exchequier*, F.] Work that is checkered, or ſet out with divers Colours.

CHECKEREL'LI *Panni*, Cloth checked, or diverſified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECK'Y [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHED'DER *Cheeſe*, a ſort of large Cheeſe, ſo called from a Place of that Name near the City of *Wells*, ſo large that they ſometimes require more than one Man to ſet them on the Table.

CHEEK [Chece, *Sax.* **Kaecke** *Belg.*] a Part of the Face; and alſo of other Things.

CHEEKS [of a *Ship*] are two Pieces of Timber on each Side of the Maſt, to ſtrengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [*Chere*, F. **Ciere**, *Flan.* the Countenance, perhaps of Χαρά, *Gr.*] Joy, Entertainment, good Fare; alſo [perhaps of *Cara* the Face, *Span.*] Countenance, Aſpect, Health, Temper. *Spenc.*

CHEESE [Ceꞅe, *Sax. Caſeus*, L.] a ſort of Eatable made of Milk.

CHEESE *Running*, the Herb Lady's Bedſtraw.

CHEES'LIP, an Inſect, the Hog-louſe.

CHEES'LIP } [Cyꞅlib, *Sax.*] a Bag
CHEES'LIP-*Bag* } in which Rennet for Cheeſe is made and kept; being the Stomach-Bag of a young ſucking Calf, that has never taſted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigeſted. *C.*

CHEKE'LATION, a ſort of motly Stuff *Chaucer.*

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Chauc.*

CHELMS'FORD } a Town in the County
CHENS'FORD } of *Eſſex*, ſo called from the River *Chelmer*.

CHEL'SEY [*q. d.* Shelſey, from Shelves of Land; it is alſo called *Chelche hyth*, probably from Cealc Chalk, Ea Water, and Hyð, *Sax. q. d.* a Chalky Port near the Water] a Town in *Middleſex*, on the River *Thames*, now famous for a noble College or Hoſpital built there for ſuperannuated and maimed Soldiers, by King *Charles* II.

CHE'MISE [*Fortification*] a Wall wherewith any Work of Earth is lined or faced for greater Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEP'STOW in *Monmouthſhire*, *i. e.* a Market, or Place for Chapmen.

CHE'RIFF, a Title of Dignity among the *Moors* and *Saracens*, one that is to ſucceed the *Califf*, or Sovereign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE, Comfort. *O.*

To CHER'ISH [*cherir*, F. of *Charus*, L.] to make much of, to nouriſh, to maintain.

CHER'ISHER, one who cheriſheth or aſſiſteth.

CHER'MES, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

CHERN. See *Churn*.

CHER'RY [*Ceriſe*, F. *Ceraſum*, L.] a Fruit well known.

CHERSE'TUM [*Lat. Rec.*] any cuſtomary Offering made to the Parſon of the Pariſh, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHERT', or *Cheort*, Love, Jealouſy. *O.*

CHERTES, merry People. *Chauc.*

CHERT'SEY [*i. e.* Ceꞃꞇꞅ Ea, *Sax. Certs Iſle*] a Town ſtanding near the River *Thames* in *Surry*, once famous for an Abbey erected there.

CHERSONE'SUS [in *Geography*] a Piece of Land encompaſſed almoſt round by the Sea.

CHE'RUB } [כרוב, *H. i. e.* Fulneſs
CHER'UBIM } or Knowledge] the ſecond of the nine Orders of Angels.

CHERUBIM'ICAL, of or belonging to Cherubims.

CHER'VIL [*Cerfeuil*, F. Kerbel, *Teut.*] a Sallet Herb.

CHESE, choſe. *O.*

CHES'LIP, a ſmall Vermin lying under Stones and Tiles.

CHES'NUT [Cyꞅꞇbean, *Sax.* Cheſnut-tree, *Chaſtaigne*, F. *Caſtanea*, L.] a ſort of Fruit.

CHESS, a ſort of Game.

CHES'S-*Tree*, two ſmall Pieces of Timber on each Side of a Ship, with a Hole in them through which the Main-Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

CHEST [Ceꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Kaſte, *Teut.* of *Ciſta*, L.] a ſort of Box, Coffer, or Trunk; alſo the Breaſt, the hollow Part of the Body containing the Breaſt and Lungs.

CHEST-*Rope*, a Rope added to the Boat-rope, when the Boat is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from ſwinging to and fro.

CHES'TER [Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ and Leageaceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* becauſe the twentieth Legion of the *Romans* quartered there] a City in *Cheſhire*.

CHESTER *upon Street* [*q. d.* a Caſtle or Town upon the High way] a Village in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

CHEST'HUNT, a Town in *Hertfordſhire*, ſo called from the abundance of Cheſnuts there.

CHEST-*Traps*, Boxes or Traps to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin in.

CHE'VAGE } [of *Chef*, a Head] a
CHI'VAGE } Sum of Money paid by
CHIEFAGE } Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgement of their Subjection. *F. L. T.*

CHEVAL'ROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVAL'RY of [*Chevalier*, F.] Knighthood. *Spenc.*

CHEVAN'TIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX' *de Frize* [in *Fortification*] large Joiſts of Wood ſtuck full of wooden Spikes armed with Iron, to ſtop Breaches, or to ſecure the Paſſes of a Camp. *F.*

To CHEVE, to thrive. *C.*

CHEVELEU'RES [in *Botany*] the Fibres, or Strings, of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHEV'ERIL *Leather*, a kind of ſoft tender Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERI'LIUS, a Cockling, or young Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight or Cargo of a Ship. *Chauc.* Alſo a Gorget. *O.*

CHEV'ILS, a ſmall Piece of Timber nailed to the Inſide of a Ship to faſten the Ropes, called *Sheets* or *Tacks*.

CHEV'IN [*Cheveſne*, F.] the Chub-fiſh.

CHEVISAN'CE [of *Chevir* or *Viſier*, and *Chef*, F.] a Bargain or Contract; alſo an unlawful Contract in point of Uſury. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUNCE, Atchievement, Performance, Acquiſition. *Spenc.* Merchandizing, Profit in Trade. *Chauc.*

To CHEVISE, to redeem.

CHEVIT'LE } Heads of plough'd Lands.
CHEVI'SIÆ } *O. L.*

CHEV'RON } [in *Heraldry*] an ho-
CHE'VERON } nourable Ordinary repreſenting two Rafters of a Houſe meeting at Top. *F.*

CHEV'RONEL, the Half or Moiety of a Chevron.

To CHEW [Ceoƿian *Sax.* Kauwen, *Teut.*] to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEWING-*Balls*, Balls compoſed of ſeveral Sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horſes, in order to recover Appetite.

CHIA'VE [in *Muſick Books*] is Cliff, a Term or Character of Muſick. *Ital.*

CHIAUS, an Officer in the *Turkiſh* Court, who performs the Duty of an Uſher, and alſo an Ambaſſador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIB'BOL, a ſmall ſort of Onion.

CHICA'NE } a Wrangling, crafty
CHICA'NERIE } Pleading, or perplexing a Cauſe with Tricks and impertinent Words. *F.*

To CHICA'NE [*chicaner*, F.] to perplex or puzzle a Cauſe; to uſe Quirks or Tricks, and Fetches.

CHI'CHAR [ככר *H.*] a Talent of Gold worth 4500*l.* of Silver 375*l.*

CHICHE, a covetous niggardly Fellow, *F. Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starveing. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [Ciꞅꞅanceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a City in *Suſſex*, and Biſhop's See, ſo called, becauſe built by *Ciſſa* King of the South *Saxons*.

CHICK'LINGS, Pulſe called everlaſting Peaſe.

A CHICK } [Cicen, *Sax.* Kucken,
A CHICKEN } *L. S.* Kuchlein, *Teut.*] the Young of a Hen.

To CHIDE [Ciꝺan, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to taunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A CHI'DER [Ciꝺeꞃe, *Sax.*] a Reprehender.

CHILDIRESS, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHILD'LEY [of Cid a Contention, and Ley a Lock, or Leʒe, *Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* a Ground about which Controverſies ariſe, the Right of Poſſeſſion thereof being diſputable] a Place in *Devonſhire.*

CHIEF [*Chef*, F.] *adj.* Firſt, Principal, Sovereign.

A **CHIEF** [in *Warlike Affairs*] *ſubſt.* a General, or Commander in chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, containing a third of the Field, and determined by a Line drawn through the Chief Point.

CHIEF *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the uppermoſt Part of an Eſcutcheon, which are threefold, *viz. Dexter, Middle,* and *Siniſter* Chief Point; which ſee.

CHIEF *Pledge*; the ſame as *Headborough.*

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain or General.

CHIE'GO, a ſmall Inſect which gets into the Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, and is very troubleſome.

CHIE'RI } the *Leucoium Luteum*, the Wall-
KEYRI } Flower.

CHIE'SA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIE'SA [in *Muſick Books*] is ſet to diſtinguiſh the Muſick deſigned for Churches, from that deſigned for Chambers, or private Concerts; a *Sonata de Chieſa*, is a Sonata for the Chapel.

To **CHIEVE**, to ſucceed; as *Fair chieve you*, I wiſh you good Succeſs, or, that you may atchieve what you deſire.

CHILD'BLAIN, a ſort of Swelling occaſioned by Cold, a Blain cauſed by Chilneſs.

A **CHILD** [Cild, *Sax.* Kindt, *Belg.* Kind, *Teut.*] a Son or Daughter.

CHIL'DERMAS *Day* [of Cild a Child, and Mæſſ, *Sax.*] the Feaſt of the Innocents, being the 28th of *December*, obſerved in Commemoration of the *Bethlehem* Children, of two Years old, and under, murdered by *Herod*'s Command.

CHILD-HOOD [Cild-had, *Sax.*] the State of a Child.

CHILD'ING, bringing forth Children, Child-bearing.

CHILD'ING [among *Botaniſts*] is a Term uſed of Plants, when the Offspring exceeds the Number of the Kind, as Childing Daiſies.

CHILDISH [Cildiſc, *Sax.*] ſilly, like a Child.

CHILD'WIT, a Power, to take a Fine of a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with Child without her Owner's Conſent. *S. L. T.*

CHIL'IAD [Χιλιὰς, *Gr.*] the Number of a Thouſand, whence Tables of Logarithms are often called *Chiliads.*

CHIL'IARCH [*Chiliarchus*, L. of Χιλίαρχος, of χιλιὰς, and ἄρχος, a Governor, *Gr.*] a Commander of a thouſand Men, a Colonel.

CHIL'IASTS [*Chiliaſtes, Chiliaſtæ*, L. of Χιλιὰς, *Gr.*] a Sect of Chriſtians called alſo *Millenaries*, who believe, That after the general or laſt Judgment, Chriſt ſhall remain and reign perſonally a thouſand Years upon Earth with his Saints.

CHILIA'GON [of Χιλιὰς, and γωνία a Corner, *Gr.*] a plain Figure, having a thouſand Sides and Angles.

CHILL } [Cele, *Sax.* Cold,] Cold, or
CHIL'LY } ſenſible of a Cold.

CHILOCA'CE [with *Surgeons*] a Canker in the Mouth, frequently in young Children.

CHILO'NIAN } brief, compendious, as a
CHILON'ICK } *Chilonick Style*, ſo called from *Chilo*, one of the ſeven wiſe Men of *Greece*, whoſe Sentences were very ſhort and pithy.

CHIL'TREN [Ciltern, *Sax.* ſo called by reaſon of the chill Air, or of Cylt, Clay] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire.*

CHIMBE, the outmoſt Part of a Barrel. *Chauc.*

CHIMÆ'RA } [*Chimére*, F. Χίμαιρα, *Gr.*]
CHIME'RA } a Monſter, feigned by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent, that belches out Fire; a ſtrange Fancy, a Caſtle in the Air, an idle Conceit. *L.*

CHIMER'ICAL [*Chimerique*, F. *Chimericus*, L.] imaginary, whimſical, that never was, nor can be.

CHIME, a Tune ſet upon Bells, or in a Clock.

To **CHIME**, to ring Bells in a particular Manner.

CHIM'INAGE [of *Chemin*, F. a Way] a Toll for Paſſage through a Foreſt. *O. L.*

CHIM'MAR, a Veſtment without Sleeves, worn by *Popiſh* Biſhops between their Gown and Rocket.

CHIM'NEY [*Chimné*, F. of *Caminus. L.*] a kind of Funnel, *&c.* for the Conveyance of Smoak.

CHIMNEY-*Money*, a Tax of two Shillings *per Annum*, formerly laid upon every Fire-hearth, *&c.*

CHIN [Cinne, *Sax.* Kinn, *Teut.*] the lower Part of the Face.

CHIN *Scab*, a ſcabby Diſeaſe in Sheep, which Shepherds call the *Dartars.*

CHI'NA, the Eaſtermoſt Parts of *Aſia*, a vaſt Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwalled ones.

CHI'NA *Ware*, a fine ſort of Earthen-ware made in *China.*

CHINA-*Root*, a Medicinal Root brought from the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies.*

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry.*

CHIN'CERY, Sparingneſs, Nigardlineſs, Stingineſs. *Chauc.*

CHINCH, a ſort of Inſect.

CHINE [*Eſchine*, F.] the Back-bone.

To **CHINE** *one* [*echiner*, F.] to cut him down quite through the Back.

CHINE *Cough* } [Kienkhoeſt, *Belg.*] a
CHIN-*Cough* } violent ſort of Cough, incident to young Children.

CHINK [Cinc, *S.*] a Cleft in a Wall, Board, *&c.*

To CHINK [Cinan, *S.*] to gape or chap like the Earth when parched with Drought; alſo to ſound or ring as Money does.

CHINT, fine *India* painted Calicoe.

CHIP'PENHAM [Cyppenham, of Cyppan, *S.* to cheapen, *q. d.* a Market or Market-place] a Town in *Wiltſhire.*

CHI'RAGRA [Χειράγρα of χεὶρ a Hand, and ἄγρα Capture or Seizing, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Hands. *L.*

CHIRAG'RICAL, having the Hand-Gout. *Gr.*

CHIRCH-GEMOTE } an Eccleſiaſtical
CHIRG-GEMOT } Court. *O. L.*

CHIRKING, a chattering Noiſe. *O.*

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. *Chauc.*

CHIROG'RAPHER [*Chirographus,* L.] an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who engroſſes Fines acknowledged in that Court. *Gr.*

CHIROG'RAPHUM [Χειρόγραφον, *Gr.*] a Hand-writing, a Bond or Bill of one's Hand; alſo a Term uſed by the *Engliſh Saxons* for a publick Conveyance, or Deed of Gift.

CHIROG'RAPHY [*Chirographia,* L. of Χειρογραφία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and γράφω to write, *Gr.*] a Writing with one's own Hand.

CHIROL'OGY [Χειρολογία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and λογία a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

CHI'ROMANCER [Χειρομάντης, *Gr.*] a Perſon ſkilled in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHI'ROMANCY [Χειρομαντεία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a ridiculous Divination, pretending to diſcover the Conſtitutions and Tempers of Perſons, and to foretel Events by the Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMAN'TICAL [Χειρομαντικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHI'RON, one of the *Centaurs,* famous for his Skill in Phyſick and Surgery. *Poet.*

CHIRO'NES a ſort of Wheels that ariſe in the Palms of the Hands. *Gr.*

A CHIP [Cyp, *Sax.*] a ſmall Piece of Wood chipped off by an Ax.

To CHIP [Tſchirpen, *Teut.*] to make a chirping Noiſe, as a Bird doth.

A CHIRP'ING *Cup* [*i. e.* making one to chirp, or be fluent in Diſcourſe] a Draught of good Liquor.

CHIRUR'GEON [*Chirurgien,* F. *Chirurgus,* L. of Χειρουργὸς, *G.*] a Surgeon.

CHIRUR'GERY [*Chirurgie,* F. *Chirurgia,* L. Χειρουργία, of χεὶρ a Hand, and ἔργον Work, *Gr.*] Surgery.

CHIRUR'GICAL [*Chirurgique,* F. of *Chirurgicus,* L.] belonging to Surgery.

CHIS'EL } [*Ciſeau,* F. *Ciſello,* Ital. of
CHIZZEL } *Scindere,* L. *q. d. Sciſſellum*] an Artificer's Tool to rip and make Indentions with; alſo Bran. *Suffolk.*

CHIT [perhaps of *Cito,* Ital. a little Boy, or of Kitten, a young Cat] a ſnivelling little Boy or Girl.

To CHIT [in *Huſbandry*] Seed is ſaid *to chit,* when it firſt ſhoots its ſmall Roots into the Earth.

CHIT-*Lark,* a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud. *O.*

CHIT'TEFACE [of *Chichface,* Chauc. of *chiche,* F. meagre] a meagre, ſtarvelling young Child.

CHIT'TERLINGS [q. d. *Shitterlings* becauſe the Excrements are contained in them; or of Kuttein, *Teut.* the Inwards] Hogs Guts dreſſed for Food; a ſort of Puddings or Sauſages; alſo a fine Linen Border on the Boſom of Shirts.

CHIVAL'ROUS, valiant. *Chauc.*

CHIVALRY [*Chevalerie,* F.] Horſemanſhip, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIV'ALRY [in *Law*] a Tenure of Lands where the Tenant was anciently bound to perform ſome Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding in State. *Chauc.*

CHIV'ES } the fine Threads of Flowers,
CHI'EVES } or the little Knobs which grow on the Tops of thoſe Threads.

CHI'VES } [*Cive,* F.] a ſmall ſort of Oni-
CIVES } ons.

CHIVES *tipp'd with Pendants* [among *Botaniſts*] is when the Thread of a Flower has an *Apex* or little Knob hanging to it, which, when ripe, ſheds a ſeminal Duſt, and is the Male Part of the Flower, as in Tulips, *&c.*

CHIV'EST [among *Herbaliſts*] the ſmall Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which they are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain *Turks* expert in Horſemanſhip.

CHLORO'SIS [Χλορότης, Greenneſs, *Gr.*] the Green-Sickneſs, a Diſeaſe in young Virgins, which makes them look of a wan, fallow Complexion. *L.*

CHOANA [in *Anatomy*] a ſort of Cavity or Tunnel in the Baſis of the Brain, by which the ſerous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandules.

CHO'COLATE, a ſort of Paſte or Drink made of the *Indian-Cocao-Nut.*

CHOICE [*Choix,* F.] Election, the Art of chooſing; alſo rare, choſen, *&c.*

CHOICE'NESS, Excellency.

CHOI'R [*Choeur,* F. *Chorus,* L. Χόρος, Gr.] the Quire of a Cathedral, Collegiate, or Conventual Church; that Part of it where Divine Service is ſaid or ſung.

To CHOKE [Ceocan, *Sax.* perhaps of Ceocca, *Sax.* a Cheek, becauſe the Halter is tied under the Cheek-bone of Criminals] to ſtifle or ſtrangle; alſo to ſtop up.

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat. *Chauc.*

CHOAK *Pear*, a rough taſted Pear; alſo a Shock or Rub in one's Way.

CHO′LAGOGUES [*Chologoga*, L. of Χολαγωγὸς, or χολη Choler, and ἄγω to draw, *Gr.*] Medicines which diſcharge or purge Choler.

CHOLED′OCHUS *Ductus* [among *Anatomiſts*] the *Ductus Bilarius*, or Paſſage of the *Bile*, called *Common*, wherein the Bile, from the Bladder that contains it, and the *Ductus*, in the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called *Duodenum*.

CHOLER [*Cholere* F. *Cholera*, L. of Χολέρα, Gr.] Bile, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contained in the Gall-Bladder; alſo Anger, Paſſion, Wrath.

CHOL′ERA *Morbus* [among *Phyſicians*] is when the Bile ſo exceeds in Quantity or Acrimony, as to irritate the Bowels and Stomach, to eject it both upwards and downwards. *L.*

CHOL′ERICK, abounding with Choler; haſty, paſſionate, apt to be angry.

CHOLIAM′BI, a ſort of Iambick Verſe, having a Spondee in the ſixth or laſt Place.

CHO′LICK. See *Colick*.

CHO′MER } [חומר, *H.*] an *Hebrew*
CHORUS } Meaſure, containing ſeventy Wine Gallons.

To CHOOSE [Ceoꞃan, *Sax.* *choiſir*, F. Keyſer, *Dan.*] to make choice of, to ſelect, to pick out.

To CHOP [*couper*, F. kappen, *L. S.* perhaps from κόπτω, *Gr.* to cut] to cut ſmall or mince.

To CHOP [of Kopen, *L. S.* to buy] to make an Exchange, to truck.

CHOP *Chirch*, an Exchange of Benefices or Churches between two Parſons. *O. L. T.*

A CHOP′IN [*Chopine*, F.] a *French* Liquid Meaſure, containing about a Pint *Wincheſter* Meaſure.

CHOP′PINGS [*Cioppini*, Ital.] a ſort of Shoes with a very high Heel, worn by the *Venetian* Women, as alſo the *Genoeſe* Ladies.

A CHOP′PING *Boy* [either of Cop, *Sax.* ſtout, *q. d.* a ſtout Boy, or of koope, *Belg.* to buy, *q. d.* a Boy fit to be ſold for Service] a luſty Boy.

CHO′RAL [*Choralis*, L.] belonging to the Choir of a Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, *i. e.* one who was admitted to ſit in the Quire during Divine Service.

CHORD [*Chorda*, L. of Χορδὴ, Gr.] a Right Line in Geometry, which joins the two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, otherwiſe called *Subtenſe*.

CHOR′DA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or Nerve.

CHORDE′E [among *Surgeons*] an Inflammation and Contraction of the *Frænum* of the Yard that holds the Glands downwards, and cauſes Pain in the Erection.

CHORDAP′SUS [Χορδαψὸς, Gr.] the griping or wringing Pains of the ſmall Guts. *L.*

CHOREA *Sancti Viti* [St. *Vitus*'s Dance, ſo called, becauſe it often ſeized on thoſe that uſed to viſit the Chapel of St. *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Swabia*] is a kind of hyſterical Madneſs, to which Females are only ſubject (owing to Obſtructions) which occaſions them to throw themſelves in various ſtrange Poſtures. *L.*

CHORE′US, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, which conſiſts of three ſhort Syllables, or elſe of two Syllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort. *Gr.*

CHORIAM′BICK, a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables, two long at each End, and two ſhort in the Middle, as *Ebrietas*.

CHO′RION [Χόριον, Gr.] the outmoſt Membrance which covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb; it is pretty thick and ſmooth within, but rough on the Outſide where the *Placenta* ſticks. *Anat.*

CHO′RISTER [*Choriſte*, F. of *Choriſta*, L.] a ſinging Boy or Man in a Cathedral, *&c.* a Quiriſter.

CHO′RO } [in *Muſick Books*] is when all
CHO′EUR } the ſeveral Parts of a Piece
CHO′RUS } of Muſick perform together, which is commonly at the Concluſion. *Ital.*

CHOROG′RAPHER [*Chorographus*, L. of Χορογραφος, Gr.] one ſkilled in Chorography.

CHOROGRAPH′ICAL [*Chorographique*, F.] belonging to Chorography.

CHOROG′RAPHY [*Chorographie*, F. *Chorographia*, L. of Χορογραφια, Gr.] a Part of Geography which treats of the Deſcription of particular Counties; or of a Country or Province.

CHOROI′DES [among *Anatomiſts*] is the folding of a *Carotidal* Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Alſo of the Eye.

CHO′RUS [Χορὸς, Gr.] a Company of Singers and Dancers; alſo the Singings or Muſick in a Stage-Play; alſo a Company of Choriſters in a Church; a Choir or Quire. *L.*

CHOSE [*Law Term*] a Thing. *F.*

CHOSE *Local* [*Law Term*] is a Thing which is fixed to a Place, as a Mill, *&c.* *F.*

CHOSE *Tranſitory* [*Law Term*] a Thing which is moveable, or which may be carried from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [Ceo, *Sax.*] a kind of Bird.

A CHOWSE, a Cheat, Sham, or Trick; alſo a ſilly Fellow that may be put upon.

To CHOWSE [probably of *cauſter*, F. to illude] to cheat or cozen.

To CHOWTER, to mumble and mutter, as ſtubborn Children uſe to do.

CHRISM [*Chriſme*, F. *Chriſma*, L. of Χρῖσμα, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balſam, conſecrated by a Popiſh Biſhop, on *Eaſter-*

Even, for the enſuing Year, to be uſed in Baptiſm, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, *&c.*

CHRISMA′LE, a Chriſm-Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptiſm. *O. L.*

CHRIS′MATIS *Denarii*, Chriſm-pence, Money paid to the Biſhop by the Pariſh-Clergy for their Chriſm. *L.*

CHRIS′MATORY, a Veſſel where the Chriſm is kept.

CHRI′SOMS [of Χρῖσμα, Gr.] Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chriſm-Cloth.

CHRI′SOM-*Calf*, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. *Chauc.*

CHRIST [Χριςὸς, Gr. *i. e.* anointed] the proper name of the Son of God made Man, and the ever-bleſſed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST-*Thorn* } an Herb which flouriſhes
CHRIST-*Wort* } about *Chriſmas*, as the *Glaſtonbury* Thorn.

To CHRIST′EN [Chꞃıꞅꞇıan, *Sax.*] to baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Chriſtian Church.

CHRIST′ENDOM [q. *Chriſti Dominium*, Chriſt's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Chriſtian Religion is profeſſed.

CHRIS′TIAN *Name*, the name which is given to a perſon at Baptiſm.

A CHRIS′TIAN [*Chrêtian*, F. *Chriſtianus*, L. of Χριςιανὸς, Gr.] one who profeſſes Chriſtianity.

CHRIS′TIAN, of or belonging to Chriſt, or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITA′TIS *Curia*, the Court Chriſtian, or Eccleſiaſtical Judicature, in oppoſition to the Civil Court, ſtiled *Curia domini Regis.*

CHRIS′TIANISM } [*Chriſtianiſme*, F.
CHRISTIAN′ITY } *Chriſtianitas*, L.] the Doctrines, Principles, and Religion of Chriſtians.

CHRIST′MASS [of *Chriſti Miſſa*, L. *i. e.* Chriſt's Maſs] a Feſtival celebrated on the 25th Day of *December*, in Commemoration of the Birth of *Chriſt.*

CHRIST′OPHER [Χριςοφορὸς, of Χριςὸς Chriſt, and φέρω to bear, *Gr. i. e.* Chriſt's Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHRO′MA [Χρῶμα, Gr.] Colour, Gracefulneſs.

CHRO′MA [in *Muſick*] the graceful Way of ſinging, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHRO′MA [in *Rhetorick*] a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMAT′ICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of Χρωματικὸς, Gr.] that never bluſhes, whoſe Colour never changes; alſo delightful, pleaſant; that conſiſts in keeping the Intervals cloſe, ſo as to make the Melody the ſweeter and ſofter.

CHROMAT′ICKS [*Chromatiques*, F.] a delightful and pleaſant ſort of Muſick.

CHRO′MATISM [Χρωματισμὸς, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing.

CHRON′ICAL [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*, L. of Χρονικὸς, of χρὸνος, Time, *Gr.*] belonging to Time, or that is of a long Continuance.

CHRON′ICAL *Diſeaſes*, are ſuch as come at certain Times by Fits, which do not come preſently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by Turns, as the Gout, Stone, *&c.*

CHRON′ICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of Χρονικὸν, Gr.] a Hiſtory according to the Order of Time.

CHRON′ICLED, recorded in a Chronicle.

CHRON′ICLER [*Chronique*, F. a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRON′ICLES [*Chronica*, L. of Χρονικὰ, Gr.] the name of two Books in the Old Teſtament.

CHRO′NOGRAM [of Χρὸνος Time, and γράμμα a Letter, *Gr.*] a ſort of Verſe, whereof the figurative Letters, being joined together, denote the Date thereof.

CHRONGL′OGER } [*Chronologique*,
CHRONOL′OGIST } and *Chronologiſte*, F. *Chronologus*, L. of Χρονολόγος, Gr.] a Perſon ſkilled in Chronology.

CHRONOLO′GICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOLO′GICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONOL′OGY [*Chronologie*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of Χρονολογία, of χρόνος Time, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation for the Uſe of Hiſtory, and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRYSAN′THUM [of χρυσὸς Gold and ἄνθος a Flower] any Plant that blows with a yellow, ſhining Flower, as Crowfoot or Gold-knaps, *&c.* Among *Botaniſts*, this Name is peculiar to yellow compound diſcous Flowers, as the Common and Corn Marygold, *&c.*

CHRY′SOM [of χρύσωμα, Gr.] it was an ancient Cuſtom to anoint Children as ſoon as they were born with ſome Aromatick Compoſitions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deemed ſtrong enough to endure Baptiſm; after which it was left-off: And hence our Bills of Mortality call ſuch Infants as die before Baptiſm, *Chryſoms.*

CHRYSI′TIS [Χρυσῖτις, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which ariſes from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour, like Gold.

CHRYSOCERAU′NIUS *Pulvis* a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the ſame as *Aurum Fulminans.*

CHRYSOCOL′LA [Χρυσοκόλλα, Gr.] Gold-ſolder, a Mineral ſomewhat like Pumice-Stone, found in Copper Mines, and ſometimes in thoſe of Lead, Silver, and Gold.

CHRY'SOLITE [*Chryſolitus*, L. of Κρυσόλιθος, or χρυσὸς, Gold, and λίθος, a Stone, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a Golden Colour, tranſparent, mixed with Green. *F.*

CHRYSOPOPE'IA [among *Alchymiſts*] the Art of making Gold.

CHRYSO'PRASUS [of χρυσὸς, Gold, and πράσον, a Leek, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of a greeniſh Colour, yielding a golden Luſtre.

CHRYSOS'TOM [Χρυσόστομος, Gr. *i. e.* Golden Mouth, of χρυσὸς and στομα, the Mouth] the Name of an ancient Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSUL'CA [of χρυσὸς, Gold, and ἕλκω, Gr. to draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water wherewith Refiners waſh Gold off, when mixed with other Metals; alſo a chymical Liquor, which diſſolves Gold.

CHUB, a ſort of Fiſh with a great Head.

CHUB [Cop, *Sax.*] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheek'd Fellow.

CHUB'BEDNESS, the having full Cheeks.

A CHUCK, a great Chip. *Suff.*

To CHUCK [of *Choc*, F. a ſtriking againſt] to ſtroke under the Chin; alſo to cry like a Partridge.

To CHUCK'LE, to burſt out ever and anon into Laughter; to laugh by Fits as if tickled.

A CHUCK'LE } a rattling, noiſy,
A CHUCKLE *Head* } empty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country-clown.

CHUF'FINESS, Clowniſhneſs.

CHUF'FY, clowniſh, rough, rude.

CHUM [of *Chomner*, F. to reſt] a Chamber-fellow to a Student at the Univerſity.

CHUMP, a thick ſhort Block or Log.

CHURCH [Cyꞃıc, *Sax.* **Kerke**, Belg. **Kirche**, Teut. *q.* Κυριακὴ, ſc. Οἰκία, Gr.] a Place ſet apart for divine Worſhip; alſo a Congregation, or Aſſembly of Chriſtians, governed by a Miniſter.

The Catholick CHURCH, the whole Body of the People throughout the whole World, under Chriſt their Head.

CHURCH-*Letten*, the Church-yard. *C.*

CHURCH-*Reeve*, a Guardian or Overſeer of the Church, a Church-warden. *S.*

CHURCH-SCOT } a certain Mea-
CHURCH-CHESSET } ſure of Wheat, which formerly every Man gave to the Church on *St. Martin*'s Day, as the firſt Fruits of Harveſt.

CHURCH-*Wardens*, Officers annually choſen in every Pariſh to look to the Church, *&c.* and Affairs of the Pariſh.

CHURL } [Ceoꞃl, *Sax.* Caꞃl, *Sax.* **Kerl**,
CARL } Teut. a Clown] a covetous Hunks; among our *Saxon* Anceſtors, a Free-tenant at Will.

CHURLICHE, churliſh, *&c.* *Chauc.*

CHUR'LISH [Ceoꞃlıc, *Sax.*] clowniſh, ill-natured, ſurly.

CHUR'LISHLY, ſurlily.

CHUR'LISHNESS [Cyꞃlıſcneſſe, *Sax.*] Surlineſs, Ill-naturedneſs.

A CHURN [Ceꞃene, *Sax.* **Kerne**, Teut.] a Veſſel to make Butter in.

To CHURN [Ceꞃnan, *Sax.*] to agitate Milk in a Churn to make Butter.

CHURR-*Worm* [of Cyꞃnan, *Sax.* to turn, becauſe it turns quick about] an Inſect.

CHUSHEREL, a Whoremaſter, a Debauchee. *Shakeſp.*

CHYLE [*Chylus*, L. Χυλὸς, Gr. Juice] the white Juice of digeſted Matter whereof the Blood is made. *F.*

CHYLIFAC'TOUS, cauſing Chylification.

CHYLIFICA'TION, the Action or Faculty of changing the Food into Chyle. *L.*

CHYLO'SIS, the ſame as *Chylification*, Gr.

CHYME'RE, a kind of Jacket; alſo a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHYM'ICAL [*Chymique*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] of or belonging to Chymiſtry.

CHYMICAL *Flowers*, the ſubtiler Parts of any Body ſeparated from the groſſer, by Sublimation in a dry Form.

CHYM'IST [*Chymiſte*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] a Perſon ſkilful in the Art of Chymiſtry.

CHYM'ISTRY [*Chymie*, F. Χυμία, Gr.] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts of Elements, by the Help of Fire.

CHY'MOSIS } [of Χαίνω, Gr. to gape] an
CHE'MOSIS } Inflammation of the Eyelids, which turns out their Inſide to Sight.

CHY'MUS [Χυμος, Gr.] any kind of Juice; that eſpecially of Meat after the ſecond Digeſtion; this, mixing itſelf with the Blood, runs through the Veins, repairing the Waſte of every Part. *L.*

CIACONA [in *Muſick Books*] a Chacoon, ſignifies a particular kind of Air always in triple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contrived to a Baſs in 8 Bars, played ſeveral Times over; not ſo confined as is the Baſs of a Ground, but is allowed to vary every Time, to humour the Treble, and ſometimes to imitate it: It is common to play theſe Airs in a briſk lively Manner. *Ital.*

CI'BOL [*Ciboule*, F.] a ſort of ſmall degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CI'CATRICE [*Cicatrix*, L.] a Mark, Scar, or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. *F.*

CICATRIC'ULA [among *Naturaliſts*] the Treddle of an Egg, a little whitiſh Speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the firſt Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CICATRIZAN'TIA, cicatrizing Medicines which ~~fill up~~ Sores with Fleſh, and cover them with Skin. *L.*

To CI'CATRIZE [*cicatriſer*, F.] to cloſe up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

CI'CELY, a proper Name of Women.

CI'CERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philoſopher among the *Romans*.

CICERO'NIAN *Style*, an eloquent, pure, rhetorical Style, or Manner of Expreſſion, like *Cicero*'s.

CI'CESTER } [Cyꞃenceaꞅteꞃ, *Sax*.
CIREN'CESTER } ſo called from the River *Churn*, in Latin *Cerinus*] a Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſixty-eight Miles N. W. from *London*.

CICH, or *Cich Peaſe*, a ſort of Pulſe.

CI'CHINGS, petty Ciches.

CI'CHORY } [*Cicorée*, F. *Cichorium*, L.
SUC'CORY } of Χιχώριον, Gr.] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To CI'CURATE [*cicurare*, L.] to make tame.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CI'DER [*Cidre*, F.] a Drink made of Apples.

CI'DERIST, one who has the Management of, or deals in Cider.

CI'DERKIN, a Liquor made of the groſs Matter, after Cider is poured out.

CIEL'ING [*Ciel*, F. a Canopy or Covering] the Partition betwixt the Floors of an Houſe; the Top of a Room or Chamber.

CI'ERGE, a Wax-candle, Taper, or Lamp. *Chauc*. F.

CILI'ERE [*Architecture*] Drapery Work like the Tops of Leaves on Pillars.

CILIA'RE *Ligamentum* } [in *Anatomy*]
Proceſſus CILIA'RES } a Collection of ſlender Filaments, which encompaſs the cryſtalline Humour of the Eye, and ſerve to contract or dilate it.

CILI'CIAN [of *Cilicium*, L.] belonging to Hair-cloth.

CIL'IUM, the Eye-lid, properly the utmoſt Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. *L.*

CIM'BRI, a People of *Cherſoneſus*, formerly the Terror of the *Romans*, from whom (as ſome think) the ancient *Britons* deſcended, becauſe they called *Wales Cumro*, and themſelves *Camræci*, Cumrages.

CIME'LIARCH [Κειμηλιάρχης, Gr.] the chief Keeper of Plate, Veſtments, *&c.* belonging to a Church; a Church-warden.

CI'MENSHORE [perhaps of Cyma, a Gueſt, of Cymen, to come unto, *Sax.*] a Place in *Suſſex*, ſo called of one *Cymen*, a *Saxon*, who with his Brother *Ella*, the firſt King of the South *Saxons*, arrived there.

CIM'ITER, a heavy crooked Sword, uſed in *Turkey*, &c.

CIMME'RIAN, which ſees no Sun, obſcure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Scythia*, ſo environed with Hills, Woods, and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them; whence comes the Expreſſion *Cimmerian Darkneſs*, i. e. great Obſcurity.

CINA } the Jeſuits Bark, the ſame as
CINÆ } *Quinquina*.

CINCA'TER } a Man aged Fifty Years.
CINQUA'TER } *F.*

CINC'TURE [*Cinctura*, L.] in *Architecture*, the Middle of a Pillar.

CIN'DERS [ꞅinꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* the Droſs or Scum of Metal, *Cendre*, F. of *Cineres*, L.] Embers, or burnt Coals.

CINEFAC'TION } [in *Chymiſtry*] a redu-
CINERA'TION } cing into, or burning to Aſhes.

To CINEFY, to bring to Aſhes. *L.*

CINERES *Clavellati* [among *Chymiſts*] Aſhes made of Tartar, of the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERI'TIOUS [of *Cinis*, L. Aſhes] of, or like Aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS *Subſtance* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſame as *Cineritia*.

CIN'GLE [*Cingulum*, L.] a Horſe-girth.

CIN'GULUM *Veneris* [in *Palmiſtry*] a Semicircle drawn from the Space from betwixt the Middle-finger and Fore-finger, to the Space between the Little-finger and the Ring-finger.

CINIPHES, certain little Flies, but cruel Stingers, which made one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

CIN'NABAR } [*Cinabre*, F. of Κιννάβαρ,
CIN'OPER } Gr.] Vermilion; a Mineral conſiſting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CIN'NABAR [of *Antimony*] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and ſublimate Corroſive.

CIN'NAMON [*Cinamome*, F. *Cinnamomum*, L. Κιννάμωμον, Gr. or of קנמון, *H.*] a Spice, the ſecond Bark of a Tree growing in ſome Iſlands near to *China*.

CIN'QUE, the Number 5 on Dice. *F.*

CINQUE-*Foil*, Five-leaved Graſs.

CINQUE-*Ports*, five Havens which lie on the Eaſt-part of *England*, towards *France*, ſo called by way of Eminence, *viz. Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hithe*, and *Sandwich*; to which *Rye* and *Winchelſea* are now added; they are under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and were firſt eſtabliſhed by King *William* I. for the better Security of the Coaſts.

Lord Warden of the CINQUE-PORTS, a Governor of thoſe Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and iſſues out Writs in his own Name.

CI'ON [*Scion*, F.] the ſame with the *Uvula*. *Anatomy*.

CI'ON [in *Botany*] a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CI'PERUS, a ſort of Bulruſh.

CI'PHER [*Chifre*, F. *Chiphra*, L. of כפרה, *Heb.* a Number] expreſſed thus (0) and is of no Value, except any Figures are placed before it on the Left-hand, and then it increaſes its Value by Tens.

CI'PHER, the Letters of a Perſon's Name interwoven together as in a Seal.

To CI'PHER [*chiffrer*, F.] to caſt Accompts.

CI'PHERS, are certain odd Marks and Characters in which Letters are written, that they may not be underſtood, in caſe they ſhould be intercepted.

CIRCEN'SIAN *Games*, the Exerciſes or Plays anciently exhibited in the *Circus* at *Rome*, in Imitation of the olympick Games in *Greece*.

To CIR'CINATE [*circinare*, L.] to make a Circle with a Pair of Compaſſes.

CIRCI'NATION, a circling or turning round. *L.*

CIR'CLE [*Cercle*, F. of *Circulus*, L.] a Compaſs or Ring.

CIR'CLE [in *Geometry*] is a plain Figure, bounded with one only Line, and to which all the right Lines which can be drawn from a Point in the Middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIR'CLE *of the Equant* [in the *Ptolomaick Aſtronomy*] the Circle deſcribed in the Center of the *Equant*; its chief Uſe is to find the Variation of the firſt Inequality.

CIRCLE [*of perpetual Apparition*] one of the leſſer Circles parallel to the Equator, being deſcribed by any Point of the celeſtial Sphere, which touches the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the diurnal Motion: All the Stars included within this Circle never ſet, but are always viſible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [of *Inclination*] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptick.

CIRCLE [*of perpetual Occultation*] is another at a like Diſtance from the Equator, as the Circle of *perpetual Apparition*, and contains all thoſe Stars which never appear in our Hemiſphere; but the Stars ſituated between theſe *Circles* riſe and ſet at certain Times.

CIRCLES [*of Altitude*] See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES [*of Declination*] are the ſame with the Hour-circles, or Circles of the Sphere, paſſing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES *of Longitude* [on the *Globe*] great Circles paſſing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptick, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*. On theſe Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [*of Poſition*] are Circles paſſing through the common Interſections of the *Horizon* and *Meridian*, and through any Degree of the Ecliptick, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens; and are uſed for the finding out of the Situation and Poſition of any Star, *&c.*

CIR'CLES [of the *Empire*] are Diviſions of the Empire of *Germany*, of which there are ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utenſil to ſet a Diſh upon a Table, ſo as to turn about.

CIRCOCE'LE [with *Surgeons*] a Swelling of the Seed-veſſels in the *Scrotum*. Gr.

CIR'CUIT [*Circuitus*, L.] a Compaſs, or going about; alſo the Journies of the Judges twice a Year, to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral Counties. *F.*

CIRCUI'TION, a fetching Compaſs, or going about. *L.*

CIRCUI'TY [of *Action*] a longer Courſe of Proceeding than is neceſſary, to recover the Thing ſued for.

CIR'CULAR [*circulaire*, F. of *circularis*, L.] round, that is in Form of a Circle.

CIR'CULAR *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe Powers end in the Roots themſelves; as 5, whoſe Square is 25, and Cube, 125, *&c.*

To CIR'CULATE [*circuler*, F. of *circulare*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULA'TION, the Motion of that which circulates. *F.* of *L.*

CIRCULA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a particular Motion given to Liquor, which is ſtirred up by Fire, and cauſes the Vapours to riſe and fall to and fro.

CIRCULA'TION [of the *Blood*] a continual Motion of it, paſſing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIR'CULATORY [*Circulatorius*, L.] that circulates through the Veins.

CIR'CULATORY [in *Chymiſtry*] a Glaſs Veſſel, wherein the Liquor infuſed, by its aſcending and deſcending, rolls about as it were in a Circle.

CIR'CULATORY *Letters*, are ſuch as are ſent into all Parts of a Kingdom, by general Commiſſioners; or by an Archbiſhop into the ſeveral Parts of a Province, upon ſome particular Occaſion: by Ambaſſadors and Envoys to their fellow Miniſters, whereſoever they reſide; or by a Candidate to requeſt the Favour of the Electors, and by a Debtor to ſummons his Creditors, *&c.*

CIRCULA'TUM *Minus*, the Spirit of Wine. *C. T.*

CIRCUMAGE'NTES *Muſculi* [in *Anatomy*] are certain oblique Muſcles of the Eyes, ſo called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAGGERA'TION, a heaping round about. *L.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, encompaſſing, or flowing about; an Epithet moſtly applied to Air, and other Fluids. *L.*

CIRCUMAMBULA'TION, a walking about.

CIRCUMCEL'LIONS [of *Circumcellio*, L. a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Chriſtians in *Africa* in St. *Auſtin*'s Time, who ſtrolled about from Place to Place, and, to get Repute, either would lay violent Hands on themſelves, or get others to kill them.

To **CIR'CUMCISE** [*circoncire*, F. of *circumcidere*, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCIS'ION [*Circonciſion*, F. a cutting about] more properly, a cutting away a Part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which covers the *Penis*, a Ceremony uſed by *Jews* and *Turks*. L.

To **CIRCUMDO'LATE**, to chip, or cut about; alſo to deceive. *L.*

CIRCUMDUC'TION, a leading about. *F.*

CIRCUM'FERENCE [*Circumference*, F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit or Compaſs.

CIRCUM'FERENCE [in *Geometry*] is the outermoſt bounding Line of any plain Figure; but it more properly belongs to the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFEREN'TOR, an Inſtrument uſed in Surveying, being the ſame with *Theodolite*. L.

CIR'CUMFLEX [*Circonflexe*, F. of *Circumflexus*, L.] bowed, or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an Accent, which being placed over a Syllable, makes it long, as (˜) in *Greek*, (^) in *Latin*.

CIRCUMFLU'ENT } [*Circumfluus*, L.]
CIRCUMFLU'OUS } flowing about.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS [*Circumforaneus*, L. of *Circum*, about, and *Forum*, a Market, &c.] which goes, or is carried about Markets or Courts.

CIRCUMFU'SION, a pouring about. *L.*

CIRCUMGIRA'TION, a turning or wheeling about. *L.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT [*Circumjacens*, L.] lying round about.

CIRCUMINCES'SION, a Term uſed by Divines for the reciprocal Exiſtence of the Three Perſons in the Trinity in each other. *L.*

CIRCUMJO'VIALISTS [of *circum*, about, and *Jove*, *Jupiter*, L.] certain Stars that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupiter*'s *Satellites*.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, a binding or tying about. *L.*

CIRCUMLOCU'TION [*Circonlocution*, F.] a Compaſs or Fetch of Words; an uttering in many Words that which might be ſaid in few. *L.*

CIRCOMPLICA'TION, a folding, winding, or rolling. *L.*

CURCUM'POLAR *Stars* [in *Aſtronomy*] ſuch as being pretty near our North-pole, do move round it, and in our Latitude never ſet or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, a laying about. *L.*

CIRCUMPUL'SION, the thruſting forwards of Bodies, which are moved by thoſe which lie round them. *L.*

CIRCUMRESIS'TENCY, a round Reſiſting, or Reſiſtance about. *L.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, a wheeling about. *L.*

To **CIRCUMSCRI'BE** [*circonſcrire*, F. of *circumſcribere*, L.] to bound, or limit, or ſtint.

To **CIRCUMSCRI'BE** [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a Figure is ſaid to be *circumſcribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure which is inſcribed.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, the Act of circumſcribing. *L.*

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION [among *Philoſophers*] the certain Bounds or Limits of any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION *External*, is referred to the Place in which any Body is confined, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION *Internal*, is that which belongs to the Eſſence and Quality of every Body, whereby it hath a determinate Extenſion, Bound, and Figure.

To **CIRCUMSO'NATE** [*Circumſonare*, L.] to ſound round about.

CIR'CUMSPECT [*circonſpect*, F. of *circumſpectus*, L. [conſiderate, wary, wiſe.

CIRCUMSPEC'TION, is looking about, Heed, Warrineſs; a marking and conſidering diligently. *L.*

CIRCUMSPIC'UOUS [*Circumſpicuus*, L.] to be ſeen on all Sides.

CIR'CUMSTANCE [*Circonſtance*, F. of *Circumſtantia*, L.] a Particular that accompanies any Action, as Time, Place, &c.

CIR'CUMSTANCED, that is attended with Circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, belonging or relating to Circumſtances; particular.

To **CIRCUMSTAN'TIATE** [*circonſtantier*, F.] to deſcribe a Thing by, or with its Circumſtances.

De **CIRCUMSTANTIBUS** [*Law Term*] a Number of Jurors taken out of ſuch Perſons as are preſent, when ſo many are challenged that there are not enough to make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVA'GRANT, wandering about. *L.*

CIRCUMVALLA'TION [in *Fortification*] *The Line of Circumvallation*, is a Trench cut by the Beſiegers, and bordered with a Breaſt-work, ſo as to encompaſs all their Camp, to defend it againſt an Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and ſtop Deſerters.

CIRCUMVEC'TION, is a carrying round about. *L.*

To **CIRCUMVENT'** [*Circonvenir*, F. *circumvenire*, L.] to come about; alſo to over-reach, to deceive.

CIRCUMVEN'TION [*Circonvention*, F.] Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit. *L.*

To **CIRCUMVES'T**, to clothe, or garniſh round about. *L.*

CIRCUMUNDULA'TION, a waving all round. *L.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, a rolling or turning about. *L.*

CIR'CUS, a large Theatre in *Rome*, built for Shews and Games, *&c.*

CIR'RI [in *Botany*] are thoſe fine Strings or Hairs by which ſome Plants faſten themſelves, in order to their ſupport in creeping, as Ivy, *&c.* *L.*

CIRSOCE'LE [Κιρσοκήλη, Gr.] a Swelling of the Veſſels about the Teſticles that prepare the Semen; ſo that it ſometimes appears like a third Teſticle. *L.*

CISAL'PINE, on this Side of the *Alps.*

CIS'BURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Ciſſa*] a Town in *Suſſex*, near a military Fort built by *Offa*, King of the *South Saxons.*

CISSOI'D [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve-line invented by *Diocles.*

CISTA *Gratiæ*, a Church Coffer, where the Peoples Alms-money was kept. *O. L.* The Poor's Box.

CIST }
CIS'TA } [among *Surgeons*] a Tumour where the obſtructed Matter
CIS'TUS } collects as in a Bag, which may all be taken out at once.

CISTER'CIAN *Monks*, an Order founded *anno* 1098, by *Robert*, Abbot of *Citeux* in *France.*

CIS'TERN [*Ciſtern*, F. of *Ciſterna*, L.] a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rainwater; alſo a Veſſel of Lead, to keep Water for Houſhold Uſes.

CISTERN [among *Confectioners*] a Veſſel in Form of a Box, into which Creams or Jellies are put, to be iced over.

CIT'ADEL [*Citadelle*, F. of *Citadella*, Ital.] a ſort of four, five, or ſix Baſtions, built near a City, on the moſt advantageous Ground, that it may command it in caſe of a Rebellion.

CITA'TION [*Citatio*, L.] a citing or quoting from an Author, *&c.* alſo a Summons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical Judge. *F.*

To CITE [*citer*, F. of *citare*, L.] to quote an Authority or Paſſage in a Book; alſo to ſummons to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CIT'IZEN [*Citoyen*, F. of *Civis*, L.] a Freeman of a City.

CITRIALE, a Cittron or Guittar. *Chauc.*

CITRI'NE *Colour* } the Colour of a Pome-
CIT'RON } Citron, a Colour like Gold.

CITRINA'TION, perfect Digeſtion; the Colour proving the Philoſopher's Stone; turning to a Citron Colour by Chemiſtry. *Chauc.*

CITRON [*Citron*, F. *Citrum*, L.] an agreeable Fruit reſembling a Lemon.

CI'TRUL [*Citrulum*, L.] a kind of Cucumber or Pumpkin of a Citron Colour.

CIT'TERN [of *Citbara*, L.] a ſort of muſical Inſtrument.

CIT'Y [*Cité*, F. of *Civitas*, L.] a large walled Town; but eſpecially a Town Corporate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Biſhop's See.

CIVES, a ſort of wild Leeks.

CIV'ET [*Civette*, F. *Zibethum*, L.] a Perfume like Muſk, formed like a kind of Greaſe, in a Bag, under the Tail of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Chickens, Hares, *&c.* firſt by frying and afterwards by ſtewing them. *F.*

CIV'ICK *Crown*, a Garland made of the Leaves of Oak, *&c.* and given as a Reward to the *Roman* Soldiers, who had ſaved a Citizen's Life in Battle.

CIV'IL [*civilis*, L. of *civis*] courteous, kind, well-bred; alſo political, belonging to Citizens, City, or State. *F.*

CIVIL *Day*, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL *Death*, is when, by being ſentenced to perpetual Baniſhment, a Perſon is cut off from Civil Society, to work in the Mines, or to the Gallies.

CIVIL *Law*, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, Country or City; but what we uſually mean by the *Civil Law*, is a Body of Laws compoſed out of the beſt of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Laws, which were in the main received or obſerved, throughout the *Roman* Dominions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL *Year*, is the legal Year, or annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be uſed within its own Dominions.

CIVIL'IAN, a Doctor, Profeſſor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVIL'ITY [*Civilité*, F. of *Civilitas*, L.] Courteſy, Obligingneſs.

To CIV'ILIZE [*civiliſer*, F.] to make courteous and tractable; to poliſh Manners.

To CLACK [**Klacke**, Belg. **Cleccian**, C. Br. *Clacquer*, F.] to rattle, ſnap, to make a ſhrill Noiſe.

To CLACK *Wool*, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs leſs, and yields leſs Cuſtom.

CLADUS, a Hurdle or Wattle. *O. L.*

CLAIM [*Claim*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] a Challenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of Intereſt to any thing which is in the Poſſeſſion of another.

To CLAIM [*clamer*, F. of *clamare*, L.] to lay claim to, to challenge.

To CLAKE } to make an ungrateful Noiſe.
To CLACK } *Shakeſp.*

To CLAM'BER [**Klammeren**, Teut. a Hook] to get up a high Place, by reſting the Feet upon ſome hooked or jetting-out Parts.

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Attornatum*, is a Writ whereby the King commands the Juſtice in Eyre to admit one's Claim by an Attorney, who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Perſon.

CLAM'MED, ſtarved with Hunger.

CLAM'MY [of Clamean, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy Matter] gluiſh, ſticking.

CLAM'MINESS, the being clammy.

CLAM'OROUS [*Clamoſus*, L.] noiſy, full of Clamour.

CLAM'OROUSNESS, Noiſineſs.

CLA'MOUR [*Clameur*, F. of *Clamor*, L.] a Noiſe, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To CLA'MOUR [*clamare*, L. to make a Noiſe, complain, or cry out againſt.

CLAMP [Klammen, Teut.] a particular Way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

CLAMP [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber applied to a Maſt for ſtrengthening it.

CLAMP [with *Brick-makers*] a Contrivance for burning Bricks.

CLAMP *Nails*, ſuch as are uſed to faſten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMP *Irons*, at the Ends of Fires, to keep up the Fuel, called alſo Creepers or Dogs. *C.*

CLAN [probably from Llan, Brit. a Plat of Ground, *q. d.* ſuch as dwell upon the ſame Plat or Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in *Scotland*.

CLAN'CULAR [*clancularius*, L.] ſecret, privy.

CLANDES'TINE [*clandeſtinus*, L.] done in ſecret, private, contrary to Law, in hugger-mugger, by ſtealth. *F.*

CLANDES'TINELY, ſecretly, privily.

To CLANG [*clangere*, L. Klingen, Teut.] to ſound like a Trumpet.

CLAP [of Kloppen, L. S. Clap, C. Br.] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [*Clapoir*, F.] is a Running of Matter from the Yard, occaſioned by Copulation with an impure Woman.

To CLAP [clappan, *Sax.* *claquer*, F. klappen, L. S.] to beat with the Hand; to make a noiſy Sound with hitting againſt.

To CLAP *one*, to give one a Clap.

A CLAP [in *Falconry*] the nether Part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP *Board*, a Board cut ready to make Caſks, *&c.*

CLAP *Bread*, thin hard oaten Cakes. *C.*

CLAPERS, Rabbits-holes. *Chauc.*

CLAP-*Net and Looking-glaſs*, a Device to catch Larks, *&c.*

CLAPPEN [Klappeyen, Teut.] to chatter, to prate. *Chauc.*

CLAPPER [of *Coneys*] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed.

CLAPPER *Dudgeon*, a Beggar born. *Canting Term.*

CLA'RA, [*i. e.* clear, bright] a Name of Women. *L.*

CLARE [*Clarus*, L.] a Village in *Suffolk* called alſo Clarence; a Title given to the Dukes of the Royal Blood.

CLARENCIEUX, the ſecond King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward* IV. of the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whoſe Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the Funeral of all Knights and Eſquires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLARET' [*Clairet*, F. of *clarus*, L. clear] a general Name for the red Wines of *France*.

CLARE'TUM [*Old Law*] a Liquor made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling, *Hippocrates*.

CLA'RICORDS, a ſort of muſical Inſtrument.

CLARIFICA'TION [in *Phyſick*] a clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. *F.* of *L.*

To CLAR'IFY [*clarifier*, F.] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer or finer.

CLARIGA'TION [*Roman Law*] a Demand of Satisfaction for any Injury offered or done, and a declaring War thereupon; a Letter of Mart or Repriſal. *L.*

CLA'RION [*Clarion*, F. *Clario*, L.] a ſhrill ſort of Trumpet.

CLA'RION [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing repreſenting an old-faſhioned Trumpet.

CLARIS'ONOUS, ſounding loud or ſhrill.

CLAR'ITY [*Clarté*, F. of *Claritas*, L.] Clearneſs, Brightneſs.

A CLARK. See *Clerk*.

CLARMAR'THAN, a Term in the *Scotch* Law for warranting ſtolen Goods.

CLARO *Obſcuro* [*Chiaro Oſcuro*, Ital.] a Term in *Painting*, which ſignifies the Art of diſtributing Lights and Shadows advantageouſly, with two Colours only.

CLARY, a ſort of Plant. *Sclarea*, L.

To CLASH [Klatſchen, Teut. to clap or make a Noiſe with one's Hands, perhaps from κλαζω, Gr.] to make a confuſed Noiſe, to beat againſt; to diſagree, to wrangle.

A CLASP [Chespe, Belg.] a ſort of Buckle; alſo a Tendril or Sprig of a Tree.

To CLASP [Cleopan, *Sax.* to cloſe, Chesps, Belg.] to buckle, to embrace.

CLASP'ERS [among *Herbaliſts*] the twiſted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, *&c.* growing near them.

CLASP *Nails*, are ſuch whoſe Heads are brought into a little Compaſs, ſo that they will ſink into the Wood.

CLASS [*Claſſe*, F. of *Claſſis*, L.] a Form in a School; an order or Rank; a Diſtribution of Perſons and Things, according to their ſeveral Degrees and Natures; alſo an Aſſembly of Divines, in the Proteſtant Churches in *France*.

CLAS'SICAL } [*Claſſique*, F. *Claſſicus*, L.]
CLAS'SICK } belonging to a Degree or Claſs.

A CLAS'SICK *Author*, one of approved Credit in Schools.

To CLAT'TER [Klotteren, L. S.] to make a Noiſe with the Tongue.

A CLAT'TERING [Clatrunge, or Cleatrun, *Sax.*] a rattling Noiſe.

CLAU'DENT *Muſcles* [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles ſerving to ſhut the Eye-lids.

CLAU'DERE [in *Ancient Deeds*] to turn open Fields into Cloſes and Incloſures. *L.*

CLAVIO *Cimbolo* [in *Muſick Books*] a Harpſichord. *Ital.*

To CLAU'DICATE [*claudicare*, L.] to halt.

CLA'VER-*Graſs* } [Cleꝼeꞃ-ƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*
CLO'VER-*Graſs* } Klever, Teut.] a kind of three-leaved Graſs.

CLAVIS *Inſulæ* [*i. e.* the Keys of the Iſland, *L.*] a Title by which thoſe twelve Perſons are called in the *Iſle of Man*, to whom all doubtful and weighty Caſes are referred.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club; as *Serjeantia Claviæ*, is the Serjeancy of the Mace.

CLA'VICLES [*Claviculus*, F. of *Claviculæ*, L.] (in *Anatomy*) the two Channel Bones; two ſmall Bones which faſten the Shoulder-bone and Breaſt-bone, being as it were a Key, ſituated at the Baſis or Bottom of the Neck above the Breaſt.

CLA'VIS, a Key, *L.* The Word is uſed in *Engliſh* for the expounding of a Cypher, or any ſecret Writing.

CLA'VIS [among *Phyſicians*] a Pain in a ſmall Part of the Head, commonly a little above the Eyes, which ſeems as if that Part was bored through with an Augre.

CLAU'SE [*Clauſa*, L.] an Article or Concluſion, a Condition or Proviſo, in a Contract, Deed, or other Inſtrument. *F.*

CLAUSE *Rolls*, Rolls containing Records committed to cloſe Writs, preſerved in the Tower of *London*.

CLAU'SICK } the Claw-ſickneſs, or Foot-
CLAU'SIKE } rot in Sheep.

CLAU'STRAL, belonging to a Cloiſter.

CLAUSTU'RA, Bruſh-wood for Fences or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAU'SUM *fregit*, an Action of Treſpaſs; ſo called becauſe the Writ demands the Perſon ſummoned to anſwer to *Quare Clauſum fregit*, why he committed ſuch a Treſpaſs. *L.*

CLAU'SUM *Paſchæ*, the eighth Day after *Eaſter*; ſo termed becauſe it ends that Feſtival. *O. S.*

CLAUSU'RA *Heyæ* [*Old Law*] the Incloſure of a Hedge.

To CLAUT, to ſcratch, to claw. *O.*

CLA'VUS [in *Phyſick* a Pain in a ſmall Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and ſeems as if that Part of the Head was bored through with a Wimble.

CLAW [Claƿu, *Sax.* Klawe, Teut. Klow, Dan.] the Nail of a Fowl's Foot.

To CLAW [Claƿan, *Sax.* Klawen, Teut. klaaer, Dan.] to ſcratch or tear.

CLAWA [*Old Law*] a Cloſe or ſmall Incloſure.

CLA'Y, a fat clammy Earth.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles made of Stakes interwoven with Oſiers, *&c.* to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped upon them: They are alſo made uſe of to lay in Ditches that have been drained, and upon marſhy Ground, to make them firm and fit to be paſſed over.

To CLAME [Clemian, *Sax.*] of Kleben, Teut. to ſtick or glue. *C.*

CLEAN [Clæne, *Sax.*] pure.

CLEAN'LINESS, the being cleanly.

CLEAN'LY [Clænick, *Sax.*] clean, pure, affecting Cleanlineſs.

CLEAN'NESS [Clæneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Freeneſs from Filth; Pureneſs, *&c.*

To CLEAN'SE [Clænꞅian, *Sax.*] to make clean.

To CLEAP, to haunt, to attend, to breed upon, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

CLEAR [*clair*, F. of *clarus*, L. Klar, Teut.] fair, fine, pure.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inſide Work.

To CLEAR [*Military Term*] as, *to clear the Trenches*, is to beat out thoſe that guard them, by a vigorous Sally from the Place beſieged.

CLEAR *Sighted*, which has a quick Sight; alſo that is ſharp, of ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment.

CLEAR *Walk* [with *Cock-fighters*] is the Place the fighting Cock is in.

CLEAR'NESS, Brightneſs, Tranſparency.

CLEAT [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood faſtened on the Yard-arm of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from ſliding off the Yard; alſo Pieces of Wood to faſten any Ropes with, or faſten any Thing too.

To CLEA'VE [Cleꝼoen, *Sax.* kleven, Teut.] to ſtick faſt.

To CLEAVE [Cleꝼoen, *Sax.* kleven, Du.] to ſplit in Pieces.

CLEA'VER, a Butcher's Chopping-knife.

CLE'CHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary pierced through with the ſame Figure.

CLEGY, ſtiff. *Kent.*

To CLEEP, to call, to name. *Shakeſp.*

CLEES, the two Parts of the Foot of Beaſts that are cloven-footed; the Claw of a Beaſt's Hoof.

CLEFTS *in the Heels*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

CLEM'ENCY [*Clemence*, F. *Clementia*, L.] Meekneſs, Gentleneſs, Courteſy.

CLEM'ENT [*Clemens*, L.] meek, gentle, courteous; alſo a proper Name of a Man. *F.*

CLEM'ENTINES, a Part of the Canon Law, being Decretals or Conſtitutions of Pope *Clement* V. and enacted into Laws by the Council of *Vienna*.

To CLENCH [of *Clenche*, F. perhaps of Klincke, a Latch of a Door, Teut.] to make faſt, to pin down.

CLENCH-*Bolts*, Iron Pins in a Ship clenched at the Ends where they come through.

CLENCH-*Nails*, are ſuch as will drive

without ſplitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

To CLENGE, to cleanſe. *O.*

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition. *Scotch. L. T.*

CLEPED [of **Clepian**, *Sax.*] called or named. *O.*

CLEPSY'DRA [*Clepſydre*, F. Κλεψύδρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument anciently uſed by the *Egyptians* to meaſure Time by the running of Water out of one Veſſel into another; which we call an Hour-glaſs; ſo alſo *Paracelſus* calls an Inſtrument to convey Steams into the Womb. *L.*

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *Chauc.*

CLER'GY [*Clergé*, F. *Clerus*, L. of Κλῆρος, Gr. Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men which is peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLER'ICAL [*Clericus*, L.] of or belonging to a Clergyman. *F.*

CLER'ICO *admittendo*, is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne admittas*. L.

CLER'ICO *Capto per ſtatutum Mercatorem*, a Writ directed to the Biſhop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Priſon, in Cuſtody upon a Breach of a Statute Merchant.

CLE'RICO *convicto commiſſo Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando*, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reaſon his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLE'RICO *infra ſacros Ordines non eligendo in Officium*, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, *&c.* that have thruſt a Bailiwick or Beadleſhip upon one in holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him again.

CLER'ICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman; alſo in Popiſh Countries, a ſecular Prieſt, as diſtinguiſhed from a regular one. *L.*

CLERI'CUS *Sacerdotis*, a Pariſh-clerk, or inferior Aſſiſtant to a Prieſt. *L.*

CLERK [*Clerc*, F. of *Clericus*, L.] a Title given to Clergymen, or Miniſters of the Church; alſo ſuch as live, or exerciſe any Function by the Pen, in any Courts or elſewhere.

CLERK *Attaint*, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy, after Judgment given upon him for Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK *Convict*, one who prayeth his Clergy before Sentence paſſeth upon him.

CLERK *of the Crown* [in *Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of State.

CLERK *of the Crown Office* [in the *King's-Bench*] one who draws up, reads, and records all Inſtruments againſt all Traitors, Felons, *&c.*

A CLERK [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] a Check upon the *Puff*, that he ſinks none of the Money given him to play with.

CLE'ROMANCY [of Κλῆρος, a Lot, and μαντεία, Gr. a Prophecy] a Soothſaying, or telling Fortunes by Dice, or the throwing of Lots.

A CLETCH, a Brood, as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVE'LAND [*q. d.* **Cliff**-Lane, by reaſon of its being ſteep, and almoſt impaſſable, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkſhire*.

CLE'VER [*leger*, F.] ſkilful, ingenious, neat handed, well ſhaped.

CLE'VERLY, ſkilfully, ingeniouſly.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [**Clype**, *Sax.* **Klouwe**, Du.] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, *&c.*

CLEW [of a *Sail*] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackle and Sheet-ropes are faſtened.

CLEW *Garnet*, a Rope made faſt to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, faſtened to the Middle of the Main and Fore-yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail cloſe to the Middle of the Yard.

CLEW *Line*, is the ſame to the Topſail and Top-gallant and Sprit-ſails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-ſail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep. *C.*

CLEY'ES [*q. d.* **Claws**, or of χηλαὶ, Gr.] the Claws of a Lobſter.

To CLICK }
To go CLICK *Clack* } [**klicken**, Du.] a Word uſed to expreſs the Noiſe of a Watch, *&c.*

To CLICK [as *Shoemakers*, &c.] to ſtand at a Shop-door to invite Cuſtomers.

A CLICK'ER, a Shoemaker's Salesman, who at a Shop invites Cuſtomers.

CLICK'ET [*Cliquet*, F.] the Knocker of a Door; alſo a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICK'ET, a Key. *Chauc.*

CLICK'ETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is ſaid to go a Clicketing, when he is deſirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Cliens*, L.] one who retains a Lawyer or Proctor to plead his Cauſe. *F.*

CLIENT, a Roman Citizen, who put himſelf under the Protection of ſome great Man, who was ſtiled his Patron.

CLIETE'LS, Perſons under Protection and Vaſſalage.

CLIFF }
CLIFT } [**Clif**, *Sax.* *Clivus*, L.] the Side or Pitch of a Hill; a cragged Mountain or broken Rock on the Sea Coaſts. *North Country.*

CLIFF }
CLEAVE } [in *Muſick*] a Character placed on one of the Lines, by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLIKET, a Key; an Inſtrument of Iron to lift up a Latch. *Chauc.*

CLIMACTER'ICAL [*climacterique*, F. *climactericus*, L. of κλιμακτηρικος, Gr.] aſcending like a Ladder.

CLIMACTER'ICAL *Years*, are certain obſervable Years which are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome great Mutation of Life or Fortune; as the 7th Year, the 21ſt (made up of 3 times 7); the 27th (made up of 3 times 9); and the 81ſt (made up of 9 times 9): Thus every 7th or 9th Year is ſaid to be Climacterical.

Grand **CLIMACTER'ICKS**, the 63d and 81ſt Years, wherein, if any Sickneſs happens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLI'MATE [*Climat*, F. *Clima*, L. of Κλίμα, Gr.] a Part or Portion of the Earth between two Circles, parallel to the Equator; and where there is half an Hour's Difference in the longeſt Day of Summer.

CLI'MAX [Κλίμαξ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when from one thing you go by degrees to another; as, Mars *ſaw whom he lov'd; whom he lov'd he enjoy'd.* L.

To **CLIMB** [Climan, *Sax.* **Klemmeren**, L. S. and Teut. perhaps of Κλίμαξ, Gr.] to creep up by little and little, or ſtep by ſtep.

CLIMB'ERS, a ſort of Herb called Travellers Joy. *Viorna*, L.

CLINCH, a ſharp, witty Expreſſion.

To **CLINCH** [*clingere*, L.] to gripe hard with the Fiſt.

CLINCH [of a *Cable*] that Part which is made faſt to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCH'ER, a witty ingenious Reply, or a Perſon who makes ſmart Repartees; alſo a ſmall Ship or Boat, whoſe Planks are laid one over another.

CLINCH'ING, the ſlight calking of a Veſſel, when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; the Way of doing this, is by driving a little Oakham into the Sides to keep out the Water.

To **CLING** [**klingre**, Dan.] to ſtick cloſe to.

CLING'Y, clammy, apt to cling.

CLIN'ICE [of Κλινικὸς, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which regards Bed-rid People. *L.*

CLIN'ICK } belonging to Bed-rid Perſons.
CLIN'ICAL }

CLIN'ICUS [Κλινικὸς, Gr.] a Phyſician or Nurſe who attends Bed-rid Patients; alſo a Bearer who carries the Dead to the Grave. *L.*

To **CLINK** [**Klingen**, Teut.] to ring or ſound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key-hole. *Spenc.*

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. *C.*

CLINO'IDES [among *Anatomiſts*] are four Proceſſes in the Inſide of the *Os Sphenoides*, forming a Cavity called *Cella Turcica*, in the middle of that Bone in which lies the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT [**Klingend**, Teut.] ſounding, making a clinking Noiſe. *Shakeſp.*

CLI'O [Κλεῖω, Gr.] one of the nine Muſes, feigned to be the firſt Inventreſs of Hiſtory, and heroic Poetry.

To **CLIP** [of **klippen**, Du.] to cut about or ſmall; alſo to embrace. *C.*

CLITO'RIS, a Part lying within the Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the Bigneſs of the *Uvula*, which is ſeated before; the Subſtance of it conſiſts of two ſpungy Bodies, and the End of it is alſo called *Præputium*.

CLI'VERS, a kind of Herb. *Aparius*, L.

CLOAK } [*Skinner* derives it from Lach, *Sax.* but *Minſhew* of Καλύπτω, Gr. to cover] a Garment; alſo a Blind, a Cover or Pretence.
CLOKE }

Cut your Coat according to your Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to People of ſeveral Ranks and Degrees, to balance *Accompts* betwixt their *Expences* and their *Income*, and not to let their Vanity lead them, as we ſay, *To out-run the Conſtable*; and ſo ſay the *Latins*, *Sumptus ſenſum ne ſuperet*; and the *French*, *Fol eſt qui plus deſpend, que ſa rente ne vaut.*

To **CLOATH** [of Clað, *Sax.* or **Kleeder**, Dan. **Kleeden**, L. S.] to furniſh or cover with Cloaths; to dreſs.

To be **CLOATHED** [of a *Maſt*] is when the Sail is ſo long, as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, ſo that no Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOCK [Cluȝȝa, *Sax.* **Klocke**, Dan. **Clocke**, Teut. a Bell, *Cloche*, F.] a Device or Machine to meaſure Time.

A **CLOCK**, a Beetle or Dor, a Cockchafer.

CLOD [Clud, *Sax*, **Klot**, Belg.] a Lump.

CLOD *Salt* [*Salt Works*] a Cake which ſticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and is taken out in twenty-four Hours.

CLOERE, a Priſon or Dungeon. *O.*

CLOFF, the Barrel, Box, Bag, Wrapper, *&c.* in which any Merchandiſe is contained. See *Clough*.

CLOG [perhaps of *Log*] a Piece of Wood, *&c.* faſtened about the Legs of Beaſts to keep them from running aſtray; a Load, Lett or Hindrance.

CLOGS, Pattens without Rings.

CLOI'STER [*Cloiſtre*, F. **Kloſter**, Dan. of *Clauſtrum*, L.] a Place in a Monaſtery with Piazzas; alſo the Monaſtery itſelf.

To **CLOI'STER** *up*, or pen or ſhut up, confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up. *Milton.*
CLOMB'EN }

CLOSE [*Clos*, F.] thick, near together; alſo dark, hidden, reſerved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird is drawn in a Coat of Arms with its Wings cloſe down upon it, *i. e.* not diſplayed, and in a ſtanding Poſture.

A **CLOSE** [of Clyꞅan, *Sax.*] a Concluſion, End, or Iſſue.

A **CLOSE** [*Cloſe*, F] a Piece of Ground fenced or hedged about for Paſturage.

CLOSE *Fights*, Bulk-heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a cloſe Fight, for the Men to ſtand behind them ſecure.

CLOSED *behind* [in *Horſes*] an Imperfection in the Hind Quarters.

CLOSE [in *Muſick*] is either the End of a Strain, called an *imperfect Cloſe*; or the End of a Leſſon or Tune, called a *perfect Cloſe*.

To **CLOSE** [Clyꞅan, *Sax.* *Clorre*, F.] to conclude or end, to agree with; alſo to tend to healing, or heal up.

To **CLOSE** *an Accompt*, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, *&c.*

CLOSE'LY, nearly, immediately.

CLOSE'NESS, the being cloſe or near together, Reſervedneſs.

CLO'SET [of *Cloſe*] a ſmall Apartment in a Room.

CLOS'ET [in *Heraldry*] is the Half of the Bar; the Bar ought to contain the fifth Part of the Eſcutcheon.

CLOS'ETING, private Conſultations or Intrigues of the Cabinet-council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Diſtemper in the Feet of Cattle, called the *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine-pins, *O.S.* Forbidden by Statute, *anno* 17 *Edw.* IV.

CLOTH [Cl ð, *Sax.*] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

CLO'THO, one of the three Deſtinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

CLOTT-*Burr*, a ſort of *Plant*. *Lappa*.

CLOT'TED, thick, in Lumps.

To **CLOT'TER** [Klotteren, L. S.] to grow thick as Cream, or Blood when cold. *N. C.*

CLOUDS [*Minſhew* derives them of *claudere*, L. to ſhut up, becauſe they ſhut up the Sun from us; *Somnerus* of Clod, *q. d.* clodded Vapour] are a Congeries chiefly of watery Particles, drawn or ſent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air; being computed by ſome never to be above one-half or three-fourths of a Mile's diſtant from the Earth.

CLOUDS'BERRY, *Pendle-hills* in *Lancaſhire*; ſo called, as though they came out of the Clouds.

CLOUD'INESS, the being cloudy: Moroſeneſs.

CLOU'DY. abounding with Clouds, overcaſt.

CLOVE [Cluꝼe, *Sax.*] of Garlick, *&c.*

CLOVES [of Cluꝼ, *Sax.*] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the *Eaſtern* Iſlands.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Eſſex*, of Cheeſe and Butter 8 Pounds, of Wool 7 Pounds.

CLOV'ER *Graſs* [of Claꝼꞃa, *Sax.* Violets, becauſe the Flower of it reſembles Violets in Scent] an excellent Food for Cattle. See *Clover Graſs*.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds to every three hundred Weight, for the Turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weight when ſold by Retail,

CLOUGH [Clouȝh, *Sax.*] a Village between two ſteep Hills.

CLOUT'ERLY *Fellow* [Kloete, Du: a ſtupid Jolt-head; or of klouter, Du. thick] a great ill-ſhapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Huſbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron-plates nailed to the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or a Waggon, to ſave it from wearing, and the two Croſs-trees that hold the Sides of a Cart together.

CLOUTS [in *Gunnery*] thin Plates of Iron nailed on that Part of the Axle-tree of a Gun-carriage which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT-*Nails*, are ſuch as are uſed for nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus*, L. a Huſbandman] a Country-Fellow; alſo an unmannerly Perſon.

CLOWN'ISH, Clown-like, ungenteel, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWN'ISHNESS, Unmannerlineſs.

CLOWYS, Clove-gilly-flowers. *O.*

To **CLOY** [*encloyer*, F.] to give one his Fill, to glut, to ſurfeit.

CLOY'ED [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is ſaid *to be cloyed*, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED, } [among *Farriers*] a Horſe
ACCLOY'ED } is ſaid *to be cloyed*, when he is pricked with a Nail in ſhoeing.

A **CLUB** [Clubbe, *Sax.* *Clava*, L.] a great thick Stick.

CLUB-*Law* [of Cleoꝼan, *Sax.* to cleave, *q. d.* every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of a Reckoning; alſo fighting with Clubs.

To **CLUCK** [Cloccan, *Sax.* Clucken, Teut.] to cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUMB, a Note of Silence. *C.*

CLUMP'ER [Klumpe, Teut.] a Clot or Clod.

To be **CLUMP'ERED**, to be clotted together.

CLUMP'ERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS, a Numbſkull, one void of common Senſe.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. *Lanc.*

CLUM'SINESS, Aukwardneſs, Unhandineſs.

CLUM'SY [probably of Lompſch, Belg. ſtupid] ſhort and thick, aukward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Subſtance which is
Blue **CLUNCH** } found next the Coal upon ſinking the Coal-pits at *Wedneſbury* in *Staffordſhire*.

CLUNG [of Clinȝan, *Sax.*] ſhrunk up with Leanneſs, half-famiſhed, ſtuck cloſe together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **CLUNG**, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLU'NIAC *Monks*, an Order of Monks founded in the Year 900, by *Berno*, Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH *and Swollen Neck,* a Diſtemper in Cattle, when their Necks are ſwelled and raw.

CLUM'SED, clumſy-headed. *Chauc.*

CLUS'TER [Cluſꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, *&c.* alſo a Heap of ſeveral Things.

CLUS'TERY, full of Cluſters.

CLU'TA, Clouted-ſhoes, or Horſe-ſhoes; alſo Strakes of Iron with which Cart-wheels are ſhod. *O. L.*

CLUTA'RIUM [*Clouterie,* F.] a Smithery or Forge, where ſuch Iron Shoes are made. *O. L.*

To **CLUTCH,** to clinch the Fiſt.

CLUTCHES, clinched Hands; as alſo *in his Clutches,* i. e. Poſſeſſion.

To **CLUT'TER** [klottern, L. S.] to make a Noiſe or Hurly-burly.

A **CLUT'TER** [Cleaꝺuꞃ, *Sax.*] a Buſtle, a Stir. *N. C.*

To **CLY** *the Jerc,* to be whipped. *Cant.*

CLYMBE, Noiſe. *O.*

CLYS'SUS [in *Chymiſtry*] a long Digeſtion and Union of oily Spirits (eſpecially Mineral ones) in order to make a Compoſition of them; alſo an Extraction or Union of the more ſubtile Parts of any Plants; alſo a Medicine of the moſt active Part of any Ingredient.

CLYS'TER [*Clyſtere,* F. Κλυστὴρ, Gr.] a fluid Medicine of different Qualities, to be injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. *L.*

To **CLYS'TERIZE,** to give a Clyſter.

CLY'TO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England* to the King's Son.

CNOUT'S *Delf* [q. d. *Canutus*'s Ditch] a Ditch made by *Canutus* the *Dane,* between *Ramſey* and *Whittleſey,* to abate the Fury of the Sea in thoſe Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in Danger of being caſt away there; it was alſo called *Swords Delf,* becauſe it was marked out with their Swords.

COACCION, Conſtraint. *Chauc.*

To **COACER'VATE** [*coacervare,* L.] to heap together, or raiſe in Heaps. *L.*

COACERVA'TION, a heaping up together. *L.*

A **COACH** [*Coche,* F. and Span. Kutſche, Teut.] a large ſort of Chariot.

COACT'ION, a Compulſion, Conſtraint, Force. *L.*

COADJUTOR [*Coadjuteur,* F.] a Fellow-helper, an Aſſiſtant.

To **COADJU'VATE** [*coadjuvare,* L.] to help or aſſiſt together.

COADUNA'TION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. *L.*

To **COA'GITATE** [*coagitare,* L.] to move or ſtir together.

COAGMENTA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a melting any Matter by caſting in Powders, and afterwards making it concrete or ſolid.

To **COA'GULATE** [*coaguler,* F. *coagulare,* L.] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

To **COAGULATE** [*chymically*] to give a Conſiſtence to Liquids, to make what was thin thick.

COAGULA'TION, a curdling, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

COAGULATION [in *Chymiſtry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Subſtance.

COAGU'LUM [in *Surgery*] a curdled Subſtance, growing in the Hollow of a disjointed Bone.

To **COAKS** [of *Coq,* F.] to fawn upon, or ſoothe up.

COAL [Col. *Sax.* Kaalen, L. S. Kohlen, Teut. probably of *Calendo,* L. warming] a mineral Fuel.

COAL *Fire,* a Heap of Fire-wood for Sale, ſo much as will make a Load of Coals, when burnt. *C.*

COAL *Mouſe,* a kind of Bird.

To **COALES'CE** [*coaleſcere,* L.] to grow together, or cloſe together again.

COALES'CENCE } [in *Philoſophy*] the
COALES'CENCY } cleaving or uniting together of the ſmall fine Parts which compoſe any natural Body.

COALES'CENCE [*Surgery*] the cloſing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts which before were ſeparated. *L.*

COAL'TERN *Fevers,* are ſuch as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAM'INGS [of the *Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raiſe the Hatches above the Decks.

COAN [of the Iſland *Choos*] *adj.* is frequently applied to *Hippocrates,* or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Choos.*

COANGUSTA'TION, a making one thing ſtrait or narrow by another. *L.*

COAPTA'TION, a fitting together. *L.*

COARCTA'TION, a ſtraitning, a preſſing together. *L.*

COARD. See *Cord of Wood.*

COARTED, compelled. *Chauc.*

COARTICULA'TION, a joining of Bones. *L.*

COAST [*Coſte,* F.] a Country lying on the Sea, a Sea-ſhore.

To **COAST** *along,* to ſail along the Sea-coaſt.

COASTING, is ſailing within Sight of Land, or within Soundings between them.

COASTING [in *Huſbandry*] is the tranſplanting a Tree, and placing the ſame Side to the South, Eaſt, *&c.* which grew that way where it ſtood before.

COAT [Coꞇe, *Sax.* of Kaate, a Hut, L. S.] a Fold for Sheep; alſo a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [*Cotte,* F. *Cotta,* Ital.] a Man's outward Garment; alſo the Woman's Petticoat.

COAT [in *Anatomy*] is the membranous Cover of any Part of the Body, as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, *&c.*

COAT *of Mail*, a Piece of Armour made in Form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a *Ship*] Pieces of tarred Canvaſs put about the Maſt at the Partners; and alſo about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To COATH [Coðe, *Sax.*] to ſwoon or faint. *Linc.*

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch; alſo a foreign Coin.

A COB, a Wicker-baſket to carry upon the Arm. *C.*

COB [Coppe, *Sax.*] a Sea-Fowl.

COBBLE, a Pebble. *C.*

To COB'BLE [kobbelen, L. S. of *copulare*, L. to pin together] to botch, or do bunglingly.

COBBLE *Colter*, a Turkey.

To COBBLE *with Stones*, to throw Stones at. *C.*

A COB'BLER [Cobbler, Dan. to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes; alſo a bungling Workman.

COBCY, ſtout, briſk, or hearty. *C.*

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A COB'WEB *Morning*, a miſty Morning. *Norfolk.*

COBWEB, a Web made by Spiders.

CO'CA }
COCU'LA } a Cogge, or little Boat, *O. L.*

CO'CACLE, a Device the Fiſhermen of *Shrewſbury* have, made of ſplit Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox-hide, in which a Man ſits, rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fiſhing-tackle with the other.

CO'CAO *Nut.* See *Cacao.*

COCCI'GIS *Os* }
COC'CYX } [among *Anatomiſts*] a cartilaginous Kind of Bone, joined to the Extremity of the *Os Sacrum*, ſo called becauſe in Shape it is ſomething like a Cuckow's Bill. *L.*

COCCIF'EROUS [of *Coccus*, a Berry, and *fero*, to bear, *L.*] all thoſe Plants or Trees are ſo called that bear Berries.

COCCI'NIAN [of *Coccus*, L.] of a Crimſon or Scarlet Dye.

COC'CISM, the old ſilly Tune like a Cuckaſory. *Stillingfleet.*

COCH [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſignifies *Cochleare*, L. *i. e.* a Spoonful.

COCHENE'AL [*Cochenille*, F. of *Cochinilla*, L.] a rich Drug uſed in dying Scarlet, *&c.*

COCH'LEA [in *Anatomy*] is the laſt Cavity of the Ear, and reſembles the Shell of a Snail.

A COCK [Cocce, *Sax.* *Coc.* F. Kock, Dan.] a Fowl; alſo the Pin of a Dial or Gun; the Needle of a Balance; alſo the wrought Piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch.

To COCK'ER, to indulge or pamper.

COCK *of Hay* [*q. d.* a Cop of Hay, a Coppe, *Sax.* a Top] a Heap of Hay.

COCK *a-hoop* [*Coqu'-a-hupe*, i. e. Cock with a Cope-creſt or Comb, *F.*] all upon the Spur; ſtanding upon high Terms.

COCK *on Hoop* [*i. e.* the Spiggot or Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Barrel of Ale ſtunned, *i. e.* drank without Intermiſſion] at the Height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCK'AL, a ſort of Play.

COCK *Apparel* [q. d. *quelque Apparel*, F.] great Pomp. *Linc.*

COCK'ATRICE [*Coquetris*, F.] a ſort of Serpent, otherwiſe called a *Baſiliſk.*

COCK-*Brained*, giddy-brained, hair-brained, raſh.

COCK-*Feather* [in *Archery*] is that Feather of the Shaft which ſtands upright in due notching.

COCK-*Pit*, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK-*Pit* [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck, abaft the Main Capſtan, lying between the Platform or Orlop, and the Steward's Room, where are Partitions for the Purſer, the Surgeon and his Mate.

COCK-*Roads*, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK-*Roches*, a kind of Inſect.

COCK-*Swain* }
COCK'SON } an Officer of a Ship who takes care of the Cock-boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and is in readineſs, with his Crew, to man the Boat upon all Occaſions.

COCK-*Thropled Horſe*, one whoſe Throple or Wind-pipe is ſo long that he cannot fetch his Breath ſo eaſily as others do which are looſe thropled.

COCKS-*Walk*, a Place where a Cock is bred, and where, commonly, no other Cock comes.

COCK'ERMOUTH, a Town in *Cumberland*, 226 Miles N.W. from *London.*

COCK'ET, briſk, malapert.

COCKET }
COKET } a Cuſtom-houſe Seal; alſo a Parchment ſealed and delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtoms to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Goods are cuſtomed.

COCKET-*Bread*, the fineſt ſort of Wheaten Bread.

COCK'ETTATA *Lana*, Wool duly entered at the Cuſtom-houſe and Cocketed, or allowed to be Exported. *O. L.*

COCKET'TUM }
COCKE'TUM } the Office at the Cuſtom-houſe, where the Goods to be exported are entered.

COCK'ING-*Cloth*, a Frame made of coarſe Canvaſs tanned, with two Sticks ſet a-croſs to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzel of a ſhort Gun through for the ſhooting of Pheaſants, *&c.*

COCK'INGTON, a Village in *Devonſhire*, probably ſo called from great Cock-fightings kept there.

COCK'LE [Coccle, *Sax.*] a Weed, otherwiſe called Corn-campion.

COCK'LE [*Coque*, F.] a Shell-fiſh.

To COCK'LE, to pucker, ſhrink, or wrinkle up as ſome Cloth does.

COCKLE-*Stairs*, Winding-ſtairs.

COCK'NEY [ſome derive it from the Tale of a Citizen's Son, who knew not the Language of a Cock, but called it *Neighing*; others from being *Cockered*; others of *Coquin*, F. a ſlothful Perſon, the Citizens generally leading a leſs active Life than Country-people] a Nick-name given to one who is born and bred in the City of *London*, or within the Sound of *Bow* Bell; alſo a Foundling-child born in the City.

COCK'REL [*Cocket*, F.] a young Cock bred for Fighting.

COCO-*Tree*, an *Indian* Tree, much like a Date-tree, the Nut of which contains a ſweet Liquor, like Milk or Cream, and of a pleaſant Taſte; the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes, and the outward is a Material for large Cables.

COCK'QUEAN } [Kochin, Teut. or of
COT'QUEAN } *Coqua*, L. a She-cook] a Man that playeth the Cook among Women.

COC'TIBLE [*coctibilis*, L. of *coctum*, L.] eaſy to be boiled.

COC'TION [of *coctum*, L.] a Boiling; alſo a Digeſtion in the Stomach. *L.*

CO'CULA } a ſmall Drinking-cup in the
CO'CULUM } Shape of a Boat. *O. L.*

COCULUS *Indicus*, a poiſonous narcotick Berry, made uſe of by Poachers to intoxicate Fiſh, ſo that they may be taken out of the Water with the Hand; called *Baccæ Piſcatoriæ*, Fiſhers Berries.

COD [Codde, *Sax.* Kodde, Du.] a Huſk or Shell; the Bag containing the Teſticles of a Male; alſo a kind of Sea-fiſh.

A COD [Codde, a Bag, a Pillow, a Pincod, a Pincuſhion; a Horſe-cod, Horſe-collar. *C.*

COD-*Ware*, Grain or Seed contained in Cods, as Beans, Peaſe, *&c.*

CODE [*Codex*, L. a Book or Roll, from *Caudex*, L. the Trunk of a Tree; becauſe anciently their Books were made of Wood] a Volume of the Civil Law, which the Emperor *Juſtinian* collected from all the Pleas and Anſwers of the ancient Lawyers (which were in looſe Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment or Paper) and compiled them into a Book, which he called *Codex*.

CO'DIA [among *Botaniſts*] the Top or Head of any Plant; but is, by way of Preeminence, attributed to the Poppy.

COD'ICIL [*Codicille*, F. *Codicillus*, L.] a Supplement to a Will or other Writing.

CODIN'IAC [*Codignac*, F. *Cydoniatum*, L.] Quiddeny, or Marmalade of Quinces.

COD'LIN [of Coddle, *q. d.* *Pomum Coctile*] an Apple proper to be coddled or ſtewed.

CODOSCE'LÆ [with *Falopius*] Venereal Buboes in the Groin.

COE [of Koy, L. S. a Cabbin] among *Miners*, is a little Lodgment they make for themſelves under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

COE'CUM [in *Anatomy*] the blind Gut.

COEFFI'CIENT [*coefficiens*, L. of *con*, i. e. *cum*, and *efficio*] that which cauſes, makes, or brings to paſs together with another.

COEFFI'CIENT [in *Algebra*] the known Quantity that is multiplied in any of the unknown Terms of the Equation.

COEFFI'CIENT *of any generating Term* [in *Fluxions*] is the Quantity which ariſes by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

COE'LIAC *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] is that which ariſes from the Trunk of the great Artery, and ſpreads itſelf towards the Ventricle and Liver.

COELIAC *Paſſion* [of Κοιλία, Gr. the Belly] is a Looſeneſs wherein the Meat is either wholly changed, or in part, is ejected, without any Chylification.

COELIAC *Vein*, is that which runs into the *Inteſtinum rectum*.

COE'LOMA [Κοιλώμα, Gr.] a hollow round Ulcer in the horny Tunicle of the Eye. *L.*

COE'LUM [among *Anatomiſts*] is the Cavity of the Eye towards the Corner. *L.*

COE'METERY [Κοιμητήριον, Gr.] a Burying-place, a Church-yard.

COEMP'TION, a buying of Things.

COE'NOBITES [*Cœnobite*, L. of κοινος, common, and βιος, Life, *Gr.*] Monaſticks, Jews or Chriſtians, which had all Things in common by way of religious Converſation. *F.*

COENO'BIARCH [Κοινοβιαρχης, of κοινος, βιος, and ἄρχων a chief Governor, *Gr.*] the Prior of a Monaſtery.

COENOBI'TICK, of or belonging to the monaſtical Way of living in common.

COE'NOBY [*Cœnobium*, L. of κοινός, common, and βιος, Life, *Gr.*] a living in common, or like Monks, *&c.*

COENOS'ITY [*Cœnoſitas*, L.] Filthineſs, Muddineſs.

COE'QUAL [*Coequal*, F. of *Coæqualis*, L.] equal to one another, as Fellows and Partners are.

COER'CIBLE [*coercibilis*, L.] that may be reſtrained, or held in.

COER'TION [*Coercio*, L.] a keeping in, or reſtraining.

COER'CIVE, ſerving to keep in, or reſtrain. *L.*

COESSEN'TIAL [of *con* and *eſſentialis*, L.] of the ſame Eſſence with another.

COETA'NEOUS [of *con* and *ætas*, L.] of the ſame Age, living together at the ſame Time.

COETER'NAL [*coeternel*, F. of *con* and *æternus*, L.] that is eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COE'VAL [of *con* and *ævum*, L.] of the ſame Age or Duration with another.

COEXIS'TENT [of *con* and *exiſtens*, L.] having an Exiſtence or Being at the ſame time with another.

COF'FEE [**Choaba**, *Arab.*] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from *Turkey*, &c.

COF'FER [**Coffen**, *Sax.* *Coffre*, F. **Kuffer**, Teut.] a Cheſt or Trunk; alſo a long ſquare Box or Trough, in which Tin-ore is broken to Pieces in a Stamping-mill.

COFFER [in *Fortification*] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COF'FER [in *Architecture*] the lower Part of the Cornice.

COF'FERER, is the ſecond Officer in the King's Houſhold, next under the Comptroller; he hath the Overſight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COF'FIN [*Coffre*, F. Cope, *Sax.* a Hole, &c.] a Caſe for a dead Body; alſo the hollow Part of a Horſe's Hoof.

To COF'FRIN, to put in a Coffer or Cheſt. *Chauc.*

To COG [*coqueliner*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell.] to ſoothe up or flatter; to cheat at Dice-play.

CO'GENT [*cogens*, L.] preſſing, enforcing, ſtrong.

COG'GA } a ſort of Sea-veſſel or Ship, a
COG'GO } Cock-boat. *O. L.*

COG'GLE } a ſmall Fiſhing-boat. *C.*
COB'BLE }

CO'GITABLE [*cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGIT'ABUND [*cogitabundus*, L.] full of Thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

To CO'GITATE [*cogitare*, L.] to think or muſe upon.

COGITA'TION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. *L.*

COGITA'TIVE [*cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

COGITA'TIVELY, thoughtfully, conſiderately.

COGNA'TE [*cognatus*, L.] near of kin, allied unto, very like.

COGNA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both deſcended from the ſame Father.

COG'NISANCE [*Connoiſſance*, F. of *Cognitio*, L.] Knowledge.

COG'NISANCE [in *Heraldry*] the ſame with Creſt, which in every Atchievement helps to marſhal and ſet off a Coat of Arms.

COG'NISANCE [in *Law*] the Hearing of a Thing judicially; alſo an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COG'NISANCE *of a Plea*, a Privilege, which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchiſe.

COGNISEE' } [*Law Term*] a Perſon to
CONNISEE' } whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISO'R } [*Law Term*] one who ac-
CONNUSO'R } knowledgeth or paſſeth a Fine of Lands and Tenements to another.

COGNI'TION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. *L.*

COGNITIONIBUS *admittendis*, is a Writ to a Juſtice, or other Perſon who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, defers to certify it in the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To COGNOM'INATE [*cognominare*, L.] to give a Sirname to any.

COGNOS'CENCE [of *cognoſcere*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNOS'CITIVE, of, or pertaining to Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; alſo a ſort of Boats uſed on the River *Humber*.

COG-*Ware*, coarſe Cloths, anciently uſed in the North of *England*.

COG-*Men*, Dealers in ſuch Cloth.

To COHAB'IT [*cohabiter*, F. *cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, eſpecially as Man and Wife do.

COHABITA'TION, a cohabiting or dwelling together. *L.*

CO'HEIR [*Coheritier*, F. of *Cohæres*, L.] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIR'ESS, a Woman who ſhares Inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE [*cohærere*, L.] to ſtick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COHE'RENCE } [*Cohærentia*, L.] a ſtick-
COHE'RENCY } ing, cleaving, or hanging together; an Agreement. *F.*

COHE'RENT [*cohærens*, L.] Diſcourſes are ſaid to be ſo, when there is a proper Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHE'SION [*Cohæſio*, L.] a ſticking or cleaving together.

COHESION [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is that Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Body cohere and ſtick to one another.

To COHIBIT [*cohibere*, L.] to reſtrain, to curb.

COHIB'ITION, a keeping in, or reſtraining. *L.*

To COHO'BATE [among *Chymiſts*] is to repeat the Diſtillation of the ſame Liquor, having poured it on again upon the Dregs which remain in the Veſſel.

COHOBA'TION, a repeated Diſtillation of the ſame Liquor.

CO'HORT [*Cohorte*, F. of *Cohors*, L.] among the *Romans*, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, or 10th Part of a Legion.

COHORTA'TION, an Exhortation or Encouraging with another.

COIF [*Coiffe*, F.] a ſort of Hood or Cap for the Head.

Serjeants of the COIF, a Title of Serjeants at Law, from the Coif of Lawn they formerly wore on their Heads under their Caps; but now upon the hinder Part of their Wigs.

To keep a COIL [perhaps of **Kollern**, Teut. to chide] to make a Noiſe, Clutter, or Buſtle.

A COIL, a Clutter, Noiſe, or Tumult; alſo the Breech of a great Gun.

To COIL *a Cable* [*Sea Term*] to wind it about in Form of a Ring, the ſeveral Circles lying one upon another.

COIL'ING *of the Stud*, is the firſt making Choice of a Colt or young Horſe for Service.

COILONS [of *Couillon*, or *Couille*, F.] Stones, Teſticles. *Chauc.*

COIN [*Coin*, F. perhaps of *Cuneus*, L. a Wedge, εἰκὼν, Gr. an Image, becauſe it hath the Figure of the Prince's Head upon it; and ſome will have it from *Cunna*, Span. to coin] any ſort of ſtamped Money.

COIN'CIDENT [*Coincidens*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with: Thus, in *Geometry*, ſuch Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree or cover one another, are called coincident Figures.

COINCLU'DED [of *con* and *incluſus*, L.] ſhut in together with.

COINDICA'TIONS [in *Phyſicks*] are Signs which do not indicate by themſelves alone, but, together with other Things and Circumſtances, aſſiſt the Phyſician to form a Judgement of the Diſeaſe.

COINES } [in *Architecture*] the Corner of
QUINES } Walls.

Ruſtick COINS, Stones ſticking out of a Wall for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS } [among *Gunners*] large
QUOINES } Wedges of Wood for the levelling, raiſing, or lowering of a Piece of Ordnance; alſo ſmaller Wedges uſed by Printers.

COINS } [on *Ship-board*] Pieces
Canting COINS } of Wood to lay between Caſks.

Standing COINS, Pipe-ſtaves or Billets to make Caſks faſt.

COINT, ſtrange. *C.*

COIR, a kind of Flax in *Eaſt-India*.

COIS'TREL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coit*, F. of *Coitus*, L. of *con* and *eo*] an aſſembling or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies towards one another, or as the Iron and Loadſtone; alſo carnal Copulation.

COITION *of the Moon* [among *Aſtronomers*] is when the Moon is in the ſame Sign and Degree of the Zodiack with the Sun.

COITS } a ſort of Iron Rings or Horſe-
QUOITS } ſhoes to play with.

COKE, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal. *Linc.*

COKES, a mere Fool, a Ninny.

CO'LANDER } [of *Couloir*, F.] a Veſſel
CULLANDER } full of Holes, ſerving to ſtrain any Liquid through.

COLA'TION, a ſtraining, a paſſing through a Strainer. *L.*

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or ſtrained through a Sieve or Cloth. *L.*

COL'CHESTER [Colceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* from the River *Coln*] the principal Town in *Eſſex*.

COL'COTAL [among *Chymiſts*] is the dry Subſtance which remains after Diſtillation of Vitriol, commonly called *Caput mortuum*.

COL'COTHAR [with *Chymiſts*] Vitriol calcined, or burnt a good while over a ſtrong Fire, which is very good for ſtanching Blood, when applied to a Wound, &c.

COLE } [Coƿl, *Sax.* of *Caulis*, L. **Kohl**,
CALE } Teut.] Coleworts. *C.*

COLD [Ceald, *Sax.* **Kold**, Dan. **Kalt**, Teut.] one of the primary Qualities of Bodies, and is ſuch a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more ſlowly or faintly agitated, than thoſe of the Organ of Feeling; ſo that it is only a relative Term, the ſame Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or leſſer Motion than thoſe of the ſenſitory Organs.

COLD'SHIRE *Iron*, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold.

COLE'BROOK [ſo called from the River *Cole*, becauſe it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, 17 Miles W. from *London*.

COLE'HAM [of the River *Cole*, and Ham, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Middleſex*.

CO'LENS *Earth*, a ſort of Colour for Painting.

CO'LET } that Part of a Ring where the
COLLET } Stone is ſet. *F.*

COLFOX, a black Fox. *O.*

COL'IBERTS [probably of *Libertus*, L.] Tenants or Villains made free; Perſons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

CO'LIBUS, the humming Bird, which makes a Noiſe like a Whirlwind, tho' it be no bigger than a Fly: It feeds on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Scent as ſweet as that of Muſk or Ambergreaſe.

CO'LIC [*Colique*, F. of *Colica*, L. of Κωλικὴ, Gr.] a violent Pain of the *Abdomen*, taking its Name from the Gut *Colon*, the principal Part affected.

CO'LING, a long pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

To COLL [*accoller*, F. of *Collum*, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

COL'LA [Κόλλα, Gr.] Glue; any thing glutinous, or of the Nature of Glue.

COLLABEFA'CTION, a deſtroying, waſting, or decaying. *L.*

COLLAPSED [*collapſus*, L.] fallen to Decay, ruined.

COLLAP'SION, a falling together. *L.*

COLLAR [*Collier*, F. of *collare*, L.] the upper Part of a Band or Doublet; alſo a Ring made of Metal to put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, *&c.* alſo Harneſs for a Cart or Draught-horſe.

COLLAR [of a *Ship*] is a Rope faſtened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley, called the Dead-Man's-Eye, is fixed, that holds her Fore-ſtay; alſo one about the Main-maſt Head, called the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to ſave the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR *of S's*, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To COLLAR [in *Wreſtling*] is to lay hold on the Adverſary's Collar.

COLLAR-*Days*, Feſtival Days, whereon the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of *S's*.

COL'LARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid for Collars of Wine-drawing Horſes.

To COL'LATE [*collationer*, F. *collatum*, L.] to beſtow a ſpiritual Living; to compare or examine; as, to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLA'TERAL [*collateralis*, L.] that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes ſide-ways, not direct, on one Side: Thus Collateral Preſſure is a Preſſure ſide-ways, and Collateral Relations are Brothers and Siſters Children, and thoſe that deſcend from them. *F.*

COLLATE'RAL *Security*, is a Bond that is made over and beſide the Deed itſelf, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLA'TION, a handſome Treat or Entertainment, *F.* Alſo a collating or comparing together. *F.*

COLLA'TION [of a *Benefice*] is the beſtowing a Church-living by a Biſhop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLA'TION [of *Seals*] is when one Seal was ſet upon the Back of another upon the ſame Libel, in old Deeds.

COLLA'TIONE *facta unius poſt mortem alterius*, a Writ which enjoins the Juſtices of the Common-pleas to ſend out their Writ to a Biſhop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another preſented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Biſhop's Clerk.

COLLATIONE *Hermitagii*, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLATI'TIOUS [*collatitius*, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLA'TIVE [*collativus*, L.] conferred together.

A COLLA'TIVE [*Collativum*, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, *&c.*

To COLLAUD' [*collaudare*, L.] to commend, or praiſe together with others.

COLLEA'GUE [*Collegue*, F. *Collega*, of *con* and *legatus*, L.] a Fellow, a Co-partner in any Office.

A COL'LECT [*Collecte*, F. *Collectum*, L.] a ſhort Prayer, with the Epiſtle and Goſpel, appropriated to any particular Day or Occaſion in the Church.

To COLLECT' [*colliger*, F. *colligere*, L.] to gather or pick up.

COLLECTA'NEOUS [*collectaneus*, L.] gathering out of ſeveral Things or Places.

COLLEC'TION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together or picked up; as a Collection of Books, *&c.* an Inference or Concluſion. *F.* of *L.*

COLLECTION *of Light* [in *Aſtrology*] is when two principal *Significators* caſt their Aſpect to a more dignified Planet, and do not behold each other.

COLLECTI'TIOUS [*collectitius*, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLECTIVE [*collectivus*, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehenſive, apt to gather.

COLLEC'TIVE *Noun* [with *Grammarians*] is a Word that comprehends many Perſons or Things in the ſingular Number; as a *Multitude, a Company, a Troop*, &c.

COL'LEGE [*Collegium*, L. of *Collega*] a Company or Society of Perſons of the ſame Profeſſion; alſo the Building where they live. *F.*

COL'LEGE [of *Phyſicians*] a Corporation of *Phyſicians* in *London*.

COLLE'GER } [*collegiatus*, L.] a Fellow, Member, or Student of a College.
COLLE'GIATE }

COLLE'GIAL [*collegialis*, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLE'GIATE *Church*, is one endowed for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, *&c.* and Prebendaries or Canons, *&c.*

COLLEGUE. See *Colleague*.

COL'LERED [in *Heraldry*] wearing a Collar.

COL'LERY, a Store-houſe for Coals.

COL'LET [a Diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Sirname.

COLLET'ICKS, Medicines that conglutinate, or glue together as it were. *P. T.*

COLLI'CLE [in *Anatomy*] the joining of the *Puncta Lachrymalia* into one Paſſage. *L.*

To COL'LIDE [*collidere*, L.] to beat, knock, or bruiſe together; to daſh one againſt another.

COL'LIER [Kohler, L. S.] one who deals or works in Coals; alſo a Ship that is loaded with Coals.

To **COLLIGATE** [*colligare*, L.] to bind together.

To **COL'LIMATE** [*collimare*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COLLIMA'TION, an Aiming at. *L.*

To **COLLIN'EATE** [*collineare*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.

COL'LINES [of *Collis*, L.] little Hills, Hillocks. *F.*

COL'LINESS, Blackneſs or Dawbedneſs with Coals or Soot.

COL'LING, embracing about the Neck. *Chauc.*

COL'LINS [diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Sirname.

COLLI'QUAMENT [*colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted.

COL'LIQUATED [*colliquatus*, L.] melted or diſſolved.

COLLIQUATION, a melting or diſſolving any thing by Heat. *L.*

COL'LIQUATIVE *Fever*, one attended with a *Diarrhœa*, or profuſe Sweats, from too lax a Contexture of the Fluids.

COLLIRID'IANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worſhipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Godddeſs, and offered Sacrifice to her.

COLLIS'ION, a daſhing or ſtriking one Body againſt another. *F.* of *L.*

COLLISTRI'GIATED, pillory'd. *L.*

COLLISTRI'GIUM } a Pillory or Pair of
COLLISTRID'IUM } Stocks. *O. L.*

COLLOCA'TION, a placing or ſetting in Order. *F.* of *L.*

COL'LOCK, a Pale with one Handle. *O.*

To **COLLO'GUE** [*colloqui*, L.] to flatter, coax, or ſoothe up.

COL'LOP [perhaps of Κολαὸς, Gr. a flat Piece of Fleſh] a Cut or Slice of Fleſh Meat.

COL'LOQUY [*Colloque*, F. *Colloquium*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.

COLLUCTA'TION } a ſtruggling toge-
COLLUC'TANCY } ther, or wreſtling. *L.*

To **COLLU'DE** [*colluder*, F. *colludere*, L.] to plead by Covin, with Intent to deceive.

COLLU'SION, Deceit, Cozenage. *L.*

COLLU'SION [in *Law*] a fraudulent Contrivance, or Compact between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one againſt the other, for ſome deceitful End; or to the Prejudice of the Right of a third Perſon. *L.*

COLLU'SORY [*Colluſoire*, F.] done by Covin and Colluſion.

COLLU'THEANS [ſo called from one *Colluthus*] Hereticks in the fourth Century, who confounded the Evil of Puniſhment with the Evil of Sin, ſaying that the former did not proceed from God any more than the latter; denied epiſcopal Ordination, &c.

COL'LY [of Cole, or Coal] the Black or Soot on the Outſide of a Pot or Kettle.

To **COL'LY**, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to ſmut.

To **COLLY** [of a *Hawk*] who is ſaid *to colly*, when ſhe ſtretches out her Neck ſtraight forward.

COLLY-FLOWER [Caƿlƿyꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a ſort of Cabbage Plant.

COLLY'RIUM [Κολλύριον, Gr.] any liquid Medicine deſigned to cure Diſeaſes in the Eyes. *L.*

COLO'BOMA [Κολόϐωμα, Gr.] a preternatural growing together of the Lips, Eye-lids, &c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. *L.*

CO'LON [Κῶλον, Gr. a Member] the ſecond of the great Guts; a Point in Grammar, marked thus (:) which ſhews that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Senſe ſtill depending or continuing on.

COLONADE [in *Architecture*] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and ſtanding within the Walls of it.

COL'ONEL [*Colonel*, F. of *Colonello*, Ital.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horſe or Foot.

COL'ONY [*Colonie*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a Plantation; a Company of People tranſplanted from one Place to another, in order to cultivate and inhabit it.

COLOPHONI'A } any Pitch or Roſin
COLOFONI'A } made by the Exhalation or drawing off the thinner Parts of terebinthinous Juices.

COLOQUIN'TIDA, the bitter Apple, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taſte. *L.*

COLORA'TION, a Colouring. *L.*

COLORA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLORET'IC, of or pertaining to Colours. *Shakeſp.*

COLOSS' } [*Coloſſe*, F. of Κολοσσὸς,
COLOS'SUS } Gr.] a large Statue, repreſenting a Giant, as that of the Sun at *Rhodes*, ſeventy Cubits high, between whoſe Legs Ships ſailed.

COLOS'SEAN large, like a Coloſs.

COLOSTRA'TION, a Diſeaſe in young Calves, &c. cauſed by ſucking the Beaſtings or firſt Milk.

COL'OUR [*Couleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that Senſation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occaſion of that Senſation; alſo Complexion or Looks; alſo Pretence or Shew.

COL'OUR [in a *Law Senſe*] is a Plea that is probable, tho' really falſe, put in with an Intent to draw the Trial of the Cauſe from the Jury to the Judges.

COL'OURABLE, fair, plauſible.

COL'OUR *of Office*, an evil or unjuſt Act committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To **COL'OUR** [*colorer*, F. *colorare*, L.] to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuſe; to bluſh.

To **COLOUR** *Strangers Goods*, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods in his Name at the Cuſtom-houſe, to pay but ſingle Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COL'OURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers; alſo thoſe Enſigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to ſhew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP [*Golpe*, Span.] a Blow; alſo a Bit of any thing.

COLPA'RE *Arbores*, to lop, to top Trees. *O. L.*

COLPATU'RA } the cutting or lopping of
CULPATU'RA } Trees, a Treſpaſs within a Foreſt. *O. L.*

COL'SON [q. d. *Nicholas*'s Son] a Sirname.

COLT [Colt, *Sax.*] a young Horſe, Mare, or Aſs.

COLT *Evil*, a preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of Horſes.

COL'TER [Culton, *Sax. Couter*, F. Kouter, Du. of *Culter*, L.] a Piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS *Foot*, an Herb. *Tuſſilago*, L.

COLUM'BARY [*Columbier*, F. of *Columbarium*, L.] a Dove-houſe or Pigeon-houſe.

COLUM'BINE [*Columbinus*, L.] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COL'UMBINE [*Columbine*, F. *Columbina*, L.] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours. *Aquilegia.*

COLUME'LIA, an Inflammation of the *Uvula*, when it is extended in Length like a little Column.

COL'UMN [*Colomne*, F. of *Columna*, L.] a round Pillar to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder, or Part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reacheth from the Aſtragal of the Baſe to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] is a Part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is, into two Columns, and others into three, four, *&c.*

COLUM'NA *Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] the fleſhy Part of the Noſe, jutting out in the Middle, near the upper Lip. *L.*

COLUM'NA *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcles and Tendons, by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. *L.*

COLUM'NA *Oris* [in *Anatomy*] the *Uvula* or little Piece of Fleſh in the Palate of the Mouth. *L.*

COLUMNÆ *Herculis* [the Pillars of *Hercules*, L.] two Mountains oppoſite one to another, in the Mouth of the Straits of *Gibraltar*.

COLUMPNE, a Column, a Pillar. *Chauc.*

COLU'RES [*Coluri*, L. of Κολȣροι, Gr.] are two great imaginary Circles, which interſect one another at right Angles in the Poles of the World; one of which paſſeth through the equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, and the other through the two ſolſtitial Points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. *Aſtron.*

The COLURE [of the *Equinoxes*] is that which paſſes through the Pole and the Points *Aries* and *Libra*, and makes the Seaſons of *Spring* and *Autumn*.

The COLURE [of the *Solſtices*] is that which ſhews the ſolſtitial Points, cutting *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and making *Summer* and *Winter*.

COMMAUNCE, Community. *C.*

CO'MA *Vigil*, a Diſtemper accompanied with a ſtrong Inclination to ſleep, without being able to do ſo. *L.*

COMB [Cam, Dan. Kamm, Teut.] an Inſtrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, *&c.* alſo the Creſt of a Cock.

To COMB [Kammen, Teut. and L. S. cæmban, *Sax. comare*, L.] to untangle the Hair, *&c.*

COMB [of a *Ship*] is a ſmall Piece of Timber ſet under the loweſt Part of the Beak-head, near the Middle; its Uſe is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [Comb, *Sax.*] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both Sides.

COMBA *Terræ*, a low Piece of Ground. *O. L.*

COMBAR'ONES, the Fellow-barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-ports. *O.*

COM'BATANT, a Champion, a fighting Man. *F.*

COM'BATANT [in *Heraldry*] two Lions are ſaid to be Combatant, when they are borne in a Coat of Arms rampant, with their Faces towards each other, in a fighting Poſture.

COM'BATE [*Combat*, F.] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [in *Law*] a formal Trial of a doubtful Caſe, by the Swords of two Champions.

To COM'BATE [*combatre*, F.] to fight, to oppoſe, to reſiſt, to withſtand.

COM'BER [komber, Belg. kummer, Teut.] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINA'TION [*Combinaiſon*, F.] a joining together, a Conſpiracy. *L.*

COMBINA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] an Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of Things may be varied, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when the ſame Word is immediately repeated.

To COMBI'NE [*combiner*, F. of *combinare*, L.] to join or plot together.

COMBIRMENT, an Incumbrance. *Chauc.*

To COMBRE, to incumber. *Chauc.*

COMBROUS [Kummerlich, Teut.] cumberſome. *Spenc.*

COMBUR'GESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST' [*combuſtus*, L. *i. e.* burnt or ſcorched] a Term in *Aſtronomy*: When a

Planet is not above 8 Degrees, 30 Minutes diſtant from the Sun, it is ſaid *to be combuſt*, or in *Combuſtion*, which *Aſtrologers* pretend, ſhews, that the Party ſignified thereby is in great Fear, and much overpowered by ſome Great Perſon.

COMBUS'T *Way* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Space in the ſecond half of *Libra*, and through the whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUS'TIBLE [*combuſtibilis*, L.] apt to take Fire or Burning. *F.*

COMBUS'TION, a Burning. *L.* Alſo an Hurly-burly, or Uproar. *F.*

COMBUSTION [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet being under the Sun, which continues till it be removed 17 Degrees.

COMBUSTION [of *Money*] an ancient Way of trying baſe and mixed Money, by melting it down.

CO'ME, the ſmall Strings or Tails of Malt, upon its firſt ſhooting forth. *C.*

To COME [coman, *Sax.* kommen, Teut.] to draw nigh, to approach.

COME'DIAN, is common to both Sexes with us; but in *French Comedien* denotes a male, and *Comedienne* a female Player, Actor on the Stage, or Writer of Plays. Of *Comœdus*, L.

COMEDIOG'RAPHER [*Comediographus*, L.] a Writer of Comedies.

COM'EDY [*Comédie*, F. of *Comœdia*, L. of Κωμωδία, Gr.] a Play compoſed with Art, either in Proſe or Verſe, to repreſent ſome Action agreeable to human Life, and not cruel.

COMELING [Ankomling, Teut.] a New-comer, a Stranger. *C.*

COME'LINESS, Beautifulneſs, Gracefulneſs.

COME'LY [*Caſ.* derives it of Κομμὸς, *i. e.* neat, *Gr.* but more properly from Become, *Eng.*] handſome, beautiful, graceful.

CO'MES [*Comes*, L. a Companion] an Earl or Count.

COME *Sopra* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *as above*, or the Part above over again; which Words are uſed when any foregoing Part is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COM'ET [*Comette*, F. *Cometa*, L. of Κομήτης, Gr.] a blazing Star.

COMETOG'RAPHY [of Κομήτης and γραφὴ, Deſcription] a Deſcription or Diſcourſe of Comets. *Gr.*

COM'FIT [*Comfit*, F. of *Confectio*, L.] Sweet-meats, Fruits, *&c.* preſerved dry.

To COM'FORT [*conforter*, F. of *comfortare*, L.] to ſtrengthen or inſtruct with Counſel.

COM'FORT [*Confort*, F.] Conſolation.

COM'FREY, an excellent Wound Herb, in *Latin* called *Symphyton*.

COM'ICAL [*Comique*, F. *Comicus*, L. of Κωμικὸς, Gr.] merry, facetious, pleaſant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy; alſo humorous.

COM'ICALLY, facetiouſly, humorouſly.

COM'ICALNESS, Facetiouſneſs, Humorouſneſs.

A COM'ING *Wench* [of Cpemen, *Sax.* to pleaſe] a free-tempered Maid.

COMITA'TU & *Caſtro commiſſio*, a Writ whereby the Charge of the County, together with the keeping of a Caſtle, is committed to the Sheriff. *L.*

COMITATU *commiſſio*, is a Writ of Commiſſion, whereby the Sheriff is authoriſed to take upon him the Charge of a County.

COMITTEE, joined, put together, committed. *Chauc.*

COMIT'IAL [*Comitialis*, L.] belonging to an Aſſembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS *Morbus*, the Falling-ſickneſs. *L.*

COM'ITY [*Comitas*, L.] Courteſy.

COM'MA [Κόμμα, Gr.] is one of the Points, or Stops, uſed in Writing, and is marked thus (,) implying only a ſmall Reſt, or little Pauſe. *L.*

COMMA [in *Muſick*] the 9th Part of a Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone, or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMAND' [*commander*, F. of *con* and *mandare*, L.] to bid, charge, or order; to have the Management or Rule of.

COMMAND, Charge, Government, Management, Rule.

COMMAND'ER [*Commandeur*, F.] one who has Command, a chief Officer or General; alſo the Governor of a Commandry or Order of religious Knights; alſo a Beetle or Hammer uſed by Paviours.

COMMAND'ING *Ground* [in *Fortification*] is ſuch as overlooks any Poſt or ſtrong Place.

COMMAND'ING *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] the firſt Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

COMMAND'MENT [*Commandement*, F. of *Con* and *Mandatum*, L.] a divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law,

COMMANDMENT [in *Fortification*] is the Height of nine Feet, which one Place has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when either King or Juſtices commit a Perſon to Priſon upon their own Authority.

COMMAN'DRY [*Commanderie*, F.] a Manour with which Lands or Tenements were occupied, belonging to the Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, near *London*.

COMMATE'RIAL [of *Con* and *Materialis*, L.] that which is made of the ſame Matter or Subſtance with another.

COMMAUNCE, Community, having all things in common. *Chauc.*

COMMAUND, coming. *Chauc.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of Houſe and Lands, ſet apart for the Uſe of ſome religious Order, eſpecially for the Knights Templars, To COMMEM'ORATE [*commemorare*, L.] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Perſon and Thing.

COMMEMORA'TION, a mentioning or remembring; a ſolemn Remembrance of ſome remarkable Action. *F.* of *L.*

To COMMEN, to come; alſo common. *Chauc.*

To COMMENCE' [*commencer*, F.] to begin; alſo to proceed in a Suit; alſo to take a Degree in an Univerſity.

COMMENCE'MENT, a Convention Academical at *Cambridge*, at the Time when Students commence, *i. e.* begin to be Maſters of Arts, *&c.* *F.*

To COMMEND' [*commendare*, L.] to praiſe or ſet forth; alſo to commit or give in Charge.

COMMEND'ABLE [*commendabilis*, L.] that is to be commended, Praiſe-worthy.

COMMEN'DAM [*Commende*, F.] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. *L. T.*

COMMENDA'TION, a praiſing or ſetting one forth.

COMMENDA'TION, Reſpect or Service conveyed to another.

A COMMENDA'TORY [*Commendataire*, F. *Commendatorius*, L.] is one who hath a Church-living *in Commendam*.

COMMENDATORY, which ſerves to recommend. *L.*

COMMENDIDIN, commended, recommended. *Chauc.*

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Chauc.*

COMMENSURABIL'ITY, an equal Proportion or Meaſure of one thing with another.

COMMEN'SURABLE [of *Con* and *Menſurabilis*, L.] equal in Meaſure and Proportion. *F.*

COMMEN'SURABLE *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are either ſuch as will meaſure another preciſely; or ſuch that ſome other third Quantity may be found, which will meaſure them both.

COMMENSURABLE *in Power* [in *Geometry*] right Lines are ſaid to be commenſurable in Power, when their Squares are meaſured by one and the ſame Space of Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions are ſuch as have ſome other Number which will meaſure or divide them without any Remainder; ſo 6 and 8, 8-12ths and 4-6ths are reſpectively commenſurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE *Surds* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch Surds as being reduced to their leaſt Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the Kind, and are, therefore, as a rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMEN'SURATE [of *Commenſus*, L.] of the ſame, or equal Meaſure.

COMMENSURA'TION, Equality of Meaſure, or a meaſuring one thing with another.

COM'MENT [*Commentum*, L.] an Expoſition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, a Gloſs.

To COMMENT' [*commenter*, F. of *commentare*, L.] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloſs, to criticiſe, to find fault.

COM'MENTARY [*Commentaire*, F. of *Commentarium*, L.] an Interpretation of an obſcure and difficult Author; alſo a brief Abſtract, or hiſtorical Abridgement of Things.

COMMENTA'TOR [*Commentateur*, F.] a Maker or Writer of Commentaries. *L.*

COMMENTI'TIOUS [*Commentitius*, L.] forged, counterfeit.

COM'MERCE [*Commercium*, L.] Trade or Traffick; alſo Converſe, Correſpondence. *F.*

COMMESSA'TION, Revelling. *L.*

COMMET'ICKS, Things which give Beauties not before in Being; as Paints to the Face, different from Coſmeticks, which are only to preſerve Beauties already in Poſſeſſion.

COMMIGRA'TION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. *L.*

COMMINA'TION, a ſevere Threatning. *F.* of *L.*

COMMIN'ATORY, of, or belonging to Threatenings.

COMMINU'TION, a breaking or bruiſing, a dividing a Thing into very ſmall Parts or Particles. *L.*

To COMMIS'ERATE [of *con* and *miſereri*, L.] to take Pity of.

COMMISERA'TION, a taking Pity on. *F.* of *L.*

COM'MISSARY [*Commiſſaire*, F.] a Church Officer, who ſupplies the Biſhop's Place in the Exerciſe of eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, in the remote Parts of his Dioceſe, or in ſuch Pariſhes as are peculiar to the Biſhop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Viſitation; alſo one who has the Diſtribution of Proviſions in an Army. *L.*

COM'MISSARY *General* [of the *Muſters*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, *&c.* of every Regiment; ſees the Horſes are well mounted, and the Men armed and accoutred.

COMMIS'SION, a Power given from one Perſon to another of doing any thing. *F.* of *L.*

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation for the determining any Cauſe, *&c.*

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority, by Virtue of which every Officer acts in his Poſt.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order by which any Perſon trafficks for another.

COMMISSION [of *Anticipation*] is a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to collect a Subſidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COMMIS'SION [of *Aſſociation*] is a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, to aſſociate two or more learned Perſons with the ſeveral Juſtices in the ſeveral Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

COMMIS'SION [of *Bankruptcy*] is a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, which is directed to five or more Commiſſioners, to inquire into the particular Affairs and Circumſtances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradeſman; to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpoſe.

COMMIS'SION [of *Rebellion*] a Writ againſt a Man who has not appeared after a Proclamation.

COMMIS'SION-*Money*, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commiſſion.

To COMMIS'SION } [of *Commiſſio*,
To COMMIS'SIONATE } or *committere*,
L.] to give a Commiſſion; to appoint or empower a Perſon to act for another.

A COMMIS'SIONER, one who has received a Commiſſion, or who acts by Virtue of it.

A COMMIS'SIONER [in *Law*] is one who has a Commiſſion to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patent, the publick Seal, or any other way.

The *King's High* COMMISSIONER in *Scotland*, a Nobleman who repreſents the Perſon of the King of *Great-Britain*.

A COMMIS'SURE [*Commiſſura*, L.] a Joint of any thing; a joining cloſe, or couching Things together.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a cloſe joining of Planks, Stones, *&c.*

A COMMISSURE [among *Anatomiſts*] the Mould of the Head where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among *Naturaliſts*] the ſmall Pores of a natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts that are between the Particles of any Body, eſpecially when the Particles are broadiſh and flattiſh, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To COMMIT' [*commettre*, F. of *committere*, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Buſineſs to.

COMMIT'TEE, he or they to whom the ordering of any Matter is referred, by ſome Court, or other Perſons concerned.

COMMITTEE' [of the *King*] a Widow of a King's Tenant, ſo called as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIX'TION } a mingling Things to-
COMMIX'TURE } gether.

COMMO'DE, a ſort of Head-dreſs for Women. *F.*

COMMO'DIOUS [*commodius*, L.] fit, convenient, uſeful.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, Fitneſs, *&c.*

COMMOD'ITY [*Commodité*, F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Conveniency, Profit; alſo Wares and Merchandiſe.

COMMODO'RE, an Under Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMOIGNE [of *Com* and *Moine*] a Brother Monk, reſiding in the ſame Convent. *O. L. T.*

COM'MON [*Commun*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, publick, uſeful; that which belongs to all alike, owned, or allowed by all.

A COM'MON [in *Law*] a common Paſture Ground; that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordſhip.

COM'MONALTY [*Communauté*, F.] the common People.

COM'MON *Bench*, the Court of Common-Pleas, ſo called from the Pleas or Controverſies between common Perſons tried there.

COMMON *Diviſor* [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON-*Fine*, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court-Leet.

COMMON-*Hunt*, a chief Huntſman belonging to the Lord-Mayor and City of *London*.

COMMON *Intendment*, i. e. common Meaning; ſo *a Bar to the Intendment*, is a general Bar, which commonly diſables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON-*Law*, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Court, diſtinguiſhed from both inferior Courts.

COMMON-*Pleas*, a Court held in *Weſtminſter-hall*, for trying of all civil Cauſes, Perſonal and Real.

COMMON *par Cauſe de Vicinage*, a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord, in one Town, have to common with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town.

COMMON *Receptacle* [in *Anatomy*] is a certain Veſſel which receives the Juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

COMMON *Senſory* [with *Naturaliſts*] is that Place in the Brain where all Senſation is ſuppoſed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of the Objects which preſent themſelves to the Senſes.

COMMON *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Piſces*.

COMMON *Time* [in *Muſick*] is the ſame as Duple Time.

COMMONWEALTH', any State of Government, as it is diſtinguiſhed from a Monarchy.

COMMONWEALTH's *Man*, a Member of a Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; alſo one who acts for the Good of the public Weal.

COM'MONER, a Member of a College in an Univerſity; alſo a Member of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. *Chauc.*

COM'MONS, a Proportion of Victuals, eſpecially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The **COMMONS** [of *England*] the Knights, Burgeſſes, *&c.* in Parliament; one of the three Eſtates of the Realm, called the *Houſe of Commons.*

COM'MOTE } [in *Wales*] a Part of a **COMMOI'TH** } Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages; alſo a great Lordſhip or Seniory which may include one or ſeveral Manours.

COMMORA'TION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. *L.*

COMMO'TION, a Diſturbance, Hurlyburly, Uproar, Tumult. *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'NA [*Law Term*] the Common of a Paſture.

COMMU'NABLE, commonly. *Chauc.*

COMMU'NANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commons who had a Right of Commoning in open Field, *&c.*

COMMUNA'RE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To **COMMU'NE** [*communicare*, L.] to talk or diſcourſe together.

COMMU'NIA *Placita non tenenda in Scaccario*, a Writ directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Perſons in that Court, where neither of them belong thereto. *L.*

COMMUNIA *Cuſtodia*, a Writ for that Lord whoſe Tenant dieth and leaveth a Son under Age, againſt a Stranger who entereth the Land. *L.*

COMMU'NICABLE [*communicabilis*, L.] that may be communicated or imparted. *F.*

COMMU'NICANT [*Communicant*, F. *Communicans*, L.] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To **COMMU'NICATE** [*communiquer*, F. *communicare*, L.] to impart, to ſhew, to tell to, to diſcover or reveal; alſo to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, Intercourſe, Conference, Converſe. *L.*

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] is a Diſcourſe between ſeveral Parties without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F.* of *L.*

Lines of **COMMUNICATION**, are Trenches made to preſerve a ſafe Correſpondence betwixt two Poſts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMU'NICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart; ſociable, free. *F.*

COMMU'NION, Fellowſhip, Union in Faith; alſo the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'NITY [*Communauté*, F. *Communitas*, L.] a Partnerſhip, the having Things in common; a Society of Men inhabiting the ſame Place, or a Body of Men uniting in a civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTA'TION, a changing one thing for another, a bartering. *F.* of *L.*

COMMU'TATIVE [*commutativus*, L.] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F.*

To **COMMU'TE** [*commuter*, F. *commutare*, L.] to exchange.

To **COMMU'TE** [in *Civil Law*] is to buy off a Puniſhment by a pecuniary Conſideration.

COMMYNS, the common People. *Chaucer.*

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, *&c.* O. S.

COMPACT' [*Compacte*, F. *Compactus*, L.] cloſe, well-joined; brief and pithy.

A **COM'PACT** [*Compactum*, L.] an Agreement or Bargain.

To **COMPACT'** [*compangere*, L.] to clap cloſe together.

COMPAC'TION, a compacting or joining cloſe. *L.*

COMPACTION [among *Philoſophers*] the drawing together or ſtrengthening a Body or Subſtance, by its having leſs Parts, or by the more cloſe ſticking together of thoſe Parts; and it is uſually oppoſed to Diffuſion.

To **COMPA'GINATE**, to join, to couple, or knit together. *L.*

COMPAN'AGE, any ſort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R.*

COMPAN'ION [*Compagnon*, F. perhaps of *con* and *Pagus*, i. e. one of the ſame Town, or of *con* and *Panis*, L. *i. e.* one that partakes of the ſame Bread, *Comes*, L.] a Fellow, a Mate, a Partner.

COMPAN'ION [of the *Garter*] a Knight of the Garter.

COM'PANY [*Compagnie*, F.] an Aſſembly of People; a Society, or Body Corporate; a ſmall Body of Foot commanded by a Captain.

COMPANY *Independent*, a Company of Soldiers not imbodied in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of *Merchants*] are either, firſt, Societies in joint Stocks, as the *Eaſt-India*, *African*, *South-Sea* Company, *&c.* Or, ſecondly, regulated Companies, as the *Hamburgh*, *Turky*, &c.

COM'PARABLE [*comparabilis*, L.] that may be compared, like. *L.*

COM'PARABLENESS, the being comparable to.

COMPARATES [in *Logick*] Things compared one with another; as, *Man's Life is like a Leaf.* L.

COMPAR'ATIVE [*Comparativus*, L.] capable of, or implying Compariſon. *F.*

COMPARATIVE *Degree* [in *Grammar*] the middle Degree of Compariſon, as *Better* is the middle Degree between *Good* and *Beſt*.

COMPAR'ATIVELY, as compared to ſomething elſe.

To **COMPARE'** [*comparer*, F. of *comparare*, L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

COMPAR'ISON [*Compariſon*, F. *Comparatio*, L.] a ſetting two Things together, to ſee wherein they agree or diſagree; Agreeableneſs, Proportion, Reſemblance.

COMPART'MENT } [in *Architecture*]
COMPAR'TIMENT } a proportionable Diviſion in Building, *&c.* F.

COMPART'MENT } [in *Painting*, &c.]
COMPARTIMENT } a regular Diſpoſition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, *&c.* Alſo a Border or Knot in the Garden.

COM'PASS [*Compaſs*, F.] the Extent of a Thing on all Sides, or round about.

To **COMPASS** [*compaſſer*, F.] to contrive, to plot, or to endeavour; alſo to effect.

Mariners **COMPASS**, an Inſtrument in Uſe in *Navigation*, &c.

COMPASS *Callipers*, an Inſtrument uſed by Gunners, for the diſparting a Piece of Ordnance.

COMPASS *Dial*, a ſmall Pocket Dial, ſhewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touched Needle.

Pair of **COMPASSES**, an Inſtrument for drawing Circles, *&c.*

COMPASSES [of *Proportion*] an Inſtrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one Opening, uſed in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPAS'SION, a Senſe of the Miſeries, *&c.* of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. *F.* of *L.*

COMPAS'SIONATE, apt or inclined to Compaſſion.

COMPAST'URES, large Tracts of Paſtures or Paſture Grounds, lying together. *Shakeſp.*

COMPAT'IBLE [*Compatible*, F. of *con* and *patibilis*, L.] that agrees, or ſuits, or ſubſiſts with another thing.

COMPATIBIL'ITY [*Compatibilité*, F.] Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs, *&c.*

COMPA'TIENT, ſuffering together. *L.*

COMPA'TRIOT [*Compatriote*, F. *Compatriota*, L.] one of the ſame Country.

COMPEER' [*Compere*, F. *Compar*, L.] a Goſſip, a Godfather, a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To **COMPEL'** [*compellere*, L. of *con* and *pello*] to force or conſtrain.

COMPELLA'TION, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation. *L.*

COMPENABLE, ſociable. *Chauc.*

COMPEN'DIOUS [*Compendioſus*, L.] brief, ſhort, very conciſe.

COMPEN'DIOUSNESS, a being ſhort, or brief.

COMPEN'DIUM, an Abridgment. *L.*

COMPEN'SABLE, able to recompenſe, or make Amends.

To **COMPEN'SATE** [*compenſer*, F. *compenſare*, L.] to make amends for, or recompenſe.

COMPENSA'TION, a Recompenſe or making Amends for a good Turn.

COMPEN'SATIVE [*compenſativus*, L.] recompenſing, belonging to Amends.

COMPEN'SATORY, ſuch as will give Satisfaction, or make Amends.

To **COMPEREN'DINATE** [*comperendinare*, L.] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPERENDINA'TION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. *L.*

COMPERTO'RIUM, a judicial Inqueſt in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commiſſioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cauſe.

COM'PETENCY [*Competence*, F. of *Competentia*, L.] Conveniency, Meetneſs, but moſt uſually a Sufficiency of Eſtate, Learning, *&c.*

COM'PETENCE [in *Law*] the Power of a Judge for taking Cognizance of the Matter.

COM'PETENT [*Competant*, F. *competens*, L.] convenient, meet, ſufficient, duly qualified.

COMPET'IBLE, ſuitable, or agreeable to. *L.*

COMPETI'TION, a Rivalſhip, canvaſſing, or ſuing for the ſame Thing. *L.*

COMPET'ITOR [*Competiteur*, F.] a Rival, one who ſues for the ſame Office or Thing which another does. *L.*

COMPILA'TION, a robbing or plundering; alſo a heaping up. *L.*

To **COMPI'LE** [*compiler*, F. *compilare*, L. of *con* and *pilo*, i. e. *cogo*] to collect from ſeveral Authors, to amaſs or heap together.

COMPI'NABLE, fit for Company. *O.*

COMPLA'CENCY [*Complacentia*, L.] a taking Delight in a Thing, a being pleaſed with, an obliging agreeable Temper.

COMPLAIN'ANT [*Complaignant*, F.] one who prefers a Complaint againſt another, a Plaintiff at Law.

To **COMPLAIN'** [*complaindre*, F.] to make Complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISAN'CE, an obliging Carriage, a pleaſing Behaviour. *F.*

COMPLAISANT', of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous. *F.*

COM'PLEMENT [*Complementum*, L.] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting.

COM'PLEMENT *of an Angle* } [in *Geo-*
COMPLEMENT *of an Arch* } *metry*] is ſo much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90 Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courſe* [in *Navigation*] is what the Angle of the Courſe wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, *viz.* a Quarter of the Compaſs.

COMPLEMENT *of the Courtin* [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Courtin which (being wanting) is the Demi-gorge, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away, to the Angle of the Demi-gorge.

COMPLEMENT *of the Line of Defence*, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

COMPLEMENTS [in a *Parallelogram*] are the two leſſer Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two right Lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

COMPLEAT' } [*complet*, F. of *completus*,
COMPLETE } L.] perfect, full; alſo neat, fine.

COMPLE'TION, an accompliſhing, fulfilling, a Performance. *L.*

COMPLEX' [*complexus*, L.] compound, or conſiſting of divers Ingredients.

The COMPLEX, the Sum or Whole. *L.*

COMPLEX *Ideas* [in *Logick*] are Ideas compounded, or conſiſting of ſeveral ſimple Ideas. *Locke.*

COMPLEX'ION, an embracing, *L.* Alſo Temperament; the State and Conſtitution of the Body, as ſanguine, phlegmatick, or cholerick; the Colour of the Face. *F.*

COMPLEX'IONAL, of or belonging to the Complexion.

COMPLEXI'ONED [*complexioné*, F.] tempered.

COMPLEX'NESS, the being compounded of ſeveral Things or Parts.

COMPLEX'URE, a joining together.

COMPLEX'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head, ſerving to move it backwards, called *Trigeminus*, L.

COMPLI'ANCE [*Complaiſance*, F.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLI'ANT [*complaiſant*, F.] ſubmitting or yielding to.

COM'PLICATED [*complicatus*, L. of *con* and *placitus*] folded or wrapped up together.

COMPLICA'TION, a Collection or Maſs of Things joined together. *L.*

COMPLICA'TION [of *Diſeaſes*] is when divers Diſtempers ſeize on the Body at the ſame time, eſpecially ſuch as depend one upon another.

COM'PLICE, a Partner in an ill Action, an Accomplice.

COMPLIMEN'TAL, of, or given to Compliments.

COM'PLIMENTS, obliging Words, with other Civilities of Behaviour. *F.*

To COMPLIMENT [*complimenter*, F.] to uſe Compliments.

COMPLI'NES, the laſt Prayers, or Concluſion of the Evening Prayer. *F.*

To COMPLORE [*complorare*, L.] to bewail, or weep together.

To COMPLOT' [*comploter*, F.] to plot together, to combine, to conſpire.

A COMPLOT', a Plot, Combination, or Conſpiracy. *F.*

To COMPLY' [perhaps of *complaire*, F. to pleaſe greatly; or *complacare*, L. to appeaſe] to yield, or ſubmit to.

COMPO'NED [in *Heraldry*] a Row of Chequers of two Colours.

To COMPOR'T [*comporter*, F. *comportare*, L. to carry together] to agree, to demean, or behave one's ſelf.

COMPORT'MENT [*Comportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To COMPO'SE [*compoſer*, F. *componere*, L. to put together] to put together, to make or frame; to appeaſe or quiet; to repoſe or refreſh; to adjuſt or ſettle; to compound or make up.

To COMPOSE [with *Printers*] is to ſet the Letters or Characters in order, according to the original Copy.

To COMPOSE [in *Muſick*] is to make or ſet Tunes, Airs, *&c.*

To COMPOSE [a *Difference*] is to make it up, to bring it to an Agreement.

To COMPOSE [one's Manners, *&c.*] is to regulate them.

COMPO'NENT [*componens*, L.] ſerving to compoſe, conſtituent.

COMPO'SED, quiet and eaſy in Mind.

COMPOSEDNESS, Eaſe of Mind.

COMPOS'ITE [*compoſitus*, L.] compounded. *F.*

COMPOS'ITE *Order* [in *Architecture*] the fifth Order, compounded of the other four.

COMPOS'ITES [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines made up of any ſimple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, *&c.*

COMPOSIT'ION, a ſetting or joining together. *F.* of *L.*

COMPOSITION [in *Phyſick*] is a Mixture of ſeveral Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [in *Muſick*] is a Treatiſe or Piece of Muſick.

COMPOSITION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Reverſe of the analytical Method, or of *Reſolution*; it proceeds upon Principles in themſelves ſelf-evident, on *Definitions*, *Poſtulates*, and *Axioms*, and previouſly demonſtrated Series of Propoſitions, Step by Step, till it gives you a clear Knowledge of the Thing to be demonſtrated: This is that they call the *ſynthetical Method*, and is uſed by *Euclid* in his Elements.

COMPOSI'TION [in *Motion*] is the Compoſition of the ſeveral Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

COMPOS'ITION [of *Proportion*] is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Conſequent with the Conſequent in two equal *Ratio*'s; as ſuppoſe 4, 8, : : 3, 6, which is expreſſed by Compoſition or Proportion, 12, 8 : : as 9, to 6.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] is uſed in the ſame Senſe with Invention or Deſign.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradeſmen*] is when a Debtor, not being able to diſcharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum inſtead of all that is due.

COMPO'SITOR [*Compoſiteur*, F.] a Printer who compoſes the Matter, and makes the Forms ready for the Preſs.

COMPOS'SIBLE *Things*, ſuch as are capable of exiſting or being together.

COMPOSIT'IO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Compoſition. *Ital.*

COMPOS'T } *Compoſtum*, L.] Dung or Soil
COMPAS' } for improving Land.

COMPOS'URE [*Compoſitura*, L.] any thing compoſed: alſo Calmneſs of Mind.

COMPOTATION, a drinking together. *L.*

COMPO'TE [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat ſtewed. *O.*

COMPOUND' [in *Grammar*] a compound Word, or Word made of two, *&c.*

COMPOUND *Number*. See *Number*.

COMPOUND *Quantities*. See *Quantities*.

To COMPOUND' [*Componere*, L.] to make up of ſeveral Ingredients; alſo to come to an Agreement, eſpecially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUND'ED *Flower* [among *Botaniſts*] is ſuch a one as conſiſts of many little Flowers, meeting together to make up one whole one, each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and ſticking Seed, all contained within one and the ſame *Calix*.

COMP'TON *in the Hole* [*q. d.* Comb-Town, *i. e.* a Village in a Valley] a Place in *Warwickſhire*, ſo called from the low Situation of it.

To COMPREHEND' [*comprendre*, F. of *comprehendere*, L.] to contain or include; alſo to perceive or underſtand.

COMPREHEN'SIBLE [*comprehenſibilis*, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or underſtood.

COMPREHEN'SION, the underſtanding of any thing; alſo Compriſal; as *an Act of Comprehenſion*, *i. e.* an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties. *F.* of *L.*

COMPREHEN'SIVE [*comprehenſivus*, L.] containing much, full, very ſignificant.

COMPREHEN'SIVENESS, the containing much, Fulneſs,

COMPRESS' [in *Surgery*] a Bolſter of folded Linen to be laid on a Wound. *F.*

To COMPRESS [*comprimer*, F.] *compreſſum*, L.] to ſqueeze cloſe together.

COMPRESSIBIL'ITY [*Compreſſibilité*, F.] Aptneſs or Capableneſs to be preſſed cloſe.

COMPRESS'SIBLE, that may be compreſſed or ſqueezed into a narrow Compaſs, as the Air, and moſt other Fluids. *F.*

COMPRES'SION, a ſqueezing or preſſing together. *L.*

COMPRES'SIVES, Medicines which cauſe a Dryneſs in an affected Manner.

To COMPRIN'T [*comprimere*, L.] is to print by Stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. *L. T.*

To COMPRIS'E [*compris*, of *comprendre*, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBA'TION, a mutual Allowing or Approving.

COMPROM'ISE [*Comprimis*, F. of *compromiſſum*, L.] is a Promiſe of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controverſies to the Deciſion of Arbitrators. *L. T.*

To COMPROMI'SE [*comprometre*, F. of *compromiſſum*, L.] to conſent to ſuch a Reference; alſo to put to the Hazard of being cenſured.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, belonging to ſuch a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [*comptus*, L.] fine, neat, polite.

COMPT'NESS, Fineneſs, Neatneſs.

COMPUL'SION, a Conſtraint or Force.

COMPUL'SORY, of a forcing or conſtraining Nature.

COMPUNC'TION, [*Componction*, F.] a Pricking; alſo Remorſe of Conſcience for an Offence committed. *L.*

COMPUNC'TIVE, that promotes godly Sorrow.

COMPURGA'TION [*Law Term*] a clearing or juſtifying another by Oath.

COMPURGA'TOR, one who by Oath juſtifies the Innocency of another. *L.*

COMPU'TABLE [*computabilis*, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTA'TION, a Reckoning or caſting up Accounts. *L.*

COMPU'TANT, an Accomptant.

To COMPU'TE [*computare*, L.] to reckon or caſt up.

COMPUTO *reddendo*, a Writ which compelleth a Bailif, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give up his Accounts. *L.*

To CON [Kennen, *Teut.*] to ken, to know or learn. *Spenc.* To underſtand. *Chauc.*

CON [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with. *Ital.*

CON *Affetto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies that *Muſick* muſt be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting Manner, and therefore not too faſt, but rather ſlow. *Ital.*

CONA'TUS [*in a Body in Motion*] is

that Diſpoſition or Aptitude to go on in a right Line, if not prevented by other Cauſes; *as Matter without Motion*, it is the Force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONABEL, convenient or fit. *O. L. T.*

CONA'RIUM [among *Anatomiſts*] a Part of the Brain, which hangs in the ſmall Cavity called the *Anus*, called alſo the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder Part of the third Ventricle, and is ſo called from its Shape reſembling the Cone of a Pine.

To CONCAM'ERATE [*concamerare*, L.] to vault, or arch.

CONCATENA'TION, a chaining or linking together. *F.* of *L.*

To CONCAT'ENATE [*concatenare*, L.] to chain or link together.

CONCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

CON'CAVE [*concavus*, L.] hollow on the Inſide like an Oven. *F.*

CONCAVE *Glaſſes*, ſuch as are ground hollow on the Inſide, and reflect on their hollow Side.

A CON'CAVE [*Concavum*, L.] a Hollowneſs. *F.*

A CONCAVE [in *Gunnery*] the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance.

CONCAV'ITY [*Concavité*, F. of *Concavitas*, L.] the inſide Hollowneſs of a round or roundiſh Body.

CONCA'VOUS [*concavus*, L.] hollow.

To CONCEAL' [*concelare*, L.] to keep cloſe or ſecret.

CONCEAL'EDNESS, Hiddenneſs, Secreſy.

CONCEAL'ERS [*Law Term*] ſuch who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Perſons who have nothing to ſhew for them.

CONCEAL'MENT, the Act of Concealing.

To CONCE'DE [*conceder*, F. of *concedere*, L.] to grant, to yield or condeſcend to.

CONCEIT' [*Conceptum*, L.] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

To CONCEIT' [*concipere*, L.] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEIT'ED, opinionated, affected, proud, puffed up.

CONCEIT'EDNESS, the being proud of ſome peculiar Opinion, Affectedneſs.

CONCEIV'ABLE [*concevable*, F.] that may be conceived.

CONCEIV'ABLENESS, the being capable to be conceived or underſtood.

To CONCEIVE' [*concevoir*, F. of *concipere*, L.] to imagine or apprehend, to form an Idea of; alſo to breed a Child in the Womb.

CONCENT' [*Concentus*, L.] a Concert of Voices or Inſtruments, an Agreement of Parts in Muſick.

To CONCEN'TER [*concentrer*, F. of *Con* and *Centrum*, L.] to meet in the ſame Center.

CONCEN'TRANT *Medicines*, are ſuch whoſe Acids are ſo moderated by *Alkali*, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRA'TION, a driving towards the Middle or Center; alſo a crowding together any fluid Matter into as cloſe a Form as it is capable of; or bringing any ſeparate Particles into as cloſe a Contact as is poſſible. *L.*

CONCEN'TRICK [*concentrique*, F. of *concentricus*, L.] that hath one and the ſame Center.

CONCEPT', a ſet Form or Term uſed in publick Acts.

CONCEP'TACLE [*Conceptaculum*, L.] any hollow Thing that is fit to receive or contain.

CONCEP'TION, a conceiving or breeding a Child; a comprehending. *F.* of *L.*

CONCEP'TION, [in *Logick*] is the ſimple Apprehenſion, Perception, or Idea, which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Thing.

To CONCERN' [*concerner*, F.] to belong to, or regard, to intereſt or trouble one's ſelf with.

CONCERN', Affair, Buſineſs, or Matter of Importance; alſo a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, intereſted, affected, troubled.

CONCERN'MENT, Affair, Buſineſs, *&c.*

To CONCERT' [*concerter*, F. of *concertare*, L.] to ſtate or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Deſign, in order to bring an Affair to paſs.

CONCERTAN'TE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies thoſe Parts of a Piece of Muſick that play throughout the whole, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe that play only in ſome Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTA'TION, a ſtriving together. *L.*

CONCERTO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Concert, or Piece of Muſick of ſeveral Parts for a Concert. *Ital.*

CONCER'TO *Groſſo* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Grand Chorus of the Concert, or thoſe Places of the Concert where all the ſeveral Parts perform or play together. *Ital.*

CONCES'SI, *i. e.* I have granted.

CONCESSI, [in *Law*] is a formal Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCES'SION, a granting, or yielding; an Allowance, Grant, or Permiſſion. F. of *L.*

CON'CHA [in *Anatomy*] the winding of the Cavity of the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

CONCHOID' [in *Geometry*] the Name of a Curve Line, invented by *Nicomedes*.

CONCILI'ARY, of or belonging to a Council.

To CONCIL'IATE [*conciler*, F. of *conciliare*, L.] to reconcile, to make to agree or unite.

CONCILIA'TION, a Reconcilement, Agreement, or Union. *F.* of *L.*

CONCILIA'TORS, a Title affected by Writers of the *Romiſh* Church, who have put the faireſt Varniſh on the Doctrines of that Church.

CONCIN'NATE [*concinnus*, L.] apt, fit, proper; alſo meet.

CONCIN'NITY [*Concinnitas*, L.] Properneſs, Aptneſs, Handſomeneſs, Decency.

CONCIO'NAL [*Concionalis*, L.] pertaining to a Sermon, Oration, or Aſſembly.

CONCI'SE [*concis*, F. *conciſus*, L.] of *con* and *ſcindo* to cut] ſhort, brief.

CONCIS'ION, a Word uſed for Circumciſion, by way of Scoff. *Phil.* iii. 2. L.

To CON'CITATE [*concitare*, L.] to provoke, ſtir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMA'TION, a Shout or Noiſe of many together. *L.*

CON'CLAVE [*Conclave*, L.] a Cloſet or inner Room, ſhut up under Lock and Key, more eſpecially the Room in the *Vatican*, where the Cardinals meet to chooſe a Pope; the Aſſembly of Cardinals for the Election of a Pope, or the Deciſion of any important Affair in the Church of *Rome*. F.

CONCLA'VIST [*Conclaviſte*, F.] one who attends a Cardinal during his Abode in the Conclave.

To CONCLU'DE [*conclurre*, F. *concludere*, L.] to make an end or finiſh; to reſolve upon, or determine; alſo to draw a Conſequence, upon ſomething ſaid before.

CONCLU'SION, the End, Cloſe, or Iſſue of a Thing; alſo a Conſequence or Inference. *F.* of *L.*

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a Man, by his own Act upon Record, has charged himſelf with a Duty, *&c.*

CONCLUSION [in *Logick*] the laſt of the three Propoſitions in a Syllogiſm.

CONCLU'SIVE [*concluſus*, L.] which ſerves to conclude: Thus an Argument is ſaid to be *concluſive*, when the Conſequences are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, the being concluſive.

CONCOAGULA'TION [according to Mr. *Boyle*] the Chryſtallizing of Salts of different Kinds together, where they ſhoot into one Maſs of various Figures ſuitable to their reſpective Kinds.

CONCOC'TION, a boiling: It is commonly uſed for the ſame as *Digeſtion*, though *Digeſtion* is more generally confin'd to what paſſes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction* is applied to what Alterations are made in the Blood-Veſſels, which may be called the ſecond Concoction; and that in the Nerves, Fibres, and minuteſt Veſſels, the third and laſt Concoction.

CONCOMI'TANCE, an accompanying together with. *F.*

CONCOM'ITANT [*Concomitans*, L.] accompanying; a Companion. F.

CONCOM'ITANTLY, in courſe, along with another.

CON'CORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, L.] Agreement, Union, good Underſtanding.

CONCORD [in *Law*] is an Agreement between Parties who intend the levying a Fine upon Lands one to another.

CONCORDS [in *Muſick*] are certain Intervals between Sounds, which delight the Ears, when heard at the ſame Time.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the fifth and eighth, with all their *Octaves*.

To CONCORD' [*concordare*, L.] to agree together.

CONCORD'ANCE [*Concordantia*, F.] an Agreement; alſo a general Alphabetical Index of all the Words in the Bible. *F.*

CONCORD'ANT [*Concordans*, L.] agreeing together.

CONCOR'DATES, publick Acts of Agreement between Popes and Princes.

To CONCOR'PORATE [*concorporare*, L.] to mix or mingle together in one Body; to imbody.

CONCORPORA'TION, a mixing or tempering into one Body; an Incorporation. *L.*

CON'COURSE [*Concours*, F. *Concurſus*, L.] a running or reſorting of People to a Place; a Multitude of People aſſembling together upon ſome particular Occaſion.

CONCRE'TE [*concretum*, L.] a Thing grown together, or made up of ſeveral Ingredients.

CONCRETE [in *Philoſophy* and *Chymiſtry*] is a Body made up of different Principles, and ſignifies much the ſame with *mixed*.

CONCRETE [in *Logick*] is any Quality conſidered with its Subject: Thus, when we ſay *Snow is white*, we ſpeak of *Whiteneſs* in the Concrete; and in this reſpect it is contradiſtinguiſhed from the *Abſtract*, when the Quality is conſidered ſeparately, as *Whiteneſs*, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*, and other Things as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are Numbers which expreſs or denote ſome particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horſes, 5 Pounds, *&c.* whereas, if nothing be joined with the Number, it is taken abſtractedly or univerſally: Thus 5 ſignifies an Aggregate or Sum of 5 Units, whether Men, Horſes, Pounds, or any thing elſe.

CONCRE'TED [*concretus*, L.] congealed or clotted.

CONCRE'TION [of *con* together or with and *creſco* to grow, L.] a growing or gathering together, the Compoſition or Union of ſeveral Particles together into a viſible Maſs whereby it becomes of ſome particular Figure and Property. *F.*

CONCRE'TION [in *Philoſophy*] is the uniting together of ſeveral ſmall Particles of a natural Body into ſenſible Maſſes or Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Phyſick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor into a more ſolid Maſs.

To CONCRETE [*concreſcere*, L.] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBA'RIA, a Fold or Pen where Cattle lie together. *O. L.*

CONCU'BINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] the keeping of a Miſs or Concubine; Fornication. F.

CONCU'BINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception againſt a Woman that ſues for her Dower, whereby 'tis alledged ſhe is not a lawful Wife, but a Concubine.

CONCU'BINARY, that keeps a Miſs. F.

CON'CUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if ſhe were his lawful Wife; a Miſs, an unlawful Bedfellow. F.

To CONCUL'CATE [*conculcare*, L.] to ſtamp upon, to tread under Foot. *L.*

CONCULCA'TION, a ſtamping upon, treading or trampling under Foot.

CONCUM'BENCE [of *concumbere*, L.] lying together.

CONCU'PISCENCE [*Concupiſcentia*, L.] a vehement Deſire of enjoying any thing, but more particularly the Venereal Deſire. *F.*

CONCUPIS'CIBLE [*Concupiſcibilis*, L.] that which deſires earneſtly or naturally, or which is deſirable.

CONCUPISCIBLE *Faculty*, is the ſenſual or unreaſonable Part of the Soul, which only ſeeks after the Pleaſure of Senſe; or that Affection of the Mind which ſtirs up to cover or deſire any thing.

To CONCUR' [*concurrere*, L.] to run together, to conſpire, to agree with one.

CONCUR'RENCE, a running together; an Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCUR'RENT [*Concurrens*, L.] a Rival or Competitor. *F.*

CONCUR'RING *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUS'SION, a ſhaking or jumbling together; a Shock of an Earthquake.

COND [of *conduire*, F.] to conduct. *Cha.*

To COND } [*Sea Term*] to conduct or
To CONN } guide a Ship in a right Courſe; to direct the Man at the Helm how to ſteer.

To CONDEMN' [*condemner*, F. *condemnare*, L.] to ſentence one to Death; to diſlike, to diſapprove, to give Judgment againſt a Perſon.

CONDEMN'ABLE [*condamnable*, F.] which deſerves to be condemned. *L.*

CONDEMNA'TION [*Condamnation*, F. a blaming or diſapproving; alſo a ſentencing to Death, or other Puniſhment. *L.*

CONDEMN'ATORY, of a condemning Nature. *L.*

CONDENSA'TION, thickening, a making any natural Body take up leſs Space, or confining within leſs Dimenſions than it had before. *F.* of *L.*

To CONDEN'SATE [*condenſer*, F. of *condenſare*, L.] to thicken or grow thick.

CONDENSA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] a Stoppage and Collection of Vapours made by the Top of an Alembick, whereby it is returned in the form of a Liquid, or as it is raiſed in the Head or Receiver, there to harden into a permanent and ſolid Subſtance, as in Sublimation of all kinds.

CONDENSE'NESS, the being condenſe.

CONDEN'SITY [*Condenſitas*, L.] Thickneſs, Cloſeneſs, Hardneſs.

CON'DERS [of *conduire*, F. to conduct] Perſons who ſtand upon high Places near the Sea-coaſt, at the Time of Herring-fiſhing, to make Signs with Boughs, *&c.* in their Hands, which way the Shoel paſſeth.

To CONDESCEND' [*condeſcendere*, F. of *con* and *deſcendere*, L.] to comply, ſubmit, or yield to.

CONDESCEND'ENCY } [*Condeſcendance*,
CONDESCEN'SION } F.] Complaiſance, Compliance.

CONDIGN' [*condignus*, L.] Worthy, according to Merit.

CONDIG'NITY, ſtrict, real, or exalted Merit.

CON *Diligenza* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactneſs. *Ital.*

CON'DIMENT [*Condimentum*, L.] Sauce, Seaſoning.

CONDISCI'PLE [*Condiſcipulus*, L.] a School-Fellow, or Fellow-ſtudent.

CON *Diſcretione* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Judgment and Diſcretion. *Ital.*

CONDITA'NEOUS [*conditaneus*, L.] that may be ſeaſoned, pickled, or preſerved.

CONDI'TE, Conduct. *O.*

CONDI'TED [*conditus*, L.] ſeaſoned, pickled.

CONDITE'MENT, a Compoſition of Conſerves, Powders, and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a proper Quantity of Syrup.

CONDI'TION, Nature, Diſpoſition; the Quality or Circumſtances of a Perſon or Thing, which renders it good or bad, perfect or imperfect; alſo Eſtate or Fortune, likewiſe a Bargain or Agreement; or a Cauſe and Term of it. *F.* of *L.*

To CONDITION *with one* [*conditioner*, F.] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDI'TIONAL [*conditional*, F.] of *conditionalis*, L.] implying Conditions or Terms.

CONDI'TIONAL *Propoſitions*, are Propoſitions conſiſting of Parts connected by the conditional Particle *if*.

CONDI'TIONED [*Conditionné*, F.] endued with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON *Dolce Maniere* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies, after a ſweet and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLE'ANCE [*Condolence*, F.] a Sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, *&c.*

To CONDO'LE [*ſe condouloir*, F. *condolere*, L.] to expreſs to another a Fellow-feeling or Sympathy with him in his Sorrows, *&c.*

CONDONA'TION, a Pardoning or Forgiving. *L.*

To CONDO'NE [*condonare*, L.] to pardon, to forgive.

To CONDU'CE [*conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDU'CIBLE }
CONDU'CIVE } [*Conducibilis*, L.] profitable, good, advantageous.

To CONDUCT' [*conduire*, F. of *conducere*, L.] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CON'DUCT [*Conduite*, F. of *Conductus*, L.] a guiding or Management of an Affair, on one's ſelf; Forecaſt or Diſcretion, Behaviour, Deportment.

Safe CONDUCT, a Security given by a Prince under his Great Seal to a Stranger for his quiet coming into and paſſing out of the Realm. A *Safe Conduct* is granted to Enemies, a *Paſſport* to Friends.

CONDUC'TOR [*Conducteur*, F.] a Leader, Guide, *&c.* An hollow Inſtrument thruſt into a Bladder to direct another Inſtrument into it, to extract the Stone. *L.*

CONDUC'TRESS, a ſhe Guide, *&c.*

CONDUCTI'TIOUS [*Conductitius*, L.] that may be hired; alſo belonging to leading.

CON'DUIT [*Conduit*, F.] a Pump for conveying Water, a Water-courſe.

CON'DYLI [Κόνδυλοι, Gr.] the Joints and Knuckles of the Fingers; alſo the ſmall Knobs or Bones called *Productions*.

CONDY'LOMA [Κενδύλωμα, Gr.] a hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament, proceeding from black Humours ſettling there, which ſometimes cauſe an Inflammation; alſo the knitting or jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly thoſe of the Fingers.

CONE' [*Conus*, L. of Κῶνος, Gr.] is a Geometrical Solid in the Form of a Sugar-Loaf, which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle, round the perpendicular Leg. *L.*

CONE *of Rays* [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the Form of a Cone, iſſuing from any radiating Point.

CONE *Right*, is when its Axis is Normal to its Baſe, and then its Sides are equal.

CONE *Scalene*, is when its Axis is inclined to its Baſe, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON *e Senza Violino* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CO'NEY [of *Cuniculus*, L.] a Rabbet.

To CONFAB'ULATE [*confabuler*, F. *confabulare*, L.] to tell Stories, to talk together.

CONFABULA'TION, a familiar diſcourſing or talking together. *F.* of *L.*

CONFALON, a Confraternity of Seculars in the Church of *Rome*, called Penitents.

CONFEC'TION, a Medicinal Compoſition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, *&c.* made up into one Subſtance. *F.* of *L.*

CONFEC'TIONER [*Confiturier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Comfits or Sweetmeats.

CON'FECTS [*Confitures*, F.] are Things cruſted over with dry Sugar.

CONFED'ERACY }
CONFEDERA'TION } [*Confœderatio*, L.] an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence againſt a common Enemy.

CONFED'ERACY [in *Law*] is an uniting of Perſons, to do any unlawful Act. *F.*

To CONFED'ERATE [*confederer*, F. of *confœderare*, L.] to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CONFED'ERATES [*les Confederez*, F. *Confœderati*, L.] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Safety.

To CONFER' [*conferer*, F. of *conferre*, L.] to give or beſtow; to compare; alſo to diſcourſe or talk together.

CON'FERENCE, a Diſcourſe held between ſeveral Perſons about particular Affairs; a Parley. *F.*

To CONFES'S [*confeſſer*, F. of *confiteri*, L.] to acknowledge or own: to declare one's Sins in order to Abſolution.

CONFES'SION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. *F.* of *L.*

CONFES'SION *Auricular*, a Confeſſing of Sins to a Prieſt.

CONFES'SION *of Offence* [in *Law*] is when a Priſoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treaſon, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFES'SIONARY [*Confeſſional*, F.] the Chair wherein the Prieſt ſits to hear Confeſſion.

CONFES'SOR [*Confeſſeur*, F. *Confeſſor*, L.] a Perſon who has adhered to the Faith, notwithſtanding cruel Perſecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father CONFES'SOR, a Popiſh Prieſt, who hears the Confeſſion of Penitents, and gives them Abſolution.

CONFI'CIENT [*Conficiens*, L.] which finiſheth, procureth, or worketh with.

To CONFI'DE *in* [*confier*, F. *confidere*, L.] to truſt in, to rely upon.

CON'FIDENCE [*Confidentia*, L.] Aſſurance, Boldneſs, Preſumption. *F.*

CON'FIDENT [*confidens*, L.] bold, daring, poſitive, preſumptuous.

A CON'FIDENT, an intimate truſty, boſom Friend, employed in Matters of Secrecy and Truſt.

CONFIGURA'TION, a faſhioning, or making of a like Figure; a Likeneſs or Reſemblance of Figures. *F.* of *L.*

CONFIGURA'TION [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aſpect of Stars.

CONFI'NE [*confiner*, F.] to curb, to reſtrain, to impriſon, to border upon.

CONFINE'MENT, Reſtraint, Impriſonment.

CONFIN'ES [*Confins*, F. of *Confinia*, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County, or Country; Frontiers.

To CONFIRM' [*Confirmer*, F. of *confirmare*, L.] to give new Aſſurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to ſtrengthen or eſtabliſh; alſo to adminiſter the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMA'TION, is the giving new Aſſurance or Evidence of the Truth and Certainty of any thing: a Strengthening. *F.* of *L.*

CONFIRMATION [in *Law*] is a Conveyance of an Eſtate or Right, by which a voidable Eſtate is made ſure, or unvoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Eccleſiaſtical Senſe*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Perſons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMA'TORY, that which ratifies and ſtrengthens.

To CONFIS'CATE [*confiſquer*, F. of *confiſcare*, L.] to ſeize upon and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer, *&c.*

CONFIS'CATE [*confiſqué*, F. of *confiſcatus*, L.] forfeited to the publick *Fiſque*, or King's Treaſury.

CONFLAGRA'TION, a general Burning, or conſuming with Fire. *F.* of *L.*

CONFLICT' [*Conflictus*, L.] a Skirmiſh or Combat; a Bickering, a Diſpute.

To CONFLICT' [*Conflictare*, L.] to encounter or fight with, to ſtruggle with.

CON'FLUENCE [*Confluens*, F. of *Confluentia*, L.] a flowing together, as of Waters, as the Meeting of two Rivers; alſo of People, *&c.* a Concourſe or Reſort.

CON'FLUENT [*Confluens*, L.] a flowing or running together; generally uſed for that ſort of Small-Pox, wherein the Puſtules run into one another.

CON'FLUX [*Confluxio*, L.] a flowing or running together, as of Humours.

CONFLUXIBIL'ITY, an aptneſs to flow together. *L.*

CONFORM' [*conforme*, F. of *conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

To CONFORM' [*conformer*, F. of *conformare*, L.] to make like to, to frame, faſhion, or ſuit, to comply with.

CONFORM'ABLE, agreeable, ſuitable, of the like Nature, Form or Faſhion. *L.*

CONFORM'ABLENESS, Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs.

CONFORMA'TION, a faſhioning or framing of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

CONFORMA'TION [among *Anatomiſts*] denotes the Figure and Diſpoſition of the Parts of the Body of Man; hence *Maleconformation*, a Fault in the firſt Rudiments, whereby a Perſon comes into the World crooked, or with ſome of the *Viſcera*, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Perſons are ſubject to incurable *Aſthma*'s from too ſmall a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORM'IST, one that conforms to any Eſtabliſhment, eſpecially to the Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

CONFORM'ITY [*Conformité*, F. of *Conformitas*, L.] a Compliance.

To CONFOUND' [*confondre*, F. of *confundere*, L.] to mix or huddle together, to put out of Order, to perplex or puzzle, to diſmay, to put out of Countenance or abaſh; alſo to deſtroy or waſte.

CONFOUND'EDLY, after a terrible Manner, horridly.

CONFRATER'NITY [of *con* and *Fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CONFRE'RES, Brothers in a Religious Houſe, Fellows of one Society. *F.*

CONFRICATRI'CES } ſo ſome Authors
CONFRIC'TRICES } call luſtful Women, who titillate one another in the *Clitoris*, in Imitation of Venereal Intercourſes with Men.

To CONFRONT' [*confronter*, F. of *con* and *Frons*, L.] to bring Face to Face, to oppoſe, to compare.

CONFUSÆ *Febres* [among *Phyſicians*] ſuch Fevers as come together alternately in the ſame Perſons, but keep not their Periods and Alterations ſo exact, as to be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from one another. *L.*

CONFU'SED [*confus*, F. of *confuſus*, L.] mixed together, diſorder'd, perplexed.

CONFU'SION, a Diſorder, a Jumble, a Miſhmaſh; a Diſturbance, a Hurly-burly; a being abaſhed or out of Countenance, Ruin or Deſtruction. *F.* of *L.*

CONFU'SION [in *Chymiſtry*] a Mixture of liquid or fluid Things.

CONFUTA'TION, a diſproving that which was ſpoken. *L.*

To CONFU'TE [*confuter*, F. of *confutare*, L. of *con* and *futo*, i. e. *argue*] to diſprove and overthrow the Reaſons and Arguments of one's Adverſary; to baffle.

CONG [in *Phyſicians* Bills] ſtands for *Congius*, L. a Gallon.

To CONGAYN, to convince. *C.*

CON'GE [*Congé*, F.] Leave, Licence, Permiſſion; alſo a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE' *d'accorder*, leave to accord or agree. *F.*

CONGE' *d' eſlire*, the King's Permiſſion to a Dean and Chapter to chooſe a Biſhop. *F.*

CONGE'ABLE, lawful, or lawfully done. *L. T.*

To **CONGEAL'** [*congeler*, F. of *congelare*, L.] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken as Ice does.

To **CONGEAL** [in *Chymiſtry*] to let ſome Matter that is melted fix or grow into a Conſiſtency.

CONGEAL'ABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGEE', a low Bow or Reverence. *F.*

CONGELA'TION, a freezing or growing into a Conſiſtency. *F.* of *L.*

CONGEN'EROUS [*congener*, L.] of the ſame kind or ſort.

CONGEN'EROUS *Muſcles* [in *Anatomy*] ſuch as ſerve together to produce the ſame Motion.

CONGEN'IAL [of *con* and *genialis*, L.] that is of the ſame Stock or Kind.

CONGENIAL'ITY [of *con* and *genialitas*, L.] a Likeneſs of Genius or Kind with another.

CON'GEON, one of low Stature, or a Dwarf.

CON'GER [*Congre*, F.] a great kind of Sea-Eel.

CONGE'RIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a Pile. *L.*

CONGE'RIES [in *Philoſophy*] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles into one Maſs. *L.*

CON'GERSBURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Conger*, a pious Man who lived there as an Hermit] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*.

CON'GES [in *Architecture*] Rings about the Ends of wooden Pillars, to preſerve them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

To **CONGEST'** [*congeſtum*, L.] to heap or gather together.

CONGES'TION, a heaping or gathering together. *F.* of *L*

CONGES'TION [in *Surgery*] a ſettling of Humours in any Part of the Body, which inſenſibly cauſes a Swelling by little and little, by reaſon of the Slow Progreſs and Thickneſs of the Matter.

CON'GIUS, a *Roman* Meaſure containing about a Gallon.

To **CONGLO'BATE** [*conglobare*, L.] to gather into a Ball or Lump, to imbody.

CONGLO'BATE } [*conglobare*, L.]
CONGLO'BATED } heaped or gathered together.

CONGLOBATED *Glands* [with *Anatomiſts*] ſuch Glands in an animal Body as are ſmooth in their Surface, and ſeem to be made up of one continued Subſtance, as thoſe of the *Myſentery* are, and all thoſe that ſerve to ſeparate the Juice called *Lympha*, from the arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels.

CONGLOBA'TION, a gathering together in a Maſs or Lump. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONGLO'MERATE** [*conglomerare*, L.] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLO'MERATE } [*conglomeratus*,
CONGLO'MERATED } L.] heaped or wound round together.

CONGLO'MERATED *Glands* [with *Surgeons*] are ſuch as ſeem to be made up as it were with leſſer Glands, and are uneven in their Surface.

CONGLO'MERA'TION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom.

To **CONGLU'TINATE** [*conglutiner*, F. *conglutinare*, L.] to glue, knit, or join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a faſtening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous and tenacious Subſtance. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONGRATULATE** [*congratuler*, F. *congratulari*, L.] to rejoice with one for ſome good Fortune that has befallen him, or to expreſs Joy on ſuch an Account.

CONGRATULA'TION, a congratulating. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONGREE**, to agree. *Shakeſp.*

To **CON'GREGATE** [*congregare*, L.] to aſſemble, or gather together.

CONGREGA'TION, an Aſſembly, or gathering together; a Society or Company of People meeting; more eſpecially for Divine Service. *F.* of *L.*

CONGREGA'TIONAL, of or belonging to a Congregation.

CONGREGA'TIONALISTS, a Sect of *Independents*, between *Preſbyterians* and *Browniſts*.

CON'GRE } [of *congruere*, L. to agree to-
CON'GER } gether] a Society of Bookſellers, who have a joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnerſhip.

CON'GRESS [*Congré*, F. of *Congreſſus*, L.] a meeting or coming of People together, alſo an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRU'ENCE [*Congruentia*, L.] Agreeableneſs, Conformity, Suitableneſs.

CONGRU'ENT [*congruens*, L.] agreeable, ſuitable.

CONGRU'ING, agreeing together. *Shakeſpear.*

CONGRU'ITY [*Congruitas*, L.] Agreeableneſs, Conformity.

CONGRUITY [among *Naturaliſts*] is a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is readily united with any other Part of it, or any other ſimilar or fluid Body.

CONGRU'OUS [*congruus*, L.] convenient, meet, proper.

CONGRU'OUSNESS, Agreeableneſs, Meetneſs.

CON'ICAL } [*Conicus*, L.] belonging to
CON'ICK } the Figure of a Cone. *Geometry.*

CONICK *Sections*, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipſis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to ſuch and ſuch Conditions.

CONJEC'TURAL [*conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Suppoſition or Probability. *F.*

CONJEC'TURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Gueſs, probable Opinion, or Suppoſition. *F.*

To **CONJEC'TURE** [*conjecturer*, F. *conjecturam facere*, L.] to judge at random, to gueſs without any Demonſtration.

CONIF'EROUS [*coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-apple.

CONIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch Shrubs, Trees, *&c.* as bear a ſort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone in which are many Seeds, and when they are ripe, the ſeveral Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape open, and the Seeds drop; of which kind are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONNIGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabbet-warren. *O. L. R.*

To **CONJOIN'** [*conjoindre*, F. *conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOIN'T [*conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. *F.*

CON'JUGAL [*conjugalis*, L.] belonging to a married Couple.

CON'JUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that ſpring from one Original.

CONJUGATE *Diameter*, is the ſhorteſt Axis or Diameter in an Ellipſis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the middle Point of the Tranſverſe Axis, ſometimes called the ſecond Axis.

To **CONJUGATE** *a Verb* [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it, according to its ſeveral Moods, Tenſes, and Perſons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are ſuch things as are derived from the Original, as Mercy, Merciful, Mercifully.

CON'JUGATES [in *Logick*] when from one Word we argue to another of the ſame Origination: as, *If weeping is to ſorrow; then to weep is to ſorrow.*

CONJUGA'TION, a coupling or yoking together in Pairs; alſo a Term in *Grammar. L.*

CONJU'MPERE, to jumble or join together. *Chauc.*

CONJUNCTI *Morbi* [among *Phyſicians*] are two Diſeaſes that come together, and are diſtinguiſhed into *connexi* and *conſequentes*, the former ſubſiſting at the ſame time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, F.] a joining together. *L.*

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which ſerves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Aſtronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the ſame Degrees of the Zodiack, and either is apparent or true.

CONJUNCTION *apparent* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Center of two Planets, does not paſs through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION *real or true*, is when a Right Line paſſing through the Centers of the two Planets, and being produced, paſſes alſo through the Centre of the Earth.

CONJUNC'TIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that ſerves to conjoin. *F.*

CONJUNC'TURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumſtances of Affairs. *F.*

CONJURA'TION, a Plot or Conſpiracy to do any publick Harm; alſo a perſonal dealing with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secrets, or compaſs any Deſign. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONJUR'E** [*conjurer*, F. of *conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conſpire or plot together; to practiſe Conjuration, to raiſe or lay Spirits.

To **CONN** [Connan, *Sax.* to know] to learn or get without Book; to give, as *I conn you Thanks*; alſo to ſtrike with the Fiſt.

CONNAS'CENCE [of *con* and *naſcens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNA'TE [of *con* and *natus*, L.] born together with a Perſon.

CONNAT'URAL [of *con* and *naturalis*, L.] that is natural to ſeveral Things with others.

CONNAT'URALNESS, Agreeableneſs by Nature.

CONNECT'ED [*connexe*, F. of *connexus*, L.] joined, tied, or faſtened together.

To **CONNECT'** [*connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or faſten together.

CONNEX' [in *Logick*] Things are ſaid *to be connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependence or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependency of one thing upon another. *F.*

CONNEX'ITY, that by which one Thing is joined to another.

CONNICTA'TION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. *L.*

CONNI'VANCE [*Connivance*, F. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to ſee, a winking at, or paſſing by the Faults of others without Puniſhment.

To **CONNI'VE** [*conniver*, F. of *connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no Notice of.

CONNIVEN'TES *Glandulæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] are thoſe Wrinkles which are found in the Inſide of the Guts, *Inteſtinum*, *Ilium*, and *Jejunum*.

To **CONNOTE'**, to make known together. *L.*

CONNOTA'TION, a making two Things or Perſons known from others, by the ſame Diſtinction.

CONNU'BIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] belonging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To CONNU'DATE [*Connudare*, *L.*] to ſtrip naked.

CONNUTRI'TIOUS [among *Naturaliſts*] is what becomes habitual to a Perſon from his particular Nouriſhment, or what breaks out in a Diſeaſe in Proceſs of Time, which gradually had its firſt Aliments from ſucking a diſtemper'd Nurſe, or the like. *L.*

CONOID' [in *Geometry*] is the Solid produced by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

To CON'QUADRATE [*conquadrare*, *L.*] to bring into a Square.

To CONQUAS'SATE [*conquaſſare*, *L.*] to ſhake, daſh, or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSA'TION, a ſhaking as in an Earthquake; a daſhing or breaking to Pieces; alſo the beating of Things with a Peſtle in a Mortar.

To CON'QUER [*conquerir*, F.] to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms.

CON'QUERABLE, that may be conquered.

CON'QUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one who has conquered; a Subduer.

CON'QUEST [*Conquete*, F.] Victory; the Thing conquered.

CONRA'DE [of Con and ꞃad, *Sax.* able in Counſel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA *Pellis* [of *Corroyeur*, F. *i. e.* a Currier] a Hide or Skin dreſs'd. *O. L.*

CONSANGUIN'ITY [*Conſanguinité*, F. of *Conſanguinitas*, L.] the Relation between Perſons deſcended from the ſame Family.

CONSARCINA'TION, a patching together. *L.*

CON'SCIENCE [*Conſcientia*, *L.*] the Opinion or Judgment which the rational Soul paſſes upon all her Actions; or the Teſtimony or Witneſs of one's Mind. *F.*

CONSCIEN'TIOUS [*Conſcienteux*, F.] that has a good Conſcience; juſt, upright in Dealing.

CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY, juſtly, uprightly.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, Juſtneſs, Uprightneſs.

CON'SCIONABLE, conſcientious; alſo equitable, reaſonable.

CON'SCIOUS [*conſcius*, *L.*] inwardly guilty, privy to one's ſelf of an Error.

CON'SCIOUSLY, guiltily.

CON'SCIOUSNESS, Guiltineſs.

CONSCRI'BED [among *Geometricians*] the ſame as circumſcribed.

CONSCRIP'TION, an enrolling or regiſtering. *L.*

To CON'SECRATE [*conſacrer*, F. of *conſecrare*, *L.*] to dedicate, to devote, to hallow; alſo to canonize.

CONSECRA'TION a conſecrating or hallowing. *F.* of *L.*

CONSEC'TARY [*Conſectariam*, *L.*] a Conſequence or Deduction from a foregoing Argument or Propoſition.

CONSECU'TIVE, following or ſucceeding immediately one after another; it is always ſaid of Things, not of Perſons. *F.*

CONSECU'TION *Month*, the Space between the Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, being ſomething more than 29 Days and a half.

CONSENT' [*Conſentement*, F. *Conſenſus*, *L.*] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To CONSENT' [*conſentir*, F. of *conſentire*, *L.*] to accord, agree, or allow of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of a Thing.

CONSENT *of Parts* [with *Philoſophers*] is that Perception one Part has of another at a Diſtance, by means of ſome Fibres and Nerves which are common to them both, or communicated by other Branches with one another.

CONSENTA'NEOUS [*conſentaneus*, *L.*] agreeable, ſuitable.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, agreeably, ſuitably.

CONSEN'TIENT [*conſentiens*, *L.*] ſuitable, agreeable, willing the ſame thing.

CON'SEQUENCE [*Conſequentia*, *L.*] an orderly Following, Concluſion, or Inference; Importance, Moment, Weight. *F.*

CON'SEQUENCE [in *Aſtrology*] is when a Planet moves according to the natural Succeſſion of the Signs. *F.*

CON'SEQUENT [*conſequens*, *L.*] enſuing, following, ſucceeding. *F.*

A CON'SEQUENT, that which follows upon ſomething.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the laſt Part of an Argument, oppoſed to the Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the latter of two Terms, which are immediately compared with one another in any Set of Proportionals.

CON'SEQUENTLY, following neceſſarily.

CONSERV'ABLE [*conſervabilis*, *L.*] eaſy to be kept.

CONSERVA'TION, a keeping or preſerving. *F.* of *L.*

CONSERVATIVÆ *Medicinæ* [among *Phyſicians*] is that Part of a Phyſician's Care that preſerves a Perſon in Health; in Diſtinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which applies Remedies to the Diſeaſed. *L.*

CONSERVA'TOR [*Conſervateur*, F.] a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Protector. *L.*

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one whoſe Office is to ſee that the King's Peace be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce* and *Safe Conducts*] was an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-Port, to inquire of Offences committed upon the Main Sea, out of the Liberty of the *Cinque-Ports*, againſt the King's *Truce* and *Safe-Conduct*.

CONSERVA'TORY, a Place to keep or lay Things up in; a Green Houſe for Plants, *&c.*

A CON'SERVE, Flowers, Roots, or Herbs, beaten together with Sugar. *F.*

To CONSERVE' [*conſerver*, F. *conſervare, L.*] to preſerve or keep; to defend or maintain.

CONSES'SION, a ſitting together. *L.*

To CONSID'ER [*conſiderer*, F. *conſiderare, L.*] to mind, to think of, to meditate upon; to regard, to have reſpect for.

CONSID'ERABLE, worthy of Conſideration, or Notice, remarkable. *F.*

CONSID'ERABLENESS, the being worthy of Conſideration.

CONSID'ERATE, adviſed, circumſpect, wary, diſcreet. *L.*

CONSID'ERATELY } Adviſedneſs,
CONSID'ERATENESS } Waryneſs.

CONSIDERA'TION, a bethinking one's ſelf; a Motive or Reaſon; Regard or Reſpect. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIDERATION [in *Law*] is the material Cauſe of a Bargain or Contract, either expreſs'd or imply'd, without which it could not be effectual and binding.

To CONSIGN' [*conſigner*, F. of *conſignare, L.*] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To CONSIGN [in *Trade*] Goods are ſaid to be *Conſigned* to the Correſpondent or Factor, which are ſent over to them by the Merchant or Employer; or the contrary.

CONSIGNA'TION, a Sealing, the Act of Conſigning, making over, *&c.* alſo the Writing ſealed. *F.* of *L.*

CONSIGNA'TION [in *Law*] is the putting a Sum of Money, *&c.* into ſure Hands, 'till the Deciſion of a Controverſy or Law-Suit, which hinders the Delivery of the ſaid Truſt.

CONSIGNIF'ICATIVE, which is of the ſame Signification with another. *L.*

CONSIM'ILAR, alike or agreeing.

CONSIMIL'ITY [*Conſimilitas, L.*] Likeneſs or Reſemblance.

To CONSIST' [*conſiſter*, F. of *conſiſtere, L.*] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSIST'ENCE [*Conſiſtentia, L.*] Eſſence, the Manner of Being; the Thickneſs of liquid Things; alſo an Agreement or Relation. *F.*

CONSIST'ENT [*conſiſtant*, F. *conſiſtens, L.*] agreeable or ſuitable to; alſo that is not fluid, but has a Conſiſtence.

CONSISTENT *Bodies* [among *Philoſophers*] are ſolid or firm Bodies, in Oppoſition to ſuch Bodies as are fluid; or ſuch Bodies as will preſerve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and have no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTO'RIAL, belonging to a Conſiſtory. *L.*

CONSIST'ORY [*Conſiſtoire*, F. of *Conſiſtorium, L.*] the Court Chriſtian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or ſome Chapel or Iſle belonging to it; in which the Biſhop preſided, and had ſome of his Clergy for his Aſſeſſors and Aſſiſtants; alſo a ſolemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in *Law*] the Tribunal or Place of Juſtice in the Spiritual Court belonging to the Archbiſhop or Biſhops.

To CONSO'CIATE [*conſociare, L.*] to join in mutual Society.

CONSO'LABLE [*conſolabilis, L.*] that may be comforted. *F.*

CONSO'LATION, comforting, an eaſing of Grief. *F.* of *L.*

CONSO'LATORY [*conſolatoire*, F. of *conſolatorius, L.* affording Comfort, comfortable.

CONSO'LE [in *Architecture*] is a kind of Bracket, or Shouldering piece, which hath a Projecture, and ſerves to ſupport a Cornice, and bear up Figures, *&c.* F.

CONSOL'IDANTS [*Conſolidantia, L.*] Medicines which, cleanſing with a moderate Heat, do cauſe the Nouriſhment to be fitly apply'd to the Part afflicted.

To CONSOL'IDATE [*conſolider*, F. of *conſolidare, L.*] to make whole, or to cloſe up.

CONSOLIDA'TION, a ſoldering or making ſolid; alſo an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. *F.* of *L.*

CONSOLIDATION [among *Surgeons*] the uniting ſtrongly together the Fractures of broken Bones, or the Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [*Civil Law*] is the uniting the Poſſeſſion and Profits of Lands, *&c.* with the Property.

CONSOLIDATION [in *Common Law*] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CON'SONANCE [*Conſonant*, F. *Conſonantia, L.*] is an Agreement of two Sounds, the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by ſuch a Proportion of each as ſhall be agreeable to the Ear. *L.*

CON'SONANCE [of *Words*] is when two Words ſound much alike at the End, chiming or rhiming.

CON'SONANT [*conſonante*, F. *conſonans, L.*] agreeable, comformable.

CON'SONANT [in *Grammar*] is a Letter which hath no Sound of itſelf, but muſt be joined to ſome Vowel to make a Syllable.

CONSONA'NTE [in *Muſick*] ſignifies all agreeable Intervals in Muſick. *Ital.*

CONSONANTLY, comfortably.

CONSORT' [*Conſors, L.*] a Fellow or Companion; a Partaker of the ſame Condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, *&c.*

CON'SORT [in *Muſick*] *Concert*, F. *Concerto*, Ital. a Piece of Muſick conſiſting of three or more Parts.

To CONSORT', to keep Company, or have Society with.

CONSOUND, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPER'SION, a ſprinkling or ſtrewing about with. *L.*

CONSPIC'UOUS [*conſpicuus*, *L.*] clear, manifeſt, eaſy to be ſeen.

CONSPIR'ACY [*Conſpiratio*, *L.*] a Combination, a ſecret Conſultation, a Plot, an Agreement of Parties to do any thing, either good or bad.

CONSPIR'ACY [in *Law*] is always taken in the worſt Senſe, and ſignifies an Agreement of Perſons to do ſome illegal Act.

CONSPIRATIONE [*Law Term*] a Writ againſt Conſpirators.

CONSPIR'ATOR [*Conſpirateur*, F.] a Plotter, one who has conſpired for ſome ill Deſign.

To CONSPI'RE [*conſpirer*, F. *conſpirare*, *L.*] to bandy or complot together, to agree together.

To CONSPUR'CATE [*conſpurcare*. *L.*] to defile or pollute.

CONSPURCA'TION, a fouling or defiling. *L.*

CON'STABLE [*Conetable*, F. *Verſtegan* derives it from Cynning, *Sax.* a King, and Stable, *q. d.* King of the Stable, or Maſter of the Horſe] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manors; after that, High Conſtables of Hundreds were appointed, and under thoſe, Petty Conſtables of every Pariſh.

The *Lord High* CONSTABLE [of *England*] an Officer anciently of ſuch great Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the ſame Juriſdiction as the Earl Marſhal, and took Place of him as Chief Judge in the Marſhal's Court.

CON'STABLE [of the *Tower*] one who hath the Government of that Fortreſs.

CON'STANCY [*Conſtance*, F. of *Conſtantia*, *L.*] an Immoveableneſs of the Mind in all Conditions; Firmneſs, Reſolution, Stedfaſtneſs.

CON'STANT [*conſtans*, *L.*] ſteady, reſolute, continuing in the ſame Mind; laſting or durable, certain or ſure. *F.*

CON'STAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon Record, relating to any Matter in Queſtion; alſo an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLA'TION, a Company of fixed Stars, imagined to repreſent the Form of ſome Creature, &c. and called by that Name. *F.* of *L.*

CONSTERNA'TION, a great Fear or Aſtoniſhment, by reaſon of ſome ſudden Affliction, or publick Calamity. *F.* of *L.*

To CON'STIPATE [*conſtipare*, *L.*] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram or ram cloſe.

CONSTIPA'TION [with *Philoſophers*] is when the Parts of a natural Body are more cloſely united than they were before. *L.*

CONSTITUENT [*conſtitutus*, *L.*] which conſtitutes or makes up.

To CON'STITUTE [*conſtituer*, F. of *conſtituere*, *L.*] to appoint, ordain or make.

CONSTITU'TION, an Ordinance or Decree; the State of the Body; the Form of Government uſed in any Place; the Law of a Kingdom.

CONSTITU'TIVE, that which is fit or proper to conſtitute. *F.* of *L.*

To CONSTRAIN' [*contraindre*, F. of *conſtringere*, *L.*] to oblige by Force, to keep in or reſtrain.

CONSTRAINT' [*Contrainte*, F.] Force, Compulſion, Violence.

CONSTRIC'TION [in *Philoſophy*] is the crouding the Parts of any Body cloſe together, in order to Condenſation.

CONSTRIC'TOR *Labiorum* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Lips which purſes them up, and is by ſome called *Oſcularius*. *L.*

CONSTRIC'TORES *Alarum Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] Muſcles which draw the upper Lip and *Alæ* downwards. *L.*

CONSTRUC'TION, a building or making. *L.*

CONSTRUC'TION *of Equations* [*Algebra*] the contriving ſuch Lines and Figures as ſhall demonſtrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem, to be true geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the natural, juſt, and regularly placing and diſpoſing of Words in Diſcourſe, ſo as to make proper and intelligible Senſe.

CONSTRUC'TIVE, which tends to Conſtruction. *L.*

To CON'STRUE } [*conſtruire*, F. of *conſtruere*, *L.*] to expound
To CON'STER } or interpret.

CONSTUPRA'TION, a debauching of Women, or deflowering of Maids. *L.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIAL [*conſubſtantiel*, F. of *conſubſtantialis*, *L.*] of the ſame Subſtance.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, the Doctrine of the ſubſtantial Preſence of the Body and Blood of Chriſt in the Lord's Supper, together with the Subſtance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the *Lutherans*.

CONSUETUDI'NIBUS & *Servitiis*, a Writ of Right, lying againſt the Tenant that deforceth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. *L.*

CON'SUL [*Conſul*, *L.*] was the Title of a Sovereign Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, whereof there were two in Number; it is now given to chief Governors of ſome Cities, but eſpecially to the chief Managers of Trade or Reſidents for Merchants in foreign Parts. *F.*

CON'SULAR [*Conſulaire*, F. of *Conſularis*, *L.*] of or belonging to a Conſul.

To **CONSULT'** [*conſulter*, F. of *conſultare*, *L.*] to adviſe with, or aſk Advice of any Perſon; to deliberate upon a Thing; *to conſult an Author*, to ſee what is his Opinion of a Matter; alſo to take Care of, or provide for.

A **CON'SULT**, is a Conſultation, but commonly taken in an ill Senſe for a Secret Cabal of Plotters againſt the State. *L.*

A **CONSULTA'TION**, an aſking or taking Counſel or Advice, eſpecially of *Phyſicians* concerning their Patients; alſo a Writ for removing a Cauſe from the King to the Eccleſiaſtical Court. *F.* of *L.*

To **CONSU'ME** [*conſumer*, F. of *conſumere*, *L.*] to deſtroy or waſte, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to ſpend or ſquander away; to diminiſh.

CONSUM'MATE [*conſummatus L.*] compleat, perfect, accompliſhed.

To **CONSUM'MATE** [*conſummer*, F. *conſummare*, *L.*] to fulfil, finiſh, or make perfect.

CONSUM'MATION [*Conſummation*, F.] a fulfilling, finiſhing, perfecting, an End. *L.*

CONSUMMATUM, the Juice of an Hen cut into ſmall Pieces, drawn out by Diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; ſtrong Broth.

CONSUMP'TION [*Conſumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nouriſhment, or the conſuming, decaying, and waſting of the Body, and particularly of the Muſcular Fleſh; alſo a conſuming of Proviſions, Commodities, *etc.* *F.* of *L.*

CONSUM'PTIVE, that is actually in, or inclin'd to, a Conſumption.

To **CONTAB'ULATE** [*Contabulare*, *L.*] to plank or floor with Boards, to join together.

CONTABULA'TION, a faſtening of Boards or Planks together, a flooring. *L.*

CON'TACT [*Contactus*, *L.*] the Touch or Touching.

CON'TACT [in *Mathematicks*] Points of Contact, are thoſe Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTA'GION, the ſame with Infection; the ſpreading or catching a Diſeaſe: It is the communicating or transferring a Diſeaſe from one Body to another by ſome certain Effluvia or Steams from the Body of the ſick Perſon. *F.* of *L.*

CONTA'GIOUS [*contagieux*, F. of *contagioſus*, *L.*] infectious, apt to infect.

To **CONTAIN'** [*contenir*, F. *continere*, *L.*] to comprehend, incloſe, or hold; to keep back, or reſtrain; to keep within Bounds.

To **CONTAM'INATE** [*contaminer*, F. *contaminare*, *L.*] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINA'TION, Defilement, Pollution, moſt properly that of the Marriage-Bed. *L.*

CONTEKE, Contention. *Spenc.*

CONTEKORS, contentious, quarrelſome, ridiculous Perſons. *O.*

To **CONTEM'ERATE** [*contemerare*, *L.*] to violate or pollute.

To **CONTEMN'** [*contemnere*, *L.*] to deſpiſe or ſlight, to ſet at nought.

To **CONTEM'PLATE** [*contempler*, F. of *contemplare*, *L.*] to behold or take a full View, to muſe or meditate, to conſider ſeriouſly.

CONTEMPLA'TION, is a preſerving the Idea which is brought into the Mind for ſome time in view, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation, Study. *F.* of *L.*

CONTEMPLA'TIVE [*contemplativus*, *L.*] given to Contemplation. *F.*

CONTEM'PLATIVELY, in a ſtudious Manner.

CONTEM'PLATIVENESS, the being addicted to Contemplation.

CONTEM'PLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdelen*, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEM'PLATOR [*Contemplateur*, F.] one who contemplates. *L.*

CONTEM'PORARY } [*Contemporain*, F.
COTEM'PORARY } of *Contemporaneus*, *L.*] of the ſame Time or Standing; that lives in the ſame Time or Age with another. *L.*

CONTEMP'T [*Contemptus*, *L.*] Deſpite, Diſdain, Scorn.

CONTEMPT'IBLE [*contemptibilis*, *L.*] deſerving to be deſpiſed and ſcorned, baſe, mean, vile. *F.*

CONTEMP'TUOUS, ſcornful, ſlighting, reproachful. *L.*

CONTEMP'TUOUSLY, in a ſcornful Manner.

To **CONTEND'** [*contendere*, *L.*] to ſtrive, to quarrel, to diſpute.

CONTEN'EMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling Houſe that is in his own Occupation. *O. L. T.*

CONTEN'SION, great Effort, united Endeavour. *L.*

CONTENT [*content*, F. *contentus*, *L.*] ſatisfied, well pleaſed with what one has.

CONTENT' [*Subſtantive*] Contentedneſs, Satisfaction. *L.*

CONTENT [*Contentum*, *L.*] the Compaſs or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body eſtimated or meaſured in ſquare or ſolid Inches, Feet, Yards, *etc.*

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Caſk, Veſſel, Bale, *etc.*

CONTENTA'TION } [*Contentement*, F.]
CONTENT'MENT } Contentedneſs, Satiſfaction or Eaſineſs of Mind.

CONTEN'TION, Strife, Diſpute, Quarrel. *F.* of *L.*

CONTEN'TIOUS [*contentieux*, F. of *contentioſus*, *L.*] litigious, quarrelſome.

CONTENTS' [*Contenta*, *L.*] the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Caſk, Veſſel, Cheſt, *etc.*

CON'TEST [*Conteſte*, F.] Controverſy, Diſpute.

To CON'TEST [*Conteſter*, F. of *conteſtari*, *L.*] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTEST'ABLE, diſputable; that may be controverted, or contended for. *F.*

CONTESTA'TION, a quarrelling, oppoſing, ſtriving with or againſt. *L.*

CON'TEXT [of *Contextus*, *L.*] the Scripture which lies about the Text before or after it.

CONTEX'TURE [*Contextura*, *L.*] the joining together or framing of a Diſcourſe, or other Thing.

CONTIGUA'TION [in *Architecture*] the laying of Rafters together; alſo Flooring. *L.*

CONTIGU'ITY }
CONTIG'UOUSNESS } [*Contiguité*, F.] the Touch of two diſtant Bodies, Nearneſs or Cloſeneſs; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIG'UOUS [*contiguus*, *L.*] that touches, or is next; very near, cloſe, adjoining.

CONTIG'UOUS *Angles* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwiſe called *Adjacent Angles*.

CON'TINENCE }
CON'TINENCY } [of *Continentia*, *L.*] the abſtaining from unlawful Pleaſures; alſo Chaſtity, Temperance. *F.*

CON'TINENT [*Continent*, *L.*] abſtaining from unlawful Pleaſures; temperate, ſober. *L.*

CON'TINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land, which comprehends ſeveral Regions and Kingdoms which are not ſeparated by Sea. *F.*

CON'TINENT *Cauſe* [of a *Diſtemper*] is that on which the Diſeaſe depends ſo immediately, that it continues ſo long as that remains, and no longer. Thus, a Stone ſticking in the Ureters is the continent Cauſe of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONTINENT *Fever*, is that which performs its Courſe without either Intermiſſion or Abatement.

To CONTINGE [*contingere*, *L.*] to happen, to fall out. *Shakeſ.*

CONTIN'GENCE }
CONTIN'GENCY } a Caſualty or Event which happens by Chance; an Accident. *F.*

CONTIN'GENT [*contingens*, *L.*] accidental, caſual, that may or may not happen. *F.*

CONTINGENT *Line* [in *Dialling*] is a Line ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Interſection of the Plane of the Dial with the Plane of the Equinoctial, ſo that the Hour-Lines of the Dial and the Hour-Circles mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT *Uſe* [*Law Term*] is a Uſe limited in the Conveyance of Land, which may, or may not happen to veſt or put into Poſſeſſion, according to the Contingency expreſſed in the Limitation of ſuch Uſe.

CON'TINGENTS [*Contingentia*, *L.*] Caſualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CON'TINGENTS [in *Mathematicks*] the ſame as *Tangents*.

CON'TINUAL [*continuel*, F. *continuus*, *L.*] that is without Intermiſſion.

CONTIN'UAL *Claim* [*Law Term*] is a Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without Danger of being killed or beaten.

CONTINUAL *Fever*, is that which ſometimes remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits: That is to ſay, the Patient is ſometimes better, but never abſolutely free from the Diſtemper.

CONTIN'UANCE [*Continue*, F.] Laſtingneſs, Length or Duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the ſame with Prorogation in the *Civil*, as, *Continuance 'till the next Aſſizes*, *i. e.* a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUAN'DO [*Law Term*] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for ſeveral Treſpaſſes in the ſame Action.

CONTINUA'TION, the laſting of any thing without Intermiſſion. *F.* of *L.*

CONTINUA'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. *Ital.*

To CONTIN'UE [*continuer*, F. *continuare*, *L.*] to carry on, to purſue, to hold on or preſerve, to abide or laſt.

CONTI'NUED *Baſs*, the ſame with Thorough Baſs, becauſe it goes quite through the Compoſition.

CONTINUED *Body*, a Body whoſe Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED *Quantity*, that whoſe Parts are ſo joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins, or the other ends, called *Continuum*.

CONTINU'ITY [*Continuité*, F. of *Continuitas*, *L.*] the Connexion or joining together of the ſeveral Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTIN'UO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies through, as *Baſſo Continuo*, the continued Baſs, or Thorough Baſs. *Ital.*

CONTIN'UOUS, cloſe, touching each other.

CONTOR'SION, a wrenching, wreſting or pulling away. *F.* of *L.*

CONTOR'SION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is ſomewhat disjointed, though not intirely; a Sprain.

CONTOU'R [in *Graving* and *Painting*] are the Out-lines of a Figure or Picture. *F.*

CONTRA *Antiſcion* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, oppoſite to the *Antiſcion*.

CON'TRABAND *Goods*, of *contre* and *Ban* an Edict, *F. i. e.* contrary to Precept or Law] ſuch Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be exported or imported.

CON'TRACT [*Contractus*, *L.*] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain; Articles in Writing, a Deed or Inſtrument. *F.*

To **CONTRACT'** [*Contracter*, F. of *contractare*, *L.*] to article, covenant, or make Contract; alſo to abridge or ſhorten; alſo to get a Diſeaſe, or ill Habit.

CONTRACTA'TION *Houſe*, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRAC'TEDNESS, the being ſhortened; Brevity.

CONTRAC'TIBLE [among *Anatomiſts*] a Term applied to ſuch Muſcles and Parts of the Body as are, or may be contracted.

CONTRAC'TILE, is ſuch a Body, as when extended, has a Property of drawing itſelf up again to that Dimenſion it was in before Extenſion.

CONTRAC'TION, a drawing together, a making ſhort; alſo a ſhrinking up. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRAC'TION [in *Logick*] a Method whereby the Thing reducing abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRAC'TURE [*Contractura*, *L.*] is the making Pillars ſmall about the Top. *Architecture.*

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hands, *etc.* made by Degrees.

To **CONTRADICT'** [*contredire*, F. *contradicere*, *L.*] to oppoſe the Aſſertion of another, to gainſay.

CONTRADIC'TION, a Contrariety of Words and Sentences, gainſaying. F. of *L.*

CONTRADIC'TIOUS, full of Contradiction, apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADICTORILY, in a thwarting Manner.

CONTRADIC'TORINESS, aptneſs to contradict, Thwartingneſs.

CONTRADIC'TORY, which contradicts itſelf, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *Oppoſition* [in *Logick*] is the Contrariety of two Propoſitions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTORY *Propoſitions*, are ſuch as conſiſt of an Univerſal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies; ſo that if one of them be Affirmative, the other ſhall be Negative; if one Univerſal, the other Particular.

CONTRADISTINC'TION [of *contra* and *diſtinctio*, *L.*] a diſtinguiſhing on the other Side, or in Oppoſition to.

To **CONTRADISTIN'GUISH** [of *contra* and *diſtinguere*, *L.*] to diſtinguiſh on the other Side.

CONTRAFAC'TION, a counterfeiting.

CONTRAFIS'SURE [of *contra* and *fiſſura*, *L.*] a Counter-cleft.

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fraction in the Skull, when the Part ſtruck remains whole, and the Part oppoſite is cleft.

CONTRA *Formam Collationis*, a Writ lying where a Man has given perpetual Alms to any Religious Houſe, Hoſpital, *etc.* and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent. *L.*

CONTRA *Formam Feoffamenti*, a Writ for a Tenant who is feoffed by the Lord's Charter, to make certain Suit and Service to his Court, and is afterwards diſtrained for more than is contained therein. *L.*

CONTRAINDICA'TIONS [in *Phyſick*] divers Conſiderations in a Diſeaſe that diſſuade a Phyſician from uſing ſuch a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it. *L.*

CONTRAMANDA'TIO *Placiti* [*Law Term*] a reſpiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to anſwer. *L.*

CON'TRAMURE [in *Fortification*] is a little Out-wall built before another Partition wall, or about the Main-wall of a City, *etc.* to ſtrengthen it.

CONTRANI'TENCE [of *contra* againſt, and *nitor* to endeavour, *L.*] ſtriving or reſiſting againſt; Oppoſition.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, a putting againſt, *L.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION [in *Logick*] a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUN'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Way or Method of compoſing Muſick, called *Counterpoint*, now very little in Uſe. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, Things contrary to, contradictory. *Chauc.*

CONTRA'RIED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRA'RIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* againſt King *Edward* II.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, contrarily, contrary-wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

CONTRARIOUSTYE, Contrariety. *Chaucer.*

CONTRA'RY [*contraire*, F. of *contrarius*, *L.*] thoſe Things are ſaid to be *contrary* whoſe Nature and Quality are abſolutely different, and which deſtroy one another.

CONTRA'RY *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as conſiſt of two Univerſals, one affirming and the other denying.

CONTRARI'ETY [*Contrarieté*, F. of *Contrarietas*, *L.*] Oppoſition, Diſagreement.

CONTRA'RIES [in *Logick*] is when one thing is oppoſed to another, as *Light* and *Darkneſs*, *Sight* and *Blindneſs*, &c.

CONTRAST' [*Contraſté*, F. of *Contraſtare*, L.] a ſmall Diſpute or Difference.

CONTRAST [in *Painting*] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

To CONTRAST', is to place or diſpoſe different Objects or different Colours, ſo as to have a good Effect.

CONTRA *Tenor* [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *Counter Tenor*, a Part in Muſick. *Ital.*

CONTRATE *Wheel*, the Wheel in a Watch which is next the Crown Wheel, the Teeth and Hoop of which lies contrary to thoſe of other Wheels.

CONTRAVALLATION *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, and uſually cut round a Place by the Beſiegers, to ſecure themſelves, and ſtop the Sallies of the Garriſon, and is a Muſket ſhot from the Town; ſo that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To CONTRAVE'NE [*contravenir*, F. of *contravenire*, L.] to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe or break an Agreement or Law.

CONTRAVEN'TION, a Contravening; Infringement of an Agreement, *&c.* F.

CONTRECTA'TION, a touching or handling. *L.*

CONTRIB'UTARY, that pays Contribution. *L.*

To CONTRIBUTE [*contribuer*, F. of *contribuere*, L.] to give ſomething with others; to aſſiſt towards the doing of a thing; to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBU'TION, a joint giving of Money towards any Buſineſs of Importance. F. of *L.*

CONTRIBU'TION [in *Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by Frontier Countries to ſave themſelves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIO'NE *facienda*, a Writ for thoſe who are put to the Burden of a Thing which others are equally obliged to, to oblige them to bear an equal Share. *L.*

To CONTRIS'TATE [*contriſtare*, L.] to make ſad.

CONTRISTA'TION, a making ſad. *L.*

CONTRI'TE [*Contrit*, F. of *contritus*, *L.*] worn, bruiſed; moſt commonly uſed for ſorrowful, very penitent for Sins and Tranſgreſſions againſt the Divine Law.

CONTRI'TION, a true, ſincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than Fear of Puniſhment. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRI'VANCE, Device, Ingenuity in contriving. *F.*

To CONTRI'VE [*controuvér*, F.] to invent, to deviſe or imagine, or plot.

To CONTROL' [*controller*, F.] to examine an Account, to overlook, to diſprove, cenſure, or find fault with.

CONTROL', Check, Cenſure, Contradiction; alſo a Book or Regiſter, in which a Roll is kept of other Regiſters.

CONTROL'LER [*Controlleur*, F.] an Overſeer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of other inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [*of the King's Houſhold*] an Officer of the Court that has Power to allow the Charge of Purſuivants, Meſſengers, Purveyors, *&c.* alſo the Controlling of all Defaults and Miſcarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER *General*, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

CONTROLLER [of the *Hanaper*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in Term Time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes alſo Things ſealed, incloſed in a Leather Bag, from the Clerk of the Hanaper.

CONTROLLER [of the *Mint*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee that the Money be made to the juſt Aſſize; ſo overlook and control the Officers, in caſe of default, *etc.*

CONTROLLER [in the *Navy*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to control all Payment of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treaſurers, Victuallers, *etc.*

CONTROLLER [of the *Poll*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Poll of Receipts and Goings-out.

CONTROLLER [of the *Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

To CONTRO'VE, to contrive. *O.*

CONTROVER, a Forger of falſe News. *F.*

CONTROVER'SIAL, of or belonging to Controverſy.

CONTROVERSY [*Controverſie*, F. of *Controverſia*, L.] Debate, Diſpute, Variance.

To CONTROVERT [*controverſari*, L.] to argue *pro* and *con*, to diſpute.

CONTROVERT'ED [*controverſé*, F.] undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be diſputed *pro* and *con*. *L.*

CONTUMA'CIOUS [*contumax*, L. of *contra* and *tumeo*, L. to ſwell] ſelf-willed, ſtubborn, obſtinate, rebellious.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, ſtubbornly.

CON'TUMACY [*Contumace*, F. *Contumacia*, L.] Stubbornneſs, Wilfulneſs, Rebellion.

CONTUME'LIOUS [*contumelieux*, F. *contumelioſus*, L.] reproachful, affrontive, abuſive.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, reproachfully.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, Reproachfulneſs.

CONTU'MELY [*Contumelie*, F. of *Contumelia*, L. of *contumeo*] Abuſe, Affront, Reproach, ſcurrilous Language.

To CONTUND' [*contundere*, L.] to beat ſmall or pound.

To CUNTUNE, to contrive. *Chauc.*

CONTU'SION, a beating or bruiſing. *F.* of *L.*

CONTUSION [in *Chymiſtry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [with *Surgeons*] a Bruiſe dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Fleſh, or a Bruiſe either by a Fall or Blow, ſo that though the Skin appears whole, yet the Fleſh is broken.

A CONTUSION [of the *Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is ſo hurt, that though no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is ſeparated from the whole on the Inſide.

To CONVAIL [of *Convaleſcere*, L.] to recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALES'CENCE } [of *convaleſcere*,
CONVALES'CENCY } L.] a Recovery of Health; alſo the Space from the Departure of the Diſeaſe, and the Recovery of the Strength which was loſt by it. *F.*

CONVAL' *Lilly*, *May* Lilly, or Lilly of the Valley.

CONVE'NABLE [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To CONVE'NE [*convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to aſſemble, to call together.

CONVE'NIENCE } [*Convenance*, F. of
CONVE'NIENCY } *Convenientia*, L.] Advantage, Agreeableneſs, Fitneſs, Suitableneſs.

CONVE'NIENCE [in *Architecture*] is the diſpoſing the ſeveral Parts of a Building, ſo that they may not obſtruct or ſhock one another.

CONVENIEN'DUM, an Aſſembly: *A Word of Humour.*

CONVE'NIENT [*convenant*, F. of *conveniens*, L.] fit, ſeaſonable, ſuitable.

CON'VENT [*Convent*, F.] a Monaſtery or Religious Houſe.

To CONVENT [*Conventare*, L.] to ſummon, to cite. *O.*

CONVENT'ICLE [*Conventicule*, F. of *Conventiculum*, L.] a little private Aſſembly for Religious Exerciſes.

CONVEN'TIO [in *Law*] an agreement or Covenant.

CONVEN'TION, an Aſſembly of the States of the Realm. *L.*

CONVEN'TIONAL [*conventionalis*, L.] belonging to an Aſſembly or Convention; alſo done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENTIONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F.* of *L.*

CONVEN'TIONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVENT'UAL, belonging to a Convent, or a Company of Religious Perſons.

CONVENT'UALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVER'GENT } [in *Opticks*] are Rays
CONVER'GING } which go from divers Points in the Object, and incline towards one another, 'till at laſt they meet and croſs, and ſo become *diverging*.

CONVER'SABLE, ſociable, eaſy, free of Acceſs.

CONVER'SABLENESS, Sociableneſs.

CONVER'SANT [*converſans*, L.] keeping Company with; alſo well verſed or ſkilled in.

CONVERSA'TION, Diſcourſe among Perſons, Intercourſe, Behaviour, Society. *F.* of *L.*

CON'VERSE, familiar Diſcourſe; Correſpondence, *etc.*

CONVERS'E [*Converſus*, L.] turned or tranſlated.

CONVERSE [in *Mathematicks*] is when after a Concluſion is drawn from ſomething ſuppoſed in the firſt Propoſition; and in the ſecond Propoſition, the Concluſion of the firſt is made the Suppoſition; and what was ſuppoſed in the firſt, is thence concluded, and is called the *Converſe* of it.

CONVERSE *Direction* [among *Aſtrologers*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the *Promittors*, by the Motion of the higheſt Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

To CONVER'SE [*converſer*, F. *converſari*, L.] to diſcourſe or talk familiarly with, to keep Company and be familiar with.

CONVER'SION, a Turning, Alteration, Change, eſpecially of Manners, from bad to good. *F.* of *L.*

CONVERSION [among *Divines*] is that turning to God, or Change, which is wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION *of Equations* [in *Algebra*] is a peculiar Manner of altering an Equation, when either the Quantity ſought or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVERSION *of Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] is the changing the Subject into the Place of the Predicate, and ſtill retaining the Quality of the Propoſition.

CONVERSION *of the Reaſons* or *Ratio's* [in *Arithmetick*] is the comparing the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Conſequent, in two equal Ratios or Proportions.

To CONVERT' [*convertir*, F. of *convertere*, L.] to turn or change; alſo to apply to one's Profit or Uſe.

To CON'VERT [in *Divinity*] to bring a Perſon to the Profeſſion of the true Religion.

A CON'VERT [*un Converti*, F.] a Perſon who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVERTIBLE [*convertibilis*, L.] changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

A CONVER'TITE, a Convert to the Chriſtian Faith. *Shakeſp.*

CON'VEX [*Convexe*, F. of *convexus*, L.] bending down on every Side like the Heavens, or the Outſide of the Globe, or any other round Body, or the external round Part of any Body oppoſite to the Hollow, and in *Anatomy* is called *Protuberance*.

CONVEX'ITY [*Convexité*, F. of *Convexitas*, L.] the bending or bowing of any thing down on the Outſide.

To CONVEY' [*convoyer*, F. of *con* and *veho*, L.] to carry or ſend into another Place; to make over an Eſtate, *etc.*

CONVEY'ANCE, carrying.

CONVEY'ANCE [in *Law*] a Deed or Inſtrument, by which Lands, *etc.* are conveyed or made over to another.

CONVEY'ANCER, a Perſon who makes, or is ſkilled in Conveyances.

CON'VICT [*Convaincu*, F. *Convictus*, L.] one who is found guilty of an Offence.

Recuſant CONVICT', one who has been indicted and convicted for refuſing to come to Church, commonly applied to Papiſts.

To CONVICT' [*convaincre*, F. *convictare*, L.] to prove one guilty, *etc.*

CONVIC'TION [in *Divinity*] is the firſt Degree of Repentance, *i. e.* when a Penitent is convinced of the evil Nature of Sin, and his own Guiltineſs.

CONVICTION [in *Law*] the proving a Man guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man who is out-lawed appeareth and confeſſeth.

CONVIC'TIVE, tending to convict. *L.*

CONVICTIVELY, in ſuch a manner as to convince.

To CONVINCE [*convincere*, L.] to make a Man ſenſible of the Truth of the Thing, by Reaſons and Arguments.

CONVI'VAL [*convivalis*, L.] pertaining to Feaſts or Banquets.

CONUN'DRUM, a quaint humorous Expreſſion, Word, or Sentence.

CONVOCA'TION, a calling together, an aſſembly of a National Synod, moſt commonly of the Clergy, to conſult about Church Affairs; alſo the Perſons ſo met together are called a *Convocation*. *F.* of *L.*

CONVOCA'TION *Houſe*, the Place where the Clergy meet for that Purpoſe.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Upper Houſe*] where the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, *&c.* ſit ſeverally by themſelves.

CONVOCA'TION [of *Lower Houſe*] where the Body of the inferior Clergy ſit.

To CONVOK'E [*convoquer*, F. of *convocare*, L.] to call together.

CONVOLU'TION, a wrapping, rolling, or winding about. *L.*

CONVOLUTION [among *Herbaliſts*] a winding or turning Motion, which is peculiar to the Stems or Trunks of ſome Plants, as Bindweed, and the Claſpers of Vines, *&c.*

CON'VOY [*Convoy*, F.] a Guide or Conductor; alſo a Man or Men of War, that go along with Merchants Ships, to defend them from Enemies; alſo Men, Ammunition, *&c.* conveyed into a Town.

To CONVOY' [*convoyer*, F. *convehere*, L.] to convoy, to guard, to conduct ſafely.

CONU'SANT, knowing, underſtanding, or being privy to. *F. L. T.*

CONVUL'SION, an involuntary Contraction or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muſcles, and Members, are contracted and drawn together againſt or without the Will, as in the Cramp, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

CONVUL'SIVE [*convulſivus*, L.] belonging to Convulſion. *F.*

CONVUL'SIVELY, after the Manner of a Convulſion.

To COO, to make a Noiſe like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [Coc, *Sax.* Cog, C. Br. Kock, Dan. *Coquus*, L.] a Man or Woman who dreſſes Meat, *&c.*

COOK-*Room* [in a *Ship*] is where the Cook and the Mate dreſſeth and delivers out the Meat, *etc.*

COOK'ERY, the Trade of a Cook, the Art of dreſſing Meat, *etc.*

COOL [Cole, *Sax.* Kuhle, *Teut.*] cooling or cold.

COOL'ER, a Veſſel uſed by Brewers.

COOL'LY, in a cool or ſedate Manner.

COOL'NESS, the being cool or ſedate.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [of *Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a
COMB } Meaſure of Corn, containing four Buſhels. *C.*

A COOP [Copa, *Sax.*] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.

A *Fiſh* COOP, a Veſſel of Twigs, with which they catch Fiſh in the *Humber*. *C.*

A *Lime* COOP }
A *Muck* COOP } a cloſe Cart.

COOPEE' [*Coupée*, F.] a ſort of Step in Dancing.

A COOP'ER [Kuper, *L. S.* a Tub] one who makes Tubs, Caſks, Barrels, *&c.*

To CO-OP'ERATE [*cooperer*, F.] to work together; to act or work with another in the producing ſome Effect.

CO-OPERA'TION, a working together with. *F.* of *L.*

CO-OPERA'TOR, a Fellow-worker. *L.*

COOPER'TIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. *O. L.*

COOPERTU'RA, a Thicket or Covert of Wood. *L. T.*

To CO-OP'TATE, to elect or chooſe. *L.*

CO-OPTA'TION, an Election or Choice.

CO-OR'DINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. *L.*

COOT [Koet, *Belg.*] a Water Fowl, called alſo a Moor-Hen.

COP [Cop, *Sax.* Kopff, the Head, *Teut.*] the Top of any thing; alſo a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAL, a hard ſort of Roſin, of a white or yellowiſh Colour, brought from *America*.

COPAR'CENERS, ſuch as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Anceſtors.

COPAR'CENY } ſuch an equal Share or
COPAR'SENY } Diviſion.

COPART'NER, one who is joined in Partnerſhip with another.

A COPE [Cæppe, *Sax.*] a Prieſt's Veſtment, faſtened with a Claſp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels; alſo a Cloak. *Chauc.*

COPE [in *Doomſday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [Cop, *Sax.* the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, *etc.* out of the Lead-Mines at *Wickſworth* in *Derbyſhire*.

To COPE *a Wall*, to cover it. *C.*

To COPE [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To COPE [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To COPE, to barter or truck. *N. C.*

To COPE *together* [of *coupler*, F. of *copulare*, *L.*] to match with.

To COPE *with one*, to ſtrive with, or make Head againſt.

A COPE, an Arch.

The COPE *of Heaven*, the Arch or Concavity of Heaven.

COPER'NICAN *Syſtem* [in *Aſtronomy*] an old Syſtem revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is ſuppoſed to be placed in the Centre; next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth* with its *Satellite* the *Moon*, then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and laſt of all *Saturn*; and the Planets, with the Earth, are ſuppoſed to move about the Sun.

COPES-*Mate*, a Partner in Merchandizing; a Companion. *Dan.*

COPE *Sale and Pins*, are Irons that faſten the Chains with other Oxen to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

CO'PHOSIS [κώφωσις, Gr.] Deafneſs in the Ears. *L.*

CO'PIA *Libelli deliberanda*, a Writ that lies in a Cauſe where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of the Judge Eccleſiaſtical.

CO'PING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building, or the Brow of a Wall made ſloping.

COPING-*Iron* [*Falconry*] an Inſtrument for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

CO'PIOUS [*copieux*, F. of *Copioſus*, *L.*] abounding, plentiful.

CO'PIOUSLY, abundantly, plentifully.

CO'PIOUSNESS, Abundance, Plentifulneſs.

A CO'PIST, a Tranſcriber.

COP'LAND, a Piece of Ground into which the reſt of the Lands in a Furlong do ſhoot. *S. O. R.*

COP'PA, a Cock of Corn, Hay, or Graſs, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

COP'PE, the End of a Thing. *Chauc.*

COP'PED, ſharp at Top.

COP'PEL } a Pot in which Goldſmiths melt
CUP'PEL } and fine their Metals; alſo a ſort of Crucible uſed by Chymiſts in purifying Gold or Silver.

COP'PER [Koper, *Belg.* Kupffer, *Teut.* Kubber, *Dan.* of *Cuprum*, *L.*] a Metal well known.

Roſe-COPPER, Copper ſeveral Times melted, and refined from its groſſer Parts.

COP'PERAS, a ſort of Mineral, otherwiſe called Vitriol.

COP'PET, ſaucy, malapert; alſo merry, jolly. *C.*

COP'PICE } [of *couper*, F. to cut] a ſmall
COPSE' } Wood conſiſting of Underwood, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or fifteen Years.

COPRO'PHORY [Κόπροφορία, Gr.] Purgation or Purging.

COPROS'TACY [Κοπροςασία, Gr.] Coſtiveneſs or binding in the Belly.

COP'ULA [in *Logick*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Propoſition; as *Man* is *an Animal*; where (*is*) is the Copula.

COPULA'TION, a coupling together; carnal coupling between Male and Female. *F.* of *L.*

COP'ULATIVE [in *Gramm.*] that which ſerves to couple or join: as a *Conjunction Copulative*. F.

COPULATIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] thoſe which include ſeveral Subjects, or ſeveral Attributes joined together by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, *viz.* *and not*, or *neither*.

COPY [*Copie*, F.] a Pattern to write after; the Original of a Book; alſo a printed Book.

COPY [in a *Law Senſe*] is the Duplicate or Tranſcript of an original Writing.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to ſhew but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Lord's Court.

To COP'Y *out* [*copier*, F.] to write after an Original.

COQ. *ad Med. conſumpt.* an Abbreviation in Phyſick, ſignifying, Boil it till half of it is waſted.

COQ. *in S. Q. Aq.* that is to ſay, Boil it in a ſufficient Quantity of Water.

COQ. *S. A.* that is, Boil it according to Art. *L.*

COQUET, an amorous Courtier, one who by affected Carriage and Tattle endeavours to gain the Love of Women; alſo a Woman of the like Qualities, *etc.* *L.*

COQUET'TE, an amorous, wanton, tattling Girl. *F.*

CO'QUETRY [*coquetterie*, F.] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men or Women; a Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Wantonneſs, Effeminacy.

COR [among *Botaniſts*] the inward, ſoft, pithy Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR *Caroli* [ſo called in Honour of King *Charles* II.] a Star in the Northern Hemiſphere, ſeated between the *Coma Berenices* and *Urſa Major*. L.

COR *Hydræ*, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, in the Conſtellation called *Hydra*. L.

CORABRACHIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Arm [ſo called from Κόραξ, Gr. a Crow, from its Reſemblance to a Crow's Beak] which moves it upwards, and turns it obliquely outwards.

CO'RACLE, a ſort of ſmall Boat uſed by Fiſhermen in the River *Severn*.

CORACOHYOIDÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the upper End of the *Scapula* near the Neck, and is inſerted into the *Os Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

CORACOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is a Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade, in Form of a Crow's Beak.

CORA'GE, the Herb Bugloſs.

COR'AL [*Corallium*, L.] a ſort of marine Plant turned to a Stone, a certain Shoot from a Rock in the Form of a Plant.

CORALI'NE, a ſort of Moſs ſticking to Rocks.

CORAL WORT, an Herb.

CO'RAM *non Judice* [in the *Common Law*] is when a Cauſe is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Juriſdiction.

CORATE, overcome. *O.*

CORB [*Courbé*, F.] crooked. *Spenc*.

COR'BAN [קרבן, H.] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar, properly the Treaſure that was kept for the Uſe of the Temple or Prieſts at *Jeruſalem*.

COR'BELS [in *Fortification*] are little Baſkets filled with Earth, and placed upon the Parapets, &c. leaving Port-holes to fire through upon the Enemy.

COR'BEL COR'BIL COR'BET } [in *Architecture*] is a Shouldering-piece or Jutting-out in Walls, to bear up a Poſt, Summer, *etc*.

COR'BEL CORBETEL' } a Nitch in the Wall of a Church or other Edifice, in which an Image is placed.

COR'BEL *Stones*, ſmooth poliſh'd Stones, laid in the Front and Out-ſide of the Corbels or Nitches.

COR'BET [*Corbeau*, F. a little Crow] a Sirname.

CORBETTIS, Stones wherein Images ſtand. *Chauc.* probably the ſame as

CORBS, Ornaments in Architecture. *Spencer*. Alſo Colliers Baſkets.

COR'COUSNESS, Corpulency or Groſſneſs of Body. *O.*

CORD [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORD [among *Farriers*] is a ſtreight Sinew in the Fore-leg of a Horſe, which comes from the Shackle Vein to the Griſtle of his Noſe.

CORDS CHORDS } [Χορδὴ, Gr.] in Muſick, properly ſignifies the Strings of an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Muſical Inſtrument; but more uſually the Sound which proceeds from Muſical Inſtruments, even thoſe that have no Strings.

CORD *of Wood*, a Parcel of Fire-wood four Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight Foot long.

CORD'AGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship; alſo all ſorts of Stuff for making Ropes. *F.*

CORDELI'ER [of *Chorda*, L.] a Rope; a Grey Friar of the *Franciſcan* Order, who wears a Cord full of Knots about his Middle. *F.*

COR'DIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart, comfortable, hearty, ſincere. *F.*

COR'DIAL, a Phyſical Drink to comfort the Heart. *F.*

COR'DIALLY, heartily, ſincerely.

CORDIAL'ITY COR'DIALNESS } [*Cordialité*, F.] Heartineſs, ſincere or hearty Love.

CORDIT, agreed. *Chauc.*

COR'DON, the Twiſt of a Rope. *F.*

CORDON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the Outſide of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Rampart and the Baſis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. *F.*

CORDO'VAN *Leather*, a ſort of Leather made out of Goat ſkins at *Cordova* in *Spain*.

CORD'WAINER CORDINEER } [Kordewain, *Belg*. *Un Cordonnier*, F. of *Cordovan* Leather, L.] a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, ſo called, becauſe, like the Heart, it is in the midſt of Fruit.

CORIAN'DER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of Κορίανδρον, Gr.] an Herb ſomewhat like Parſley.

CORIGED, corrected. *O.*

CO'RINTH, a once famous, but now ruined City of *Peloponneſus*, in the *Morea*.

CORINTH'IAN *Braſs*, Gold, Silver, and Copper, caſually mixed together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*, there being a great many Statues and Veſſels melted down, and ſo imbodied.

CORINTH'IAN *Order* [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, ſo called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention: It is the moſt noble, trueſt, delicate, and rich of all others.

CORITA'NI, the People which anciently inhabited *Northamptonſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*, were ſo called by the *Romans*. Cambd.

CORI'TON [of Coꞃion, Coriander, *Sax.* and ꞇon a Town] a Village in *Devonſhire*, probably ſo called from the great Income they have by Coriander; or elſe from one Corius, who founded it.

CORK, the Bark of the Cork-tree, which ſomewhat reſembles an Oak, and grows plentifully in ſome Parts of *Spain*.

CORK *Tree* [Korck, *L. S. Teut.* of *Cortex*, *L.* the Bark] of which there are ſeveral Sorts, one of which is to be ſeen in the Phyſick-Garden at *Chelſea*.

COR'MORANT, a Water Fowl reſembling a Raven. *F.*

CORN [Coꞃn, *Sax.* Korn, *Teut.* Korn, *Dan.*] the grain of Wheat, Barley, Rice, Oats, *etc.*

CORN [of *Cornu*, a Horn, *L.* Kyrn, *G. Br.*] a Diſeaſe in the Toes, ſo called from the Hardneſs or Horninеſs of them.

CORN *Flag*, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORNACHI'NE-*Powder*, a Purging Powder, is compoſed of 10 Parts of *Diagrydium*, 6 Parts of Diaphoretick Antimony, and 16 Parts of Cream of Tartar.

CORN-*Flower*, the Blue-bottle.

CORN-*Sallat*, an Herb.

CORN'AGE [of *Cornu*, *L.* a Horn] a kind of Grand Sergeantry, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invaſion of a Northern Enemy was perceived; and by this many held their Land Northward about the *Picts* Wall.

CORNA'NII, People who in old Times inhabited the Counties of *Warwickſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, and *Cheſhire*, were ſo called.

CORN'ED [Gecoꞃneꝺ, *Sax.*] ſeaſoned with Salt.

COR'NEL, a Corner. *O.*

COR'NEL-*Berry*, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNE'LIAN [*Cornaline*, F. *Cornelino*, Ital. *Corneolus*, of *Caro*, Fleſh, *L. q. d.* of a Fleſh Colour; or of *Cornus*, *L.* the Hawthorn, becauſe it is red like the Fruit] a ſort of precious Stone of which Rings are made.

CORNE'LIUS [Κορνηλιος, of Κεράς, Gr. or קרן, *H.* a Horn, and ἥλιος, the Sun, *Gr. i. e.* the Horn of the Sun] a proper Name of Men.

CORN'EOUS [*Corneus*, *L.*] horny.

CORN'ER [*Corniere*, F. Cornel, *C. Br.*] an Angle.

COR'NET [*Cornetto*, Ital. of *Cornu*, *L.* a Horn] a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument made of Horn, or ſomething like a Hautboy, now out of Uſe; a Fiſh reſembling a Horn.

COR'NET [from *Coronet*, becauſe in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or *Cornette*, F.] an Enſign of a Company of Horſe, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or lac'd Head-dreſs of Women; alſo a Scarf of black Taffaty which Doctors of Law or Phyſick uſed to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Inſtrument for letting Horſes Blood.

CORNETTI'NO, a ſmall or little Cornet; alſo an Octave Trumpet. *Ital.*

COR'NICE } [*Corniche*, F.] is the third
COR'NISH } and higheſt Part of the *Entablature*, and commonly ſignifies the uppermoſt Ornament of any Wainſcot, *&c. Architecture.*

CORNICE *Ring* [*of a Piece of Ordnance*] is that which lies next the Trunnion Ring, or next from the Muzzle Ring backwards.

CORNICULA'RIS *Proceſſus* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, reſembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak. *L.*

CORNIC'ULATE *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as, after each Flower, produce many diſtant and horned Seed-pods, called *Siliquæ*.

CORNI'GEROUS [*Corniger*, *L.*] wearing Horns.

CORNMUSE [*Cornemuſe*, F.] a Bagpipe. *Chauc.*

COR'NU *Cervi*, Harts-horn; alſo the Herb Bucks-horn. *L.*

CORNU *Cervi* [among *Chymiſts*] the Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU *Copiæ*, the Horn of Plenty; taken figuratively for great Plenty, or abundance of all things. *L.*

COR'NUA *Uteri* [in *Anatomy*] two ſide Parts of the *Matrix* in ſome Beaſts; as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, *etc.*

CORNU'TE [*Cornutus*, *L.*] Horned, a Cuckold; alſo a Still or luted Mattreſs with a crooked Neck.

To **CORNUTE** *one*, to make him a Cuckold.

CORNU'TUM *Argumentum* [in *Logick*] a ſubtil or ſophiſtical Argument, as it were horned. *L.*

CORN'WALL [Coꞃnƿealh, *Sax.* from the *Latin*, *Cornu* a Horn, and ƿealh] becauſe in that Part, *England* is extended like a Horn.

CORNWAL'LIS [*q. d.* Come of *Cornwall*] a Sirname.

COR'NY *Ale*, ſtrong nappy Ale. *Chauc.*

CORO'DIO *habendo*, a Writ for exacting a Corody of an Abbey or a Religious Houſe. *L. T.*

COR'ODY, a Sum of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, allowed by an Abbot out of the Monaſtry to the King, for the Maintenance of any one of his Servants. *L. T.*

COROL'LARE [*Corollarie*, F. of *Corollarium*, *L.*] a Conſequence drawn from ſomething already proved or demonſtrated.

CO'RON [כרון, *H.*] a Jewiſh Liquid Meaſure, containing about 75 Gallons.

CORO'NA, a Crown; a Circle appearing about the Sun or Moon, called *Halo.*

CORO'NA [in *Architecture*] is a flat and moſt advanced Part of the Corniſh, called the Drip or Eaves.

CORO'NAL, a Garland. *Spenc.*

CORONA'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Coronal Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORO'NAL *Suture* [among *Anatomiſts*] is that which joins the Frontal Bone to the two Bones of the Bregma.

CORONA'RIA *Vaſa* [in *Anatomy*] the Veins and Arteries, which ſurround the Heart to nouriſh it; or the two Branches which the great Artery ſpreads over the Out-ſide of the Heart, for its Supply with Blood and Nouriſhment, before it pierces the *Pericardium*.

CORONARY [*coronarius*, L.] by way of or inſtead of a Crown.

CORONA'TION, the Crowning of a King. *L.*

CORONATO'RE *eligendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to chooſe a new Coroner.

CORO'NE, an acute Proceſs of the lower Jaw, in the Form of a Beak. *Gr.*

COR'ONER [of *Corona*, L. becauſe in the King's Name he maketh Inquiſition into the caſual and unnatural Death of a Perſon] an Officer who, with the Aſſiſtance of a Jury of 12 Men, enquires, on the Behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

COR'ONER *Sovereign*, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench.

CORONER [*of the Verge*] an Officer who has Juriſdiction within the Verge or Compaſs of the King's Court.

COR'ONET [*Coronetta*, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet.

CORONET [of a *Horſe*] See *Cornet*.

COROUSE, curious. *Chauc.*

COR'PORA *Olivaria* [among *Anatomiſts*] are two Prominences, one on each Side the *Corpora Pyramidalia*. L.

COR'PORA *Pyramidalia* [among *Anatomiſts*] are two Prominences in the *Cerebellum*, in Length about an Inch. *L.*

CORPORA *Striata* [among *Anatomiſts*] Protuberances upon the *Crura Medullæ oblongatæ*.

COR'PORAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Body, bodily.

A COR'PORAL, an inferior Officer of a Company of Foot Soldiers; alſo an Officer on Ship-board, that hath the Charge of ſetting the Watches, *&c.* *F.*

A COR'PORAL *Oath*, ſo called becauſe the Party who takes it is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORA'LE, a Communion Cloth uſed in the Church of *Rome*, being a ſquare Piece of Linen on which the Chalice and Hoſt are placed by the Prieſt who officiates at Maſs.

CORPORAL'ITY [*Corporalitas*, L.] Bodilineſs, Bodily Subſtance.

COR'PORALLY, bodily.

COR'PORATE [in a *Political Senſe*] united into one Body, as a *Body Corporate*.

CORPORA'TION, a Political Body or Company eſtabliſhed by a Royal Charter, *&c.* L.

CORPORATION *Spiritual, and of able Perſons in the Law*, is where it conſiſts of a Dean and Chapter, a Maſter of a College or Hoſpital.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the King*, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal by the Common Law*, is the Parliament, which conſiſts of the King, the Head; with the Lord's Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [*Corporatura*, L.] Form, Bulk, or Conſtitution of the Body.

CORPO'REAL [*corporel*, F. of *corporeus*, L.] that is of a bodily Subſtance, or pertaineth to the Body.

CORPO'REALLY, bodily.

CORPOREALNESS, the conſiſting of a bodily Subſtance.

CORPORE'ITY, the Philoſophical School-Term for the Nature of a Body; a Being of ſuch or ſuch a Subſtance. *L.*

CORPORIFICA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the giving to a Spirit the ſame or a like Body to that it had before Spiritualization.

CORPS [*Corps*, F. of *Corpus*, L.] a dead Body or Carcaſe.

CORPS *de Battaille*, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. *F.*

CORPS *de Garde*, are Soldiers entruſted with the Guards of a Poſt, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS *Politick*, are Biſhops, Deans, or Parſons of Churchs, and ſuch like, who have Succeſſion in one Perſon only.

COR'PULENCY [*Corpulence*, F. *Corpulentia*, L.] Bulkineſs or Groſſneſs of Body.

COR'PULENT [*Corpulentus*, L.] big-bodied, fat, groſs.

COR'PUS *cum Cauſa*, a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench. *L.*

CORPUS *Calloſum* [among *Anatomiſts*] is the upper Part or Covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left Side of the internal Subſtance of the Brain. *L.*

CORPUS *Chriſti* [*i. e.* the Body of Chriſt, *L.*] a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

CORPUS *Chriſti* Day, a moveable Feſtival, appointed by the Church of *Rome* in Honour of the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper. *L.*

COR'PUSCLES [*Corpuſcules*, F. *Corpuſculi*, L.] the ſmalleſt Parts or Phyſical Atoms of a Body. *Philoſ.*

CORPUS'CULAR, belonging to ſuch Atoms. *L.*

CORPUSCULAR *Philoſophy*, is that which explains natural *Phænomena* by the Motions and Affections of the minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [כור, *H.*] a certain Hebrew Meaſure, containing two Quarts *Engliſh*.

To CORRA'DE [*corradere*,, *L.* of *con* and *radere*,] to ſcrape together.

To CORRECT' [*corriger*, F. *corrigere*, *L.*] to amend; to reprove or check; to chaſtiſe or puniſh; alſo to allay or temper.

CORRECT' [*correctus*, L.] without Faults. *F.*

CORREC'TION, Correcting or Mending; Chaſtening, Puniſhment, Reproof. *F.* of *L.*

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when Salt, or ſome other Thing, is added to a Medicine to quicken it; when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORREC'TIVE, which ſerves to correct, allay, or temper. *F.*

CORRECTIVES, Medicines, which being adminiſtred with others, correct ſome bad Quality in them.

CORRECT'LY, exactly.

CORRECT'NESS, Exactneſs.

A CORRECT'OR [*Correcteur*, F.] one who corrects or amends. *L.*

CORRECTOR [to a *Printing-Office*] a Perſon of Letters, who takes care that the Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it be wrought off at the Preſs.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the Staple, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORREL'ATIVES [*Correlativa*, *L.*] that have a mutual Relation one to another; they are Things which bear ſuch a Relation to one another, that their Nature conſiſts in that Relation, as a Father, Son, &c. *F.*

CORREP'TION, a ſnatching away. *L.* alſo a Correction in Words.

To CORRESPOND' [*correſpondre*, F. of *con* and *reſpondere*, *L.*] to anſwer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPON'DENCE [*Correſpondance*, F.] holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with; alſo an anſwering, fitting, agreeing, or Proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*correſpondant*, F.] agreeable, ſuitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correſpondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either perſonal, or at a Diſtance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Perſons have intercourſe by Letters, they are called *Correſpondents*. *F.*

CORRESPOND'ENTLY, agreeably, ſuitably.

CORRESPON'SIVE, apt or inclinable to Correſpondence.

CORRIDOR' [in *Fortification*] is the *Covert-way*, lying round about the whole Compaſs of the Fortification of a Place, between the Outſide of the Moat and Palliſades. *F.*

COR'RIGIBLE [*corrigibilis*, *L.*] that may be corrected or amended. *F.*

CORRI'VAL [*Corrivalis*, *L.*] a Competitor either in Love or Buſineſs; one who courts the ſame Miſtreſs, or makes Suit for the ſame Office or Buſineſs.

CORRIVAL'ITY [*Corrivalitas*, *L.*] Rivalſhip.

To CORROB'ORATE [*corroborer*, F. *corroborare*, *L.*] to ſtrengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORAT'ION, a ſtrengthening or confirming. *L.*

CORROB'ORATIVE, a ſtrengthening or confirming. *L.*

To CORRODE' [*corroder*, F. *corrodere*, of *con* and *rodo*, *L.*] to gnaw or fret.

CORRODEN'TIA, Medicines which conſume or eat away proud Fleſh. *L.*

CORRO'DIBLE, that may be corroded.

COR'RODY [of *corrodere*, *L.*] Money or Proviſion due to the King from an Abbey or Religious Houſe, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORRO'SIBLE, which may be corroded. *L.*

CORROSIBIL'ITY [among *Chymiſts*] the Power or Faculty of being corroded by any corroſive Liquor.

CORRO'SION, a gnawing or fretting. *L.*

CORRO'SION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Diſſolution of mixt Bodies by *corroſive Menſtruums*.

CORRO'SIVE [*corroſivus*, *L.*] which has a gnawing or fretting Quality. *F.*

A CORROSIVE, a corroding Medicine. *F.* of *L.*

CORRO'SIVELY, in Manner of a Corroſive.

COR'ROSIVENESS, is the Quality that ſome Liquors, which are called *Menſtruums*, have of diſſolving Bodies.

CORRU'GANT *Muſcles* [in *Anatomy*] are Muſcles which help to knit the Brows when one frowns.

CORRUGA'TION, a contracting or drawing into Wrinkles. *L.*

CORRUGA'TOR *Supercilii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ſerving to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow. *L.*

CORRUM'PABLE [of *corrompre*, F. of *corrumpere*, L.] corruptible. *Chauc.*

CORRUPT' [*corruptus*, L.] naught, rotten, tainted, vicious; alſo bribed.

To CORRUPT' [*corrompre*, F. *corruptare*, L.] to mar or ſpoil; to debauch or defile; to bribe or pervert; to putrify or become corrupt.

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilité*, F.] Aptneſs to be corrupted, or the State of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPT'IBLE [*corruptible*, F. *corruptibilis*, L.] ſubject to Corruption, or that may be corrupted.

CORRUP'TION [among *Surgeons*] is the corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among *Philoſophers*] is the Deſtruction of the Form or proper Mode of Exiſtence of any natural Body, or at leaſt, the Ceſſation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION *of Blood* [in *Law*] an Infection growing to the Blood, Eſtate and Iſſue of a Man attainted of Felony or Treaſon.

CORRUP'TIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORRUPTLY, taintedly, viciouſly.

CORSAIR [*Corſaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea, a Pirate.

COR'SE [*Corps*, F.] a Body.

CORSE *Preſent*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the beſt Beaſt belonging to a Perſon deceaſed, antiently made to the Pariſh Prieſt. *L. T.*

COR'SELET } Armour for a Pike-man,
COR'SLET } to cover either the whole
Body, or the Trunk of it. *F.*

COR'SNED, Ordeal Bread, a Piece of Bread conſecrated by the Prieſt for that Uſe, either by the *Saxons* when they would clear themſelves of a Crime they were charged with, wiſhing it might be their Poiſon, or laſt Morſel, if they were guilty.

COR'TEX *Peruvianus*, the Bark of *Peru*, the Jeſuits Bark. *L.*

COR'TICAL *Part of the Brain* [in *Anatomy*] the external Part of it is ſoft, glandulous, and of the Colour of Aſhes.

COR'TICOUS [*Corticoſus*, *L.*] full of thick Bark.

COR'TIN } [*Courtine*, F. of *Cortina*,
COURTIN } *L.*] in *Fortification*, is the
COUR'TAIN } Wall or Diſtance between
the Flanks of two Baſtions.

CORTULA'RIUM } a Court or Yard
CORTA'RIUM } joining to a Country Farm. *O. L.*

COR'VET [of a *Horſe*] See *Curvet*.

COR'US [כר, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure of thirty Buſhels *Engliſh*.

CORRUS'CANT [*corruſcans*, *L.*] glittering, ſhining, or lightning. *L.*

CORRUSCA'TION, a Flaſh of Lightening, or ſeeming ſparkling Fire, which appears often by Night; a Glittering.

To CORYBAN'TIATE [*corybantiare*, *L.*] to ſleep with one's Eyes open, or be troubled with Viſions that one cannot ſleep.

CORYMBIF'EROUS [*corymbifer*, *L.*] that beareth Berries like Ivy.

CORYMBIF'EROUS *Plants* [among *Herbaliſts*] are ſuch as have a compound diſcous Flower, but the Seeds have no Down ſticking to them, as Daiſy, Camomile, *&c.*

CORYM'BUS, a Bunch or Cluſter of Ivy-Berries. *B.*

CORYM'BUS [with *Botaniſts*] a compounded diſcous Flower, whoſe Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CO'RYZA [Κόρυζα, Gr.] a Defluxion of a ſharp Humour into the Mouth, Noſtrils, and Lungs from the Brain by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCIN'OMANCY [Κοσκινομαντία, of Κόσκινον a Sieve, and μαντεία Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by a Sieve or Riddle.

CO-SE'CANT [in *Mathematicks*] the Secant of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To COS'EN, to cheat or defraud.

COS'ENAGE [in *Law*] is a Writ for the right Heir againſt the Intruder.

COSH, or *Cotterel*, a Cottage or Hut. *O.*

COSHERING [in the *Feudal Law*] a Prerogative which ſome Lords of Manors antiently had, to lie and feaſt themſelves and their Retinue at their Tenant's Houſe. *L. T.*

COSIER, a Botcher, otherwiſe called a Sowter. *O.*

COSIN } [*Conſanguineus*, *L.*] a Couſin, a
COSEN } Kinſman or Woman by Blood,
COZEN } or Marriage.

CO-SINE [in *Geometry*] is the right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COS'METICKS [Κοσμητικά, Gr.] Medicines which whiten and ſoften the Skin; or in general, any thing which tends to promote Beauty.

COS'MICA [*Coſmicus*, *L.* of Κοσμικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the World; a Term in *Aſtronomy*, expreſſing one of the Poetical Riſings or Settings of a Star: Thus a Star is ſaid *to riſe Coſmically*, when it riſes together with the Sun; and *to ſet Coſmically*, when it ſets the ſame Inſtant that the Sun riſes: But to riſe and ſet *Coſmically*, according to *Kepler*, is to aſcend above the *Horizon*, or deſcend below it.

A COSMOD'ELYTE [of Κόσμος the World, and δειλὸς, Gr. fearful] one fearful of the World, a Worldly Wretch.

To COSMOG'RAPHATE, to deſcribe the World.

COSMOG'RAPHER [*Coſmographe*, F. *Coſmographus*, L. of Κοσμογράφος, Gr.] one ſkilled in Coſmography.

COSMOGRAPH'ICAL [*Coſmographique*, F. *Coſmographicus*, *L.*] of or pertaining to Coſmography.

COSMOG'RAPHY [*Coſmographie*, F. *Coſmographia*, *L.* of Κοσμογραφία, of Κόσμος the World, and γράφω to deſcribe, *Gr.*] a Science deſcribing the ſeveral Parts of the viſible World, delineating them according to their Number, Poſitions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, *&c.* the Parts of which are *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*.

COSMO'LOGY [Κοσμόλογάω, of Κόσμος and λόγος, a Speech, *Gr.*] a ſpeaking of the World

COSMO'METRY [of κόσμος and μήτριν, Gr. Meaſure] the Menſuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMOP'OLITE [of κόσμος the World and πολίτης, Gr. a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

COS'SACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in *Poland*, ſet up by King *Stephen Bathori*; there are alſo *Ruſſian Coſſacks*.

COS'SE [*Coſa*, Ital.] Algebra. *O.*

COS'SET, a Lamb, *&c.* brought up by Hand. *Spencer.*

COSS-*Way*, a Cauſey.

COSSI'S, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

COS'SICK, belonging to Algebra; as Coſſick *Quantities*.

COST [Koſten, *L. S.* of *coſtare*, L.] Charge, Price, Expence.

COST [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a Bend, or half a Garter.

COSTÆ, the Ribs, which are in Number twenty-four, on each Side the *Vertebræ* of the Back. *L.*

COSTÆ *Veræ* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſeven uppermoſt Ribs, ſo called, becauſe their cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of the *Sternum.* L.

COSTÆ *Falſæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] the five lowermoſt Ribs, ſo called becauſe they are ſhorter and ſofter, and not joined to the Extremity of the *Sternum.* L.

COS'TARD, a ſort of Apple.

COSTARD-*Head*, a Blockhead. *O.*

COSTARD-*Monger* [of *Coſtard* and *Monger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

COS'TIVE [probably of *conſtipé*, F. to be bound in Body, one who hath his Excrement dry'd within him] bound in the Belly.

COS'TIVELY, in a coſtive Manner.

COS'TIVENESS, the being bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW [Koſtlich, *Teut.*] coſtly. *Chaucer.*

COST'LINESS, the being of great Price.

COST'LY, coſting much, of great Price.

COST'REL, a Veſſel to carry Wine in. *O.*

COT } [Cote, *Sax.* Kaate, *L. S.*] a
COTE } Cottage. *O.* Alſo a Man that buſies himſelf with the Affairs of a Kitchen.

COT-*Gare*, Refuſe Wool ſo clotted together, that it cannot be pulled aſunder.

CO-TANGENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the Tangent of any Complemental Arch, or what the Arch wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTA'RIUS, one who held by a free Soccage Tenure. *O. L.*

COTELERE, a Cutler. *Chauc.*

COTEM'PORARY, one of the ſame Age or Standing with another. *L.*

COTEREL'LI, a ſort of ſtraggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moſs-Troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*. *O. R.*

COTEREL'LUS, a ſervile Tenant, who held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTE'RIA, a Cottage or Homeſtall.

COTES, Sheepfolds. *Spencer.*

COTES'WOLD [of Cote, a Sheep-cote, and pold, *Sax.* a Place that hath not ſo much as a Tree in it] a Place in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſo called from the Abundance of Sheep cotes there.

COT'LANE } Land held by a
COTSETH'LAND } Cottager. *O. L.*

COT'QUEAN, a Man who is too buſy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

COT'TAGE [of Cote, *Sax.*] a little Houſe in the Country.

COT'TAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

COT'TEREL [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Cottage.

COT'TISES [in *Heraldry*] certain Subdiviſions from the *Bend*, of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth Part of an Eſcutcheon.

COT'TON [*Cotten*, F. Cottwn, C. Br. *Coctona*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of the ſame Name

To **COT'TON** [perhaps of *coadunare*, L.] to agree, to ſucceed, to hit.

COT'TRE } a Trammel to hang or ſet
COT'TREL } a Pot over the Fire. *F.*

COT'TUM, Cat or Dog-wool, of which *Cotto* or coarſe Blankets were formerly made. *O. L.*

COTU'CHAN [in *Doomſday-Book*] Boors, Huſbandmen.

COTY'LE [in *Anatomy*] the Cavity of the Huckle-Bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh Bone.

COTYLE'DONES [among *Anatomiſts*] certain *Glandules*, in ſome Creatures, diſperſed up and down the *Chorion*; alſo the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the *Matrix* of Women.

To **COUCH** [*coucher*, F.] to lie down; to comprehend or compriſe; to take the Web from off the Eye, as *Oculiſts* do; alſo to ſet a Launce on the Reſt.

A **COUCH** [*couche*, F.] a Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in *Painting*] a Term ſignifying the Ground, Bed, or Baſis on which the Colour lies.

COUCH'ANT [in *Heraldry*] expreſſes the Poſture; as a *Lion couchant* in a Coat of Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly with his Head upright.

COUCH'ER, a Factor reſiding in ſome Place for the ſake of Traffick; alſo a Regiſter Book of a Corporation or Religious Houſe. *O. L.*

COUCHER, a Setter or Setting-Dog. *C.*

COUCH'ING [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Alſo a Man. *Cant.*

To COVEITEN, to covet. *Chauc.*

CO'VENABLE }
CON'VENABLE } fit, convenient, ſuitable. *O. L. T.*

COV'ENANT [*Covenant*, F. of *Conventum*, L.] an Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Conſent of two or more to one Thing, to do or give ſomewhat, *&c.*

COVENANT [in *Divinity*] is a particular Diſpenſation, whereby God deals with Mankind; as the *Covenant of Works* under the *Moſaical* Diſpenſation, and that of *Grace* under the Goſpel.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in Words it be not expreſſed.

COVENANT [in *Fact*] is that which is expreſsly agreed between the Parties.

The COV'ENANT, a particular Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the Time of King *Charles* I. called, *The Solemn League and Covenant.*

To COV'ENANT [*covenancer*, F.] to make a Covenant or Agreement.

COV'ENANTER, one who took the *Preſbyterian* Covenant in the Time of the Civil Wars.

CO'VENT }
CON'VENT } [*Couvent*, F. of *Conventus*, L.] a Monaſtery or Religious Houſe. In *Law*, the Society of Members of an Abbey, Priory, *&c.*

COVENTRY [either from *Convent*, a Monaſtery of Monks anciently there; or *Covue*, the Name of a River] a City and Biſhoprick in *Warwickſhire.*

CO'VERCHIEFS [*Couverchef*, F. *i. e.* a Cover-head] Head-dreſſes. *Chauc.*

CO'VERCLE }
CO'VERKIL } [*Couvercle*, F.] a Cover or Lid. *O.*

COV'ERLET [*Couverlict*, F. *i. e.* a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VER'SED *Sine* [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the verſed Sine is taken from it.

COV'ERT [*Couvert*, F.] an Umbrage or ſhady Place.

COVERT *Baron* [*Law Term*] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Huſband. See *Coverture.*

COVERT, a *Femme Covert*, *i. e.* a married Woman, covered by, or under the Power of an Huſband. *F. L. T.*

COVERT-*Way* [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the Half-Moons and other Works toward the Country.

COV'ERTLY, privately, ſecretly.

COV'ERTURE [*Couverture*, F.] any thing that covers.

COVERTURE [in *Law*] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under *Covert Baron*, and, by Law, is diſabled from making any Bargains without her Huſband's Conſent and Privity.

To COV'ET [*convoiter*, F.] perhaps of *cupere*, L.] to deſire eagerly, to luſt after.

COV'ETABLE, that which is to be, or may be coveted or deſired.

COV'ETISE [*Convoitiſe*, F.] Covetouſneſs. *Spenc.*

COV'ETOUS [*convoiteux*, F. *cupidus*, L.] very deſirous; alſo griping, cloſe-fiſted, niggardly, ſtingy, avaritious.

COV'ETOUSLY, avaritiouſly.

COV'ETOUSNESS [*Convoitiſe*, F.] Avarice, an eager Deſire of Money, *&c.*

COV'IN }
COV'INE } is a deceitful Aſſent or Agreement between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COV'ING *Corniſh* [in *Architecture*] is a Cornice which hath a great Caſement or Hollow in it.

To COU'GH [𝔎𝔢𝔲𝔠𝔥𝔢𝔫, to make a Noiſe in one's breathing, *Teut.* 𝔎𝔲𝔠𝔥𝔢𝔫, *L. S.*] to make ſuch a Noiſe as is occaſioned by the Obſtruction of the Lungs.

A COUGH, a certain Noiſe made by Perſons troubled with an Obſtruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Veſſel with two Ears. *O.*

COUL-*Staff*, a Piece of Wood or Pole, on which a Coul is carried.

To COUL [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COUL'D [of *Couler*, F. to ſtream] diſpenſed. *Spenc.*

COULDRAY, a Grove of Hazel-trees. *O.*

A COUL'TER [*Culter*, L.] a ſort of cutting Inſtrument to a Plough.

A COUN'CIL [*Concile*, F. of *Concilium*, L.] a general Aſſembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province; alſo an Aſſembly of the chief Perſons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State; alſo an Aſſembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn.*

Common-COUNCIL, an Aſſembly of a ſelect Number of principal Citizens, choſen out of every Ward, to manage the Publick Affairs of the City, within their ſeveral Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common COUNCIL-*Man*, a Member of that Aſſembly.

COU'NCIL }
COU'NSEL } an Advocate or Counſellor who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Juſtice.

COUN'SEL [*Counſeil*, F. of *Conſilium*, L.] Advice.

To COU'NSEL [*conſeiller*, F. of *conſulere*, L.] to give Advice or Counſel.

COUN'SELLOR [*Conſeiller*, F. of *Conſiliarius*, L.] an Adviſer; eſpecially a Perſon well vers'd in the Law, who is conſulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy-COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy-Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spenc.*

COUNT [*Compte*, or *Conte*, F. perhaps of *Comes*, L.] a foreign Earl.

COUNT [in *Law*] is the Original Declaration in a real Action.

To COUNT [*conter*, F. perhaps of *computare*, L.] to reckon, or caſt up an Account; alſo to account, value, or eſteem.

COUNT *Wheel*, is a Wheel in the ſtriking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, by ſome call'd the *Locking-Wheel.*

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COUN'TER, the Name of two Priſons in the City of *London*, *i. e.* the *Poultry* and *Woodſtreet.*

COUN'TERS, are alſo Parts of a Ship, call'd the *upper* and *lower Counters.*

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To COUNTER *balance*, to weigh one Thing againſt another, to make an equal Amends for.

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COUNTER *cunning*, Subtilty uſed by the adverſe Party.

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To **COUNTERPOISE** [*contrepeſer*, F.] to weigh one thing againſt another.

A **COUNTERPOISE** [*contrepoids*, F.] an equal Balance; as when one Thing is weighed againſt another.

COUNTER *Poiſon*, an Antidote to hinder the Effect of Poiſon.

COUNTER *Roll* [*Law Term*] a Counter Part or Copy of the Rolls relating to Appeals, Inqueſts, *&c.*

COUNTER *Round* [*Military Term*] a Number of Officers going to viſit the Rounds or Centinels.

COUNTER *Saliant* [in *Heraldry*] leaping contrarywiſe, when two Beaſts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a Poſture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

COUNTERSCARP [in *Fortification*] is that Side of the Ditch which is next the Camp, or the Slope of the Moat, which faces the Body of the Place; but when an Enemy is ſaid *to have lodged themſelves on the Counterſcarp*, it is generally to be underſtood of the whole *Covert-Way*, with its Glacis and Parapet.

COUNTER *Security*, Security given to a Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To **COUNTER**-*ſign*, to ſign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER *Sophiſter*, a Diſputant who holds an Argument againſt another Sophiſter.

COUNTER *Swallow-Tail* [in *Fortification*] is an Out-work in the Form of a ſingle Tenail, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER *Tally*, one of the two Tallies on which any thing is ſcored.

COUNTER *Tenor* [in *Muſick*] one of the middle Parts, ſo called becauſe it is as it were oppoſed to the *Tenor*.

COUNTER *Tripping* [in *Heraldry*] is when two Beaſts are borne in a Coat of Arms Tripping, *i. e.* in a walking Poſture, and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To **COUNTERVAIL'**, to be of equal Value to another thing; to be a ſufficient Recompence for.

To **COUNTERWAIT'** to watch againſt. *Chauc.*

To **COUNTERWORK** [*Military Term*] to raiſe Works in order to oppoſe and ruin thoſe of the Enemy.

COUNT'ESS [*Conteſſe*, F. of *Comitiſſa*, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNT'ING-*Houſe* [of the King's *Houſhold*] *the Court of the Green Cloth*, a Court where the Lord Steward, Treaſurer, Comptroller, and other Officers of the King's Houſhold ſit, to take the Account of all the Expences of the Houſhold, *&c.*

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit. *Cha.*

COUN'TRY [*Contrée*, F. q. d. *Conterrata*, L. *i. e.* one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province: it is uſually underſtood in Oppoſition to City.

COUN'TY [*Compte*, F. of *Comitatus*, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice; a Shire.

COUN'TY [in a *Law Senſe*] is taken for the County Court.

COUNTY *Court*, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; alſo that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES *Corporate*, are Cities or antient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of *England* have beſtowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES *Palatine* are in Number four, *viz.* *Cheſter*, *Durham*, *Lancaſter*, and *Ely*, the Juriſdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

To **COUP**, to exchange or ſwap. C.

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COU'PED } cut off [in *Heraldry*] is any
COU'PEE } thing in an Eſcutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COU'PERGORGE, a Cut-throat. *Cha.* F.

COUPLE [*Couple*, F. of *Copula*, L.] two Things of the ſame Kind ſet together, a Pair; alſo a Band to tie Dogs with.

To **COU'PLE** [*coupler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUP'LE *Cloſe* [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a *Chevron*.

To **COUR** [kaueren, *Teut.*] to ſtoop down. C.

COUR'AGE [*Courage*, F.] Mettle, Boldneſs, Stoutneſs, Valour.

COURA'GEOUS [*Courageux*, F.] Stout, full of Courage, Bold.

COURA'GEOUSLY, ſtoutly, bravely.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, Stoutneſs.

COURANT, a Dance, F. alſo the Title of a News-Paper.

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A COUNTERPOISE [*contrepoids*, F.] an equal Balance; as when one Thing is weighed againſt another.

COUNTER *Poiſon*, an Antidote to hinder the Effect of Poiſon.

COUNTER *Roll* [*Law Term*] a Counter Part or Copy of the Rolls relating to Appeals, Inqueſts, *&c.*

COUNTER *Round* [*Military Term*] a Number of Officers going to viſit the Rounds or Centinels.

COUNTER *Saliant* [in *Heraldry*] leaping contrarywiſe, when two Beaſts are borne in a Coat of Arms, in a Poſture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

COUNTERSCARP [in *Fortification*] is that Side of the Ditch which is next the Camp, or the Slope of the Moat, which faces the Body of the Place; but when an Enemy is ſaid *to have lodged themſelves on the Counterſcarp*, it is generally to be underſtood of the whole *Covert-Way*, with its Glacis and Parapet.

COUNTER *Security*, Security given to a Party who has entered into Bonds or other Obligations to another.

To COUNTER-*ſign*, to ſign an Order of a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER *Sophiſter*, a Diſputant who holds an Argument againſt another Sophiſter.

COUNTER *Swallow-Tail* [in *Fortification*] is an Out-work in the Form of a ſingle Tenail, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER *Tally*, one of the two Tallies on which any thing is ſcored.

COUNTER *Tenor* [in *Muſick*] one of the middle Parts, ſo called becauſe it is as it were oppoſed to the *Tenor*.

COUNTER *Tripping* [in *Heraldry*] is when two Beaſts are borne in a Coat of Arms Tripping, *i. e.* in a walking Poſture, and the Head of the one to the Tail of the other.

To COUNTERVAIL', to be of equal Value to another thing; to be a ſufficient Recompence for.

To COUNTERWAIT' to watch againſt. *Chauc.*

To COUNTERWORK [*Military Term*] to raiſe Works in order to oppoſe and ruin thoſe of the Enemy.

COUNT'ESS [*Conteſſe*, F. of *Comitiſſa*, L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNT'ING-*Houſe* [of the King's *Houſhold*] *the Court of the Green Cloth*, a Court where the Lord Steward, Treaſurer, Comptroller, and other Officers of the King's Houſhold ſit, to take the Account of all the Expences of the Houſhold, *&c.*

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit. *Cha.*

COUN'TRY [*Contrée*, F. q. d. *Conterrata*, L. *i. e.* one Land joining to another] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province: it is uſually underſtood in Oppoſition to City.

COUN'TY [*Compte*, F. of *Comitatus*, L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice; a Shire.

COUN'TY [in a *Law Senſe*] is taken for the County Court.

COUNTY *Court*, a Court held every Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy; alſo that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES *Corporate*, are Cities or antient Boroughs, upon which the Kings of *England* have beſtowed great Liberties and Privileges.

COUNTIES *Palatine* are in Number four, *viz. Cheſter*, *Durham*, *Lancaſter*, and *Ely*, the Juriſdiction of which was formerly very great, but their Power now is very much abridged.

To COUP, to exchange or ſwap. *C.*

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out.

COU'PED } cut off [in *Heraldry*] is any
COU'PEE } thing in an Eſcutcheon which is cut clear and evenly off.

COU'PERGORGE, a Cut-throat. *Cha.* F.

COUPLE [*Couple*, F. of *Copula*, L.] two Things of the ſame Kind ſet together, a Pair; alſo a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COU'PLE [*coupler*, F. of *copulare*, L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the Act of Generation.

COUP'LE *Cloſe* [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a *Chevron*.

To COUR [kaueren, *Teut.*] to ſtoop down. *C.*

COUR'AGE [*Courage*, F.] Mettle, Boldneſs, Stoutneſs, Valour.

COURA'GEOUS [*Courageux*, F.] Stout, full of Courage, Bold.

COURA'GEOUSLY, ſtoutly, bravely.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, Stoutneſs.

COURANT, a Dance, F. alſo the Title of a News-Paper.

COURA'P, an *Indian* Itch; a Diſeaſe like a Tetter or Ring-worm.

COURD, covered. *Spen.*

COURFINE, fine Heart. *O. F.*

COURI'ER, a Meſſenger who rides Poſt to bring Expreſſes. *F.*

COU'RACIER, a Horſe-courſer. *O. F.*

COURSE } [of χέρσος, Gr. or of *craſſus*,
COARSE } L.] thick, rough, clowniſh, rude.

A COURSE [*Curſus*, L.] a Race, Running; Order, Turn; alſo a Service of Meat, *&c.* F.

COURSE [in *Navigation*] is a Ship's Way, or that Point of the Compaſs it is to be ſteered.

COURSE [in *Huſbandry*] is a Fleece or Turn of Hay, *&c.* laid on a Cart, *&c.*

A COURS'ER, a Diſputant in Schools; alſo a Horſe for Service.

COURSES [with *Phyſicians*] the monthly Terms or Flowers in Women.

COURSES [with *Sailors*] the Main-Sail and Fore-Sail of a Ship.

COURT [*Corte*, Ital. *Cors*, L. *Cour*, F. of χόρτος, Gr.] a Yard belonging to a Houſe, or Houſes; alſo the King's Palace.

COURT [*Curia*, L.] a Hall, or Place where Juſtice is adminiſtred. *F.*

COURT [of *Admiralty*] firſt eſtabliſhed by King *Edward* III. for the deciding of Cauſes relating to Sea Affairs.

COURT *Baron*, is a Court which every Lord of a Manor (who anciently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, *&c.* are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, *&c.*

COURT [of *Chivalry*] the Marſhal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, wherein the Lord High-Conſtable of *England* and the Marſhal ſit as Judges.

COURT *Chriſtian*, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Chriſtianity are more eſpecially managed.

COURT *Leet*, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manor, in which all Offences under High-Treaſon are enquired into.

COURT [of the *Legate*] a Court erected by Cardinal *Wolſey*, to prove Wills, and diſpenſe with Offences againſt the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of *Peculiars*] a Spiritual Court kept in Pariſhes free from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops, and peculiarly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

COURT [of *Requeſts*] a Court of Equity appointed for the Help of ſuch Petitioners, who, in conſcionable Caſes, ſhould deal with the King by Supplication; but this Court is now quite ſuppreſſed.

To COURT [*courtiſer*, F.] to make Love to, or woo; to deſire earneſtly; to importune; to ſue or ſtand for.

COURT *Bouillon* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of boiling Fiſh in Wine, *etc.* with various Sorts of Spice, *F.*

COURT *Days*, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT *Lands*, ſuch as the Lord of the Manor keeps in his own Hands, for the Uſe of his Family, and Hoſpitality.

COURT *Roll*, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, *etc.* of Lands which depend on the Juriſdiction of the Lord of the Manor, with the Nature of the Tenants, *etc.* that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, *etc.*

COURTEOUS [*courtois*, F.] affable, civil, gentle.

COURTE'OUSLY, civilly, affably.

COURTE'OUSNESS, Civility, Affability.

COUR'TESAN } [*Courtezana*, Ital.] a
COUR'TEZAN } Lady or Gentlewoman belonging to the Court; a profeſſed Strumpet or Whore. *F.*

COUR'TESY [*Courteſie*, F.] Civility, Kindneſs, a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Curteſy or Reverence done by a Woman.

COUR'TESY *of England* [*Law Term*] a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heireſs, poſſeſſed of Lands in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-Tail, if he have a Child by her, which comes alive into the World, although both ſhe and the Child die forthwith, yet if ſhe were in Poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the Lands during Life.

COURT'LY, airy, gallant, ſpruce.

COURT'MAN, a Courtier. *Chauc.*

COURT'SHIP, Courteſy, amorous Carriage or Speech.

COUS'IN [*Conſanguineus*, L.] a Kinſman or Kinſwoman by blood or Marriage.

COUTH [Cuð, *Sax.*] known or ſkilful in.

COUTHEUT'LAUGHE, one who knowingly cheriſhes, entertains, or hides any outlaw'd Perſon. *O. L. T.*

CO'VY *of Partridges* [*Couvée*, F.] a Flock of thoſe Fowls.

COW [Cu. *Sax.* Ko, L. S. and *Dan.* Kuh, *Teut.*] a Beaſt well known.

Curs'd Cows have ſhort Horns.

This Proverb is ſarcaſtically apply'd to ſuch Perſons, who, though they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleneſs* in their Hands, diſabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Perſons they bear ill will to. Alſo under this ridiculous Emblem of *curs'd Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd, whoſe barbarous Deſigns are often fruſtrated by the Intervention of an over-ruling Providence, according to the *Latin*, *Dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi.*

To COW *one*, to put one out of Heart, or keep one in Awe.

COW *Blakes*, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

COW *Wheat*, a Weed growing among Corn. *Melampyrum ſylvaticum*, L.

A COW'ARD [*Couard*, F.] ſome derive it of Cow and Aerd, *Teut.* Nature, *q. d.*

Cow-hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow] one that hath no Courage.

COWA'RD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion, borne in an Eſcutcheon, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, is called a *Lion Coward.*

COW'ARDLINESS, the Want of Courage.

COW'ARDLY, like a Coward.

COW'AY *Stakes* [of Cow, and Way, *q. d.* a Paſſage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey*, ſo called from the Stakes which the *Britons* ſet up upon the adverſe Shore againſt *Cæſar*, where he paſſed over the *Thames* in the Ford.

COW-*Herd* [Cu heoꞃd, *Sax.*] one who looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Gobbet. *O.*

COWL, a ſort of Hoods, ſuch as Monks wear; alſo an *Eſſex* Word for a Tub.

COWNE'R, an arch'd Part of a Ship's Stern.

To COWR, to ſquat down, to kneel.

COWR'ING [in *Falconry*] the quivering of young Hawks, which ſhake their Wings in ſign of Obedience to the old Ones.

COW'SLIP [Cuꞅlippe, *Sax.*] a Flower.

COX'Æ *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the Hip-bone.

COX'COMB, a conceited Fool.

COY [perhaps of *quoy*, F. why] one pretending too much Modeſty, ſhy.

COY, nice, dainty. *O.*

To COYE, Quiet. *Chauc.*

To COYEN, to quiet or flatter. *O.*

COZ'ENAGE, cozening or cheating.

CRAB [Cꞃabba, *Sax.* krabbe, *Dan.*] a Sea-Fiſh; a wild Apple; an Engine with three Claws for the launching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

CRAB'BAT } [*Crabbat* and *Cravate*, F.
CRA'VAT } probably of one *Crabbat*, a *Croatian*, who firſt wore it] a ſort of Neckcloth; alſo handſome, comely. *O.*

CRAB'BED [of Crab, a ſour Apple] ſour, or unripe, as Fruit; rough, ſurly.

CRAB'BEDLY, ſourly, ſurlily.

CRAB'BEDNESS, Sourneſs, Surlineſs.

CRAB'BING [in *Falconry*] when Hawks ſtand too near, and fight one with another.

CRABS *Eyes* [Krebs Augen, *Teut.*] a Stone in a Crab-fiſh reſembling an Eye.

A CRACK [Krack, *Belg.* *Crac*, F.] a craſhing Noiſe; alſo a Whore.

To CRACK [kraecke, *Belg.* Krachen, *Teut.* *craquer*, F.] to make a Noiſe; alſo to crack as Wood does for Drineſs.

CRACK'BRAINED, diſordered in his Senſes.

CRACK'ER, a Squib, or kind of Firework.

CRACK'ER, the Breech. *C.*

To CRACK'LE, to make a crackling Noiſe.

CRACK'MANS, Hedges. *C.*

CRACK'NELLS [*Craquelins*, F.] a Sort of Cakes baked hard, ſo as to crackle under the Teeth.

A CRAD'DANTLY *Lad*, a Coward. *Lancaſh.*

CRA'DLE [Cꞃadel, *Sax.* Crud, C. Br.] a ſort of a Bed for a young Child; alſo the Place where the Bullet lies in a Croſsbow.

CRA'DLE [in *Huſbandry*] a wooden Frame fix'd to Scythes.

CRADLE [among *Ship Carpenters*] a Timber Frame raiſed along the Outſide of a Ship by the *Bilge*, for the greater Eaſe and Safety in launching her.

CRADLE [among *Surgeons*] a Machine of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly ſet, to hinder it being preſſed by the Bedcloaths.

CRAFT [Cꞃæꝼt, *Sax.* Crefft, C. Br. Krafft, *Teut.* ſignifies Strength, Power] Craftineſs, Cunning, Subtilty, Wile, or Trick.

CRAFT [among *Mariners*] all manner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, *&c.* for Fiſhing.

Small CRAFT, are Veſſels uſed in the Fiſhing Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters, Smacks, *&c.*

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

CRAFTS *Maſter*, one ſkilful in a Handycraft, or Trade.

CRAFT'ILY, cunningly.

CRAFT'INESS, Cunningneſs, Subtilty.

CRAF'TY, cunning, ſubtle, ſly.

CRAG [Kraeghe, *Belg.* Kragen, *Teut.* the Throat] the Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [Craig, C. Br.] the Top of a Rock.

CRAG'GED } uneven, rough, ſteep.
CRAG'GY }

CRAKE *Needle*, Shepherd's Needle. *C.*

To CRAKE, to crack or boaſt. *Spenc.*

CRALLIT, engraven. *Chauc.*

To CRAM [Cꞃamman, *Sax.*] to ſtuff, to thruſt cloſe.

CRAM'BE [κράμβη, Gr.] a Repetition of Words, or ſaying the ſame thing over again.

CRAM'BO, a Play in Rhyming, in which he that Repeats a Word that was ſaid before, forfeits ſomething.

CRAMP [Krampe, *Dan.* and L. S. Krampff, *Teut.*] a Diſeaſe cauſed by a violent Diſtortion of the Nerves, Muſcles, *&c.*

CRAM *Fiſh*, a Fiſh which benumbs the Hands of thoſe that touch it.

CRAM'PERN } an Iron which faſtens
CRAMP-*Iron* } Stones in Buildings; alſo a Grappling Iron to grapple or lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

CRAMP *Irons* [among *Printers*] Irons nail'd to the Carriage of the Preſs, to run it in and out.

CRAMPISHITH, gnaweth. *Chauc.*

CRAMPOONS [*Crampons*, F.] Pieces of Iron hooked at the Ends, for the drawing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, *&c.*

CRA'NAGE, Money paid for the Uſe of a Crane in Landing and Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRAN'BOURN [*i. e.* the Bourn or River of *Cranes*] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 78 Miles S. W. by W. from *London.*

A CRANE [Cpæn, *Sax.* Karan, *C. Br. G.* Kran, *Teut.*] a Machine for drawing up a Weight; alſo a crooked Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Veſſel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hideous Form, having a Bag under the Neck, which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE *Lines* [in a *Ship*] Lines going from the upper End of the Sprit-Sail Top-Maſt to the middle of the Fore-Stays.

CRA'NE's *Bill*, an Herb; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, a ſort of Pincers.

CRA'NIUM [*Crane*, F.] the Skull, or the whole Compages of the Bones of the Head, which, like an Helmet, defends the Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK, briſk, luſty, merry, jocund. *C.*

A CRANK, the Draw-beam of a Well.

CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to *be crank*, when ſhe cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a ſmall Part, for fear of overſetting; a Ship is alſo ſaid *to be crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is ſo narrow, that ſhe cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.

CRANKS, Offices. *Shakeſp.*

To **CRAN'KLE** [of Krengelen, *Teut.*] to go in and out, to go winding about.

CRAN'NOCK }
CREN'NOCK } an old Meaſure of Corn.

CRAN'NY [*Cren*, F. of *Crena*, L.] a Chink, or little Crack, or Crevice.

A CRAN'NY *Lad*, a jovial, briſk, luſty Lad. *Cheſh.*

CRAP, Darnel or Buck wheat. *C.*

CRAP, Money. *Cant.*

CRAPAUDINE [in a *Horſe*] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called alſo *A Tread upon the Coronet.*

CRAPE, a Sort of Stuff much uſed in Mourning.

CRAP'ULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking; Crop-ſickneſs, Drunkenneſs.

CRAP'ULENT [*Crapulentus*, L.] oppreſs'd, ſurfeited, Crop-ſick.

CRAP'ULOUS [*Crapuloſus*, L.] given to Gluttony, over-eating, *&c.*

CRAISED, cracked. *O.*

To **CRASH** [*ecraſſer*, F.] to make a Noiſe.

CRASH'ING *Cheats*, the Teeth. *Cant.*

CRA'SIS [κρᾶσις, Gr.] a Mixture. *L.*

CRA'SIS [in *Grammar*] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Veh'ment* for *Vehement.*

CRASIS [in *Phyſick*] a proper Conſtitution, Mixture, or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, ſuch as conſtitutes a State of Health.

CRASS [*craſſe*, F. of *craſſus*, L.] fat, groſs.

A CRAS'SANTLY *Lad*, a Coward. *Cheſh.*

CRAS'SITUDE [*Craſſitudo*, L.] thickneſs.

CRASTINA'TION, a putting off or delaying. *L.*

CRATCH [*Creſche*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.

CRATCH'ED [of Kratzen, *Teut.*] ſcratched with the Fuller's Teaſil. *O.*

CRATCH'ES }
SCRATCH'ES } a ſtinking Sore in a Horſe's Heel.

CRA'TER [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are faſtened when reclaimed.

To **CRAVE'** [Cpapean, *Sax.*] to deſire earneſtly, to beſeech.

CRA'VEN [of Craeg, *C. Br.* a Rock, and Pen a Head] a Place in *Yorkſhire* very ſtony.

CRA'VEN }
CRAVENT' } a Cow. *O.* Alſo antiently a Term of Diſgrace when the Party that was overcome in a ſingle Combat yielded, and cry'd *Cravent, &c.*

CRAW [Kroe, *Dan.* Kragen, *Teut.*] the Crop of a Bird.

To **CRAWL'**, to creep along ſlowly.

CRAWLY *Mawly*, indifferently well. *Norfolk.*

CRAY, a Diſeaſe in Hawks, which hinders their Muting, much like the *Pantaſs.*

CRAY-*fiſh* }
CREV'ICE } [Krebs, *Teut.* *Eſcrevice*, F.] a ſort of River Fiſh.

CRAYER, a ſort of ſmall Sea Veſſel.

CRAY'ON, a Pencil of any ſort of colouring Stuff, made into Paſte, and dried, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, *&c. F.*

A CRAZE *Mill*, a Mill uſed by Tinners to grind their Tin.

CRA'ZILY, ſickly, weakly.

CRA'ZINESS, Sickleneſs, Weakleneſs.

CRA'ZY [of κρᾶσις, Gr.] diſtemper'd, ſickly, weak.

CREAM [*Créme*, F. of *Cremor*, L.] the thicker and more ſubſtantial Part of Milk; and prime and beſt Part of a Thing.

To **CREAM** [ſpoken of *Drink*] to flower or mantle. *C.*

CREAM *of Tartar*, a Preparation of the Lees of Wine.

CREAM *Water*, that has a kind of Oil upon it, Fat or Scum, which being boiled, turns to ſeveral Medicaments.

CREAN'CE, a fine ſmall long Line, faſtened to a Hawke's Leaſh, when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Creta*, L. Chalk, *q. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk] an Impreſſion of a Fold in a Garment.

To CREATE [*créer*, F. of *creare*, L.] to make out of nothing; to faſhion, form, or frame; alſo to cauſe or procure.

CREA'TION, is a forming ſomething out of nothing, or of no præ-exiſting Materials, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other Sort of Formations; whereas they all ſuppoſe ſomething to work upon, but this ſuppoſes nothing at all. *F.* of *L.*

CREA'TOR [*Createur*, F. of *Creator*, L.] the Perſon who creates.

CREA'TURE [*Creatura*, L.] a created Being; one who owes his Fortune and Riſe to the Favour of ſome great Man. *F.*

To CREAT'URIZE, to make one his Creature.

CREAU'NCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith, Credit, Confidence.

CREB'RITY [*Crebritas*, L.] Frequency.

CRE'BROUS [*creber*, L.] frequent.

CRECK'LADE [ſome call it *Greeklade*, from a School which the *Greek* Philoſophers inſtituted there, which was afterwards removed to *Oxford*; others call it *Crecceglade*, from Cꞃecca, *Sax.* a Brook, and laꝺian, to empty, for thereabouts ſome Brooks diſembogue themſelves into the *Thames*] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, 65 Miles W. from *London.*

CRE'DENCE [*Credentia, L.*] Belief, Credit. *F.*

CREDEN'TIALS, Letters of Credit and Recommendation, eſpecially thoſe given to an Ambaſſador, Plenipotentiary, *&c.* L.

CREDIBIL'ITY [*Credibilité*, F.] Credibleneſs, Likelihood, Probableneſs.

CRED'IBLE [*credibilis*, F.] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which, tho' it is not apparent in itſelf, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its Cauſe, or reverſly by its Effect, yet has the ſeeming Atteſtation of Truth.

CRED'IBLY, in a Manner deſerving Belief.

CRED'IBLENESS, the being worthy of Belief.

CRED'IT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Eſteem, Reputation, Truſt; Authority, Intereſt, Power, *&c.* F.

To CRED'IT [*credere*, L.] to give Credit or Truſt; to grace or ſet off.

CRED'ITABLE, which is of fair Credit, which brings Credit or Honour.

CRED'ITABLY, in good Credit, handſomely.

CRED'ITOR, one who gives Credit; one who lends or truſts another with Money or Goods. *L.*

CRE'DITON } [Cꞃæꞇꞇon, *Sax.* q. d.
KIRTON } the Cart-Town, or from Cꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* the Apoſtle's Creed, becauſe, perhaps, in this Town the firſt Biſhop's See was founded among the *Saxons*; and from thence the Chriſtian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*; others from the River *Credian*, that runs by it] a Town in *Devonſhire*, famous for the Birth of St. *Boniface* or *Winifred*, 147 Miles W. by S. from *London.*

CREDU'LITY [*Credulité*, F. *Credulitas*, L.] Eaſineſs or Readineſs to believe.

CRED'ULOUS [*credule*, F. *credulus*, L.] eaſy, light, or raſh of Belief.

CRED'ULOUSLY, believing too eaſily.

CRED'ULOUSNESS, the being too eaſy in believing.

To CREE [*Wheat* or *Barley*] to boil it ſoft. *C.*

The CREED, a ſhort or ſummary Account of the chief Articles of the Chriſtian Faith, called the Creed, from the firſt Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, *i. e.* I believe.

CREEK [Cꞃecca, *Sax. Crique*, F.] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any Thing is landed.

A CREEK *in the Neck*, a ſmall Pain and Stiffneſs there.

To CREEK [*criqueter*, F.] to make a Noiſe as a Door does.

CREEM *it into my Hand*, put it in ſlily or ſecretly. *Cheſh.*

To CREEP [Croppian, *C. Br.* Kruppe, *Belg.* Cꞃeopan, *Sax.* Kriechen, *Teut. Craper*, F. *Repere*, L.] to crawl upon all Fours; alſo to come privately.

A CREEP'ER, a creeping Creature; an Andiron; alſo an Apple growing on a low Tree, whoſe Branches trail on the Ground.

CREEP'ING, crawling along ſlowly or privately.

CREEP'INGLY, ſlowly, privately.

CREEP'ERS, a ſort of Galoſhes for Women, between Cloggs and Pattens.

CREMAS'TER [Κρεμαστὴρ, of κρεμάω, to hold up, *Gr.*] a Muſcle in the Teſticles of a Man, which ſerves to draw them up, and raiſe them *in Coitu.*

CREMA'TION, burning. *L.*

CRE'NA, a Notch, Slit, or Dent. *L.*

CRE'NATED *Leaves* [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.

CREN'CLED, crinkled. *Chauc.*

CREN'KLES } [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes
CREN'GLES } ſpliced into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails of the Main-maſt and Foremaſt, and faſtened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet Sail is ſhaken off.

CRENEL'LE [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Embattled.*

CREPANC'E [in a *Horſe*] an Ulcer in the Fore part of the Foot, about an Inch above the *Cornet.*

CRE'PATURE [in *Phyſick*] is when any Thing is boiled till it cracks. *L.*

CREPI'NESS [in *Cookery*] a ſort of Farce wrapt up in a Veal Caul. *F.*

CREPITA'TION, a Cracking or Rattling.

CREPUS'CLE [*Crepuſcule*, F. of *Crepuſculum*, L.] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's riſing, and at Night after the Sun's ſetting.

CREPUS'CULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.

CRES'CENT } [in *Heraldry*] the Figure
CRES'SENT } of a Half-Moon, with the Horns turn'd upwards, which is the diſtinguiſhing Mark of the ſecond Brother, or Family.

CRES'CENT } [*Creſcens*, L.] increaſing.
CRES'SENT } [With *Farriers*] a Horſe is ſaid *to have Creſcents*, when the Point of the Coffin-Bone, which is moſt advanced, falls down and preſſes the Sole outwards, *&c.*

CRES'SAN, a Pear, called the *Bergamot Creſſan.*

CRES'SES [Kreſſe, *Teut.*] the Name of an Herb, called *Naſturtium. L.*

CRES'SET *Light*, a large Lanthorn fix'd on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

CRES'SIVE [of *creſcere*, L.] of a growing Nature or Quality. *Shakeſp.*

CREST } [*Creſté*, F. of *Criſta*, L.] the Tuft
CRIST } on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horſe; or the Top of an Helmet.

CREST [among *Carvers*] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any Thing, like our modern Corniſh.

CREST [in *Heraldry*] is a Device repreſenting a living Creature, Plant, or other Artificial Thing, ſet over a Coat of Arms.

CREST *Fallen* [of a *Horſe*] is when the upper Part of the Neck, on which the Mane grows, does not ſtand upright, but hangs either on one Side or other.

CREST *Fallen* [ſpoken of *Men*] ſignifies diſpirited, out of Heart, caſt down, *etc.*

CREST *Tile*, a Tile on the Ridge of a Houſe.

CREST'ED, having a Creſt.

CRES'WELL, the broad Edge or Verge, the Shoe-Sole round about.

CRETE, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, now called *Candy.*

CRETISM } a Forging of Lies, Fal-
CRE'TICISM } ſhood, Perfidiouſneſs, ſo called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for thoſe ill Qualities.

CRE'VET } [*Creuſet*, F.] a Melting Pot
CRU'SET } uſed by Goldſmiths.

CREV'ICE [*Crevaſſe*, F.] a Chink or Cleft; alſo a Cray-fiſh.

CREW [*Skinner* derives it of kroetchen, *Du.* to drink or tope; but *Minſhew* of *Cru*, for *acrue*, F. increaſed] a Company or Gang.

CREW'EL, two-threaded Worſted.

CREW'ET } [*Crucbe*, F.] an earthen Pot,
CREV'ET } a Phial or narrow-mouth'd Glaſs to hold Oil or Vinegar.

CREY'FORD [Cꞃeccanꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* of the River *Crey* and *Ford*] a Town in *Kent*, famous for the Overthrow given to the *Britons* by *Hengiſt* the *Saxon.*

CRIAN'DE } the ſame as *Creance*; which
CRIANT'S } ſee.

CRIANDE, crying. *Chauc.*

CRIB [Cꞃibbe, *Sax.* Kribbe, *Dan.* and Krippe, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle.

CRIB'BAGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIB'BLE [*Cribble*, F. of *Cribellum*, L.] a Corn Sieve.

CRIBLE, coarſe Meal, a little better than Bran. *C.*

CRIBRA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] the ſifting of Powder through a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a ſort of Cramp or Pain in the Neck.

CRICKET [of kreckel, of krecken, L. D. to chirp] a little Inſect haunting Ovens, Chimneys, *&c.*

CRICK'ET, a low Stool, ſuch as Children uſe to ſit upon.

CRICK'ET, a ſort of Play with Bats and a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of Κρίκος, a Ring—ἀρύω, to drink, or ἀρυτὴς, a ſort of Cup to drink out of, and εἶδος, Shape, *Gr.*] Muſcles ariſing from the Cartilage, called *Cricoides.*

CRICOI'DES [of Κρίκος, a Ring, *Gr.*] the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CRICOTHYROI'DES [of Κρίκος, a Ring, θύρεος, an Helmet, and εἶδος, Shape, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the Forepart of the *Cricoides*, and ending in that called *Scutiformis.*

CRIME [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, a foul Deed, an Offence, a Sin, Breach, or Tranſgreſſion of the Law.

CRIM'INAL } [*Criminel*, F. of *Crimi-*
CRIM'INOUS } *nalis*, L.] guilty of a Crime, of or belonging to Crime.

A **CRIMINAL**, an Offender or Malefactor. *L.*

CRIMP, an Agent for Coal-Merchants and Perſons concerned in Shipping.

CRIM'INALTY, a criminal Caſe. *L.*

CRIM'INALLY, in a criminal Manner.

CRIM'SON [*Cramoiſin*, F.] of a fine deep red Colour.

CRI'NATED *Roots* [with *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as ſhoot into the Ground in many ſmall Fibres like Hair.

CRI'NED [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

CRI'NELS } [in *Falconry*] ſmall black
CRINETS } Feathers in a Hawk, like
CRINITES } Hair about the Sere.

To **CRINGE** [kriechen, *Teut.* to creep] to make low Bows or Congees; to ſhew great Submiſſion.

CRINGES, Hinges. *Shakeſp.*

To **CRIN'KLE** [krinckelen, *Du.*] to go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINO'NES, cutaneous Worms. *L.*

CRIP'PLE [Crupl, *C. Br.* krepel, *L. S.* of krepen, to creep] a lame Perſon who has loſt the Uſe of his Limbs.

CRIP'PLEGATE, a Gate of the City of *London*, ſo called from an Hoſpital of Cripples, formerly erected there.

CRIP'LINGS [in *Architecture*] ſhort Spars or Piles of Wood againſt the Side of an Houſe.

CRIS'IMA [Κρίσιμα, Gr.] Signs by which a Phyſician may judge of a Diſeaſe. *L.*

CRI'SIS [Κρίσις, Gr.] a Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict. *L.*

CRI'SIS [among *Phyſicians*] is a ſudden Change in a Diſeaſe, either for the better or worſe, or towards a Recovery, or Death.

An *Imperfect* CRI'SIS, is that which does not clearly determine the Diſeaſe, but leaves room for another Criſis.

A *Perfect* CRI'SIS, is that which frees the Patient perfectly and intirely from the Diſtemper, and is either ſalutary or deadly.

CRI'SOM } [of Χρίσμα, Gr. an Un-
CHRI'SOM } ction which was uſed in Chriſtening Children] an Infant dying before Baptiſm.

CRISP [*criſpatus*, L. krauſʒ, *Teut.*] friable, dry'd by frying, *&c.* till 'tis frizzled, or apt to crumble.

To CRISP [*criſpare*, L.] to frizzle or curl.

CRISP'NESS, Friableneſs.

St. CRISPIN's *Lance*, an Awl ſo named from *Criſpin*, the famous Patron of the Shoe-makers.

CRIS'TA *Galli* [among *Anatomiſts*] a ſmall Proceſs in the Middle of the *Os Ethmoides*.

CRITE'RIUM } [Κριτήριον, Gr.] a Judg-
CRITE'RION } ment made of the Truth or falſhood of a Propoſition; alſo a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth of a Thing.

CRIT'ICAL [*Critique*, F. *Criticus*, L. of Κριλικὸς, Gr.] of a nice Judgment; alſo cenſorious, that gives Signs to judge by.

CRIT'ICAL *Days* [among *Phyſicians*] are thoſe Days whereon there happens a ſudden Change of the Diſeaſe, or on which it comes to the Criſis.

CRITICAL *Signs* [among *Phyſicians*] are Signs taken from a Criſis, either towards a Recovery or Death.

CRITI'CISM, the Art of judging or cenſuring Men's Actions, Words, or Writings; alſo nice Judgment, critical Diſcourſe or Reflection.

To CRITI'CIZE *upon* [*critiquer*, F.] to play the Critick, to judge and cenſure a Man's Actions, Words, or Writings; to examine nicely; to find Fault with.

A CRIT'ICK [*Critique*, F. of *Criticus*. L. of Κριλικὸς, Gr.] one ſkilled in Criticiſm, a profound Scholar, a nice Cenſurer.

CRIT'ICKS [*Critique*, F.] the Art of criticiſing; a Skill conſiſting in a nice and curious Examination of Authors.

CRO'ATS, a Regiment of Horſe in *France*, ſo called becauſe they were of the Country of *Croatia*.

CRO'CARDS, a ſort of Money ſome Time current in *England*.

CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. *O.*

CRO'CHES [among *Hunters*] the little Buds about the Top of a Deer's Horns.

CRO'CI [among *Botaniſts*] the *Apices* or ſmall Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.

CRO'CIA, a Biſhop's or Abbot's Croſier, or Paſtoral Staff; alſo the Collation of Biſhopricks and Abbeys, by giving a *Croſier*. *O. L.*

CROCIA'RIUS, the Bearer of a Croſier-Staff before a Biſhop.

To CROCK, to black one with Soot. *C.*

CROCK, a coarſe Earthen Pot.

CROCK'ETS, Locks of Hair. *O.*

CROCK'HERN [Cꞃucceꞃn, *Sax.* of Cꞃuce, a Fountain ſo called, and Þeꞃn. a Cottage] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

CROC'ODILE [*Crocodilus*, L. of Κροκόδειλος, Gr.] a very large Beaſt in the Shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water.

CROCOMAG'NA [in *Pharmacy*] a Phyſical Compoſition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron. *L.* of *Gr.*

CRO'CUS, Saffron. *L.*

CRO'CUS [among *Chymiſts*] a Powder of a Saffron Colour.

CRO'CUS *Martis*, Saffron of Steel, ſo called from its reddiſh Colour. *L.*

CROCUS *Martis aperiens*, the Ruſt of Iron Plates, waſhed and expoſed ſome time to the Dew. *L.*

CROCUS *Martis aſtringens*, Filings of Iron depriv'd of their more ſaline Parts. *L.*

CROCUS *Metallorum*, a kind of impure opaque Glaſs of Antimony. *L.*

CRO'E } [Krum, *Teut.* and L. S.
CRO'ME } crooked] an Iron Bar or Leaver; alſo a Notch in the Side-boards or Staves of a Caſk where the Head-pieces come in.

CROFT [Cꞃoꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] a little Cloſe adjoining to a Houſe for Paſture or Tillage. *Yorkſh.*

CROISA'DE } [*Croiſade*, of *Croix*, F. of
CRUSA'DO } *Crux*, L. a Croſs] the Expedition of the Princes of *Chriſtendom* for the Conqueſt of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breaſt, as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare: For their Encouragement in this Enterprize, all that died in the War were promiſed by the Prieſts an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROIS'ERY, thoſe for whom Chriſt ſuffered on the Croſs. *Chauc.*

CROI'SES [*Croiſez*, F.] Pilgrims for the Sake of Religion, who wore a Croſs on their Garments; alſo the Knights of the Order of *St. John of Jeruſalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

To CRO'KE [*Crccare*, Ital. *croaſſer*, F.] to make a Noiſe like a Frog or Raven; or as the Guts do with Wind.

CROKES, Hooks. *O.*

CROKET'TES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CROM'MID, crammed. *Chauc.*

CRONE [Cꞃone, *Sax.*] an old Ewe, or Female Sheep. *Chaut.* Alſo an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRO'NET, the Hair which grows over the Top of a Horſe's Hoof; alſo the Iron at the End of a tilling Spade.

CRO'NIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRO'NON, an *Iriſh* Song.

CRO'NY [perhaps of χρόνος, Gr. *q. d.* a good old Friend; or of *Congerrones*, L.] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Diſciple.

To CROO } to make a Noiſe like
To CROO'KELL } a Dove or a Pigeon.

A CROOK [*Croc*, F. an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOK'ED [kroget, *Dan.*] not ſtreight.

CROOKED [is ſaid to be derived of *Crok*, the turning up of the Hair into Curls] bowed, bent, turning in and out.

CROOK'EDLY, in a crooked Manner.

CROOK'EDNESS, being crooked or bent.

CROOKES, Hooks. *O.*

To CROOL, to growl, mutter, or mumble. *O.*

CROO'TES, a Subſtance found about the Ore in Lead Mines.

CROP [Cꞃoppaꞅ, *Sax.*] Ears of Corn, the gathering of Hay or Corn, of the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [Krop, L. S. Croppa, C. Br. Kropff, *Teut.*] a Bird's Craw; alſo the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To CROP [Krappe, *Belg.*] to cut off, to gather.

CROP'PA } a Crop of Corn, or the
CROP'PUS } Product in Harveſt. *O. L.*

CRO'QUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Farce. *F.*

CRO'SIER [of *Croſſe*, F.] a Biſhop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating, that they are Spiritual Shepherds.

CRO'SIERS [in *Aſtronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Croſs, by the Help of which, thoſe who ſail in the Southern Hemiſphere find the Antarctic Pole.

CROS'LET, a Frontlet or Head-cloth.

CROSLET } [in *Heraldry*] a little plain
CROSSET } Croſs, whoſe Ends alſo have the Form of a plain Croſs; and theſe are often borne *fichee*, *i. e.* pointed at Bottom.

CROSS [*Croix*, L. of *Crux*, L.] a Gibbet, on which the Antients uſed to hang their Malefactors; alſo Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in *Heraldry*] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compoſe it.

CROSS *Avellane* [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs, the Ends of which ſhoot forth like the Huſk of a Filberd.

CROSS *Fitched* } [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs
CROSS *Fitches* } pointed at Bottom.

CROSS *Fleury* [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs with a *Flower de Lis* at each End.

CROSS *Fourchet* [in *Heraldry*] a forked Croſs.

CROSS *Milrine*, or *Moline* [in *Heraldry*] a Croſs, the Ends of which are clomped and turned again like a Milrine, which carries the Mill-ſtone.

CROSS *Voided* [in *Heraldry*] is when a Line is drawn parallel to the Out-lines of a Croſs, and then the Field is ſuppoſed to appear through.

CROSS-*Bar Shot* [with *Gunners*] a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike caſt with it, as if it were let quite through the Middle.

CROSS *Beam* } [in *Architecture*] a Beam
CROSS *Piece* } laid a-croſs another.

CROSS *Beam* [in a *Ship*] a great Piece of Timber which goes a-croſs two other Pieces called *Bites*, and to which the Cable is faſtened when a Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS *Bill*, a Bird.

CROSS *Bite*, a Diſappointment.

A CROSS *Caper*, a Leap with croſſing the Legs.

CROSS-*grained*, that goes againſt the Grain; peeviſh, ſtubborn, humourſome.

CROSS *Jack* [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall Yard ſlung at the upper End of the Mizzen-Maſt under the Top.

CROSS *Matches* } when a Brother and
CROSS *Marriages* } Siſter intermarry with two Perſons who have the ſame Relation one to another.

CROSS *Purpoſes*, contrary Deſigns or Devices; alſo a kind of Sport.

CROSS *Staff*, a Mathematical Inſtrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

CROSS *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are four Pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another a-croſs at the Head of the Maſt.

CROSS *Trip* [among *Wreſtlers*] is when the Legs are croſſed within one another.

CROSS *Wort*, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Croſſes.

CROTA'PHICK *Artery* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muſcle *Crotaphites*.

CROTAPHITES [Κροταφίται, Gr.] Muſcles of the Temples.

CROTCH, the forked Part of a Tree.

CROTCH'ET [*Crochet*, F. of *Croc*, an Hook] a Note in Muſick, which is half a Minim.

CROTCH'ET, a Fancy or Whim.

CROTCH'ETS [among *Printers*] are formed thus [ ] to denote ſome Word or Sentence omitted before.

CROTCHETS [among *Hunters*] the Maſter Teeth of a Fox.

CRO'TELS } the Ordure or Dung of
CRO'TEYING } a Hare.

CROUCH' [*Crochu*, F.] crooked; alſo a Croſs. *O.*

CROUCH' *Maſs* } a Feſtival obſerved
CROUCH *Maſs Day* } by the *Roman* Catholicks, in Honour of the Holy Croſs, on the 14th of *September*.

To CROUCH' [*croucher*, F.] to bow down ſubmiſſively.

CROUCH'ING, bowing, ſubmiſſive.

CROUCH'INGLY, ſubmiſſively.

CROU'CHED *Friars*. See *Crutched Friars*.

CROUD a Fiddle. *O.* See *Crowd*.

CROUP [of a *Horſe*] the hindmoſt Part of a Horſe, the Buttocks and Tale, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.

A *Rocking* CROUP, is when a Horſe's Fore-Quarters go right, but his Croup, in Walking, ſwings from Side to Side.

CROUPA'DE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Leap in which the Horſe pulls up his hind Legs, as if he threw them up to his Belly.

A CROU'PER [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Device put under the Tail of a Horſe to keep the Saddle more ſteady.

A CROU'PER [at a *Gaming-Houſe*] one who watches the Cards, and gathers Money for the Bank.

CROUTA'DE [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of Dreſſing a Loin of Mutton. *F.*

A CROW [Cpape, *Sax.*] a Bird; alſo a Southern Conſtellation; alſo an Iron Inſtrument for moving heavy Things.

To CROW [Cpapan, *S.* **Krahen**, *Teut.*] to cry as a Cock; alſo to brag, to vapour.

CROW *Net*, a Net for catching wild Fowl in Winter.

CROWS *Bill*, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for drawing Bullets, broken Bones, *&c.* out of the Body.

CROWS *Feet* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes divided by the Hole of a little Block or Pulley, called the *Dead Man' Eye*, into ſix, ten or more Parts.

CROWS *Feet* [in the *Military Art*] are Irons with four Points, or three or four Inches long, ſo that which Way ſoever they fall, one Point will be uppermoſt.

CROWD [Cruð, *S.*] a Throng or Preſs.

CROWD [**Cruth**, C. Br.] a Fiddle.

CROW'LAND [perhaps ſo called from the Multitude of Crows] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, famous for an Abbey, and for Fowling, 71 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

CROULE, curled. *Chauc.*

CROWL'ING, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.

CROWN [**Krohne**, *Teut.* *Couronne*, F. of *Corona*, L.] a Cap of State worn on the Head of Sovereign Princes; alſo a Coin, in Value five Shillings; alſo the Top of the Head.

CROWN [in *Geometry*] is a Ring comprehended between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To CROWN [**krohnen**, *Teut.* *couronner*, F. of *coronare*, L.] to ſet a Crown on the Head; to reward; to make perfect; to finiſh honourably.

CROWN *Glaſs*, the fineſt Sort of Window Glaſs.

CROWN *Imperial*, the moſt beautiful and largeſt Kind of Daffodil Flower.

CROWN *Poſt* [in *Architecture*] a Poſt which in ſome Buildings ſtands upright in the Middle between two principal Rafters.

CROWN *Scab*, a mealy white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horſes.

CROWN *Wheel* [of a *Watch*] is the upper Part next the Balance, that drives it by its Motion.

CROWN *Works* [in *Fortification*] are Bulwarks advanced towards the Field, to gain ſome Hill or riſing Ground; being compoſed of a large *Gorge*, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterſcarp near the Faces of the Baſtion.

CROWN'ED *Horn-work*, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED *Top* [*Hunting Term*] the firſt Head of a Deer; the Crotchets or Buds being raiſed in form of a Crown.

CROWSE, briſk, lively, jolly. *C.*

CROY [in *Scotch Law*] a Satisfaction that a Judge, who does not adminiſter Juſtice as he ought, is to pay to the neareſt of Kin to the Man that is killed.

To CROYN [*Hunting Term*] to cry as Fallow Deer do at Rutting Time.

CRU'CIAL, of the Form of a Croſs.

To CRU'CIATE [*Cruciare*, L.] to torment.

CRUCIA'TUS, a Torment. *L.*

CRUCIA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh lying under the *Vaſti*.

CRU'CIBLE a Melting-Pot made of Earth, tempered ſo as to endure the ſtrongeſt Fire, for the melting Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

CRUCI'FEROUS [*Crucifer*, L.] which bears the Croſs.

CRU'CIFERS. The ſame as *Crutched Friars*. *L.*

CRU'CIFIX [q. d. *Cruci affixus*, i. e. hung on the Croſs, *L.*] a Figure repreſenting our Saviour on the Croſs.

CRUCIFIX'ION, a fixing to a Croſs, a Crucifying.

To CRU'CIFY [*crucifer*, F. of *crucifigere*, L.] to faſten or nail to a Croſs; alſo to kill or mortify.

CRUDE [*crud*, F. of *crudus*, L.] raw undigeſted.

CRU'DELY, undigeſtedly.

CRUDE'NESS, Undigeſtedneſs.

CRU'DITY [*Crudité*, F. of *Cruditas*, L.] Rawneſs.

CRU'DITY [among *Phyſicians*] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Conſiſtence.

CRU'DITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill Digeſtion, when the Aliment of Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle; and is of three Sorts, *Apepſia*, *Bradypepſia*, and *Dyſpepſia*; which ſee in their proper Place.

CRU'EL [*cruel*, F. *crudelis*, L.] hard-hearted, fierce, grievous, painful. *F.*

CRU'ELLY, in a cruel Manner, grievouſly.

CRU'ELTY [*Cruauté*, F. *Crudelitas*, L.] Barbarouſneſs, Fierceneſs, Hard-heartedneſs, inflexible Temper; all ill Uſage.

CRUEN'TOUS [*Cruentus*, L.] bloody; ſtained with Blood.

To **CRUI'SE** [kruſs, *Belg*. a Croſs, *i. e.* to croſs to and fro] to ſail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUI'SER, a Ship appointed to cruiſe.

CRUK [Cꞃocca, *Sax*. Crochan, C. Br.] a Crock, an earthen Pot. *Chauc.*

CRULL, curled, ſmooth. *O.*

CRUM *of Bread* [Cꞃuma, *Sax*. kruyme, *Belg*. krume, *Teut.*] a ſmall Particle, or the ſoft Part of Bread.

To **CRUM**
To **CRUM'BLE** } [Accꞃuman, *Sax*. kruymele, *Belg*. krummeln, *Teut.*] to break ſmall by rubbing.

CRUME'NIAL
CRUM'NAL } [of *Crumena*, L.] a Purſe, *Spenc.*

CRUM'MINESS, the being full of Crums.

CRUM'MY, full of Crum, Plumpneſs.

CRUMP [Cꞃum, *Sax*. Crwmm, C. Br.] crooked, crook-back'd.

To **CRU'MPLE** [of Cꞃompeht, *Sax*. of krimpe, or krumpe, *Belg.*] to put out of the Folds or Plaits; to ruffle or towze.

CRUNK, to cry like a Crane.

CRU'OR, Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. *L.*

CRUP'PER [*Croupiere*, F.] the Buttocks of a Horſe, the Rump; alſo a Roll of Leather under a Horſe's Tail.

CRUP'PER *Buckles*, large ſquare Buckles fix'd to the Saddle-tree behind, to faſten the Crupper.

CRURA *Medullæ oblongatæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] the two Heads or Beginnings on the marrowy Subſtance of the Brain.

CRU'RAL [*Cruralis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRU'RAL *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] the Artery of the Thigh, which ſpreads itſelf among the Muſcles.

CRU'RAL *Vein* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRU'REUS, a Muſcle of the Leg, helping to extend the *Tibia*; ſo called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Cruche*, F. Kroſs, *L. S.* Krug, *Teut*. Cꞃocca, *Sax.*] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUS, or *Magnus Pes* [among *Anatomiſts*] is all that Part of the Body which reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. *L.*

To **CRUSH** [*eſcraſer*, F. probably of *cruciare*, L.] to break or ſqueeze to Pieces; to oppreſs or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Griſtle. *O.*

CRUST [*Croûte*, F. *Cruſta*, L.] the outward Part of Bread, or ſhelly Part of any thing.

CRUSTA'CEOUS [of *Cruſta*, L.] cruſty, covered with, or hard like a Cruſt.

CRUSTA'CEOUS *Fiſhes*, are Shell-Fiſhes, ſuch as Crabs, Lobſters, &c.

CRUST *Clung*, an hard ſticking together of the Earth, ſo that nothing will grow on it, called alſo *Soil-bound*.

CRUS'TA *lactea* [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of Scurf or cruſty Scab upon the Body of an Infant at the Time of its firſt Sucking. *L.*

CRUS'TA *vermicularis* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Velvet Covering or ſoft Skin of the Guts.

CRUS'TULA [among *Oculiſts*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, occaſioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCH'ED *Friars* [*Freres Croiſes*, F. *i. e.* Friars ſigned with a Croſs] a Place in the City of *London*, near *Aldgate*, called ſo from a Convent of them near that Place.

CRUTCHES [Cꞃicce, *Sax*. krucke, *Teut*. *Ecrioches*, F. Turon] ſupports for lame Perſons.

CRUZA'DO
CRUZA'TE } a *Portugueze* Coin, in Value 3 *s.* Sterling.

To **CRY** [*crier*, F. ſchreyen, *Teut.*] to weep; to make Proclamation.

CRYP'TÆ, the Graves of the Martyrs, where the Primitive Chriſtians met to perform Divine Service; hence alſo a Church under Ground is called *Crypta*, as that of St. *Faith*'s, formerly under St. *Paul*'s. *L.*

CRYP'TICAL [*crypticus*, L. of κρυπτικὸς, Gr.] hidden, ſecret.

CRYPTOG'RAPHY [of κρυπτὸς and γραφὴ, Gr. Writing] the Art of Secret Writings, or Writing in Cyphers.

CRYPTOL'OGY [of κρυπτος and λόγος, Gr.] a diſcourſing or ſpeaking in ſecret, a whiſpering privately.

CRYS'TAL [*Cryſtallus*, L. of Κρυςαλλος, Gr.] a very bright and tranſparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the cleareſt Sort of Glaſs. *F.*

CRYS'TAL [among *Chymiſts*] the Part of a Lye made of any Metal or Mineral that remains congealed after ſome Part of the Moiſture is drawn off.

CRYS'TAL [of *Silver*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of *Nitre*.

CRYSTALLI'NE [*Cryſtallinus*, *L.* of Κρυϛάλλινος, Gr.] belonging to Cryſtal, bright or clear as Cryſtal.

CRYSTALLI'NE *Heavens* [among *Aſtronomers*] two Spheres, ſuppoſed by the Aſtronomers of old; by one of which they explained the ſlow Motion of the fixed Stars, ſuppoſing that they cauſed them to move one Degree Eaſtward in 70 Years; and by the other, they ſolv'd a Motion, which they called the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to ſway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALLI'NE *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] a white ſhining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the firſt Inſtrument of Sight, called alſo *Icy Humour*.

CRYSTALLOI'DES, the Cryſtalline Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the reducing of Salt into ſmall figured Particles, clear as Cryſtal.

To CRYS'TALLIZE [*cryſtalliſer*, F.] to reduce to, or grow into ſuch Cryſtals, by being diſſolved in ſome Liquor, and ſet in a cool Place to ſhoot into Cryſtals.

CRYSTAL'LI [among *Phyſicians*] Puſtles, diſperſed all over the Body, white, and of the Bigneſs of a Lupine, *L.*

CRYUISTOW, cryedſt thou? *Chauc.*

CUB [*Minſhew* derives it of *cubare*, L.] a Bear's Whelp or young Bear; alſo a Fox and Martern of the firſt Year.

CU'BATURE [in *Geometry*] is finding exactly the Cubical Solid Content of any propoſed Body, in Inches, Feet, Yards, *&c.*

CUB'BRIDGE *Heads* [in a *Ship*] are the Bulk-heads of the Fore-caſtle and the Half-deck.

CUBE [*Cubus*, L. Κύβος, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a ſolid Body terminated by ſix equal Squares, as a Dye truly made. *F.*

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the ſecond Power from the Root, and is formed by multiplying the Root continually into itſelf twice, as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

CUBE [in *Arithmetick*] is that which ariſes from the Multiplication of any Number firſt by itſelf, and then by the Product; ſo 125 is a Cube Number produced by 5 firſt multiplied by itſelf, and then by 25 the Product.

CUBE *Root*, is the Side of a Cube Number; ſo 3 is the Side or Root of 27.

CU'BEBS, Aromatick Fruits brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, good for ſtrengthening the Brain. and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CU'BICAL } [*cubicus*, *L.* of κυβικὸς, Gr.]
CU'BICK } belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

CU'BICAL *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch in the Axillary Artery.

CU'BICAL *Foot*, a Meaſure of ſolid Bodies, which are a Foot every way.

CU'BICALLY, in Form of a Cube.

CU'BICK *Equations* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch where the higheſt Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBIC'ULAR [*cubicularis*, *L.*] belonging to a Bed-chamber. *L.*

CU'BIFORM [*cubiformis*, *L.*] in the Shape of a Cube. *L.*

CU'BIT [*Cubitus*, *L.*] the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger; or, according to ſome, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wriſt.

CU'BIT, a Scripture Meaſure, about 5 *Engliſh* Feet, 9 Inches, and 880 Decimal Parts.

The CU'BIT [in *Anatomy*] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the Inſide of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wriſt.

CUBITÆ'US *Externus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle ſerving to extend the Wriſt. *L.*

CUBITÆ'US *Internus* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle ſerving to bend the Wriſt. *L.*

CU'BITURE [*Cubitura*, L.] a lying down.

CU'BO-CUBE } [in *Mathematicks*] is the
CU'BED CUBE } ſixth Power of any Number or Quantity; ſo 64 is a Cubed Cube, raiſed from the Root 2, five times multiplied into itſelf.

CUBOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is the ſeventh Bone of the *Tarſus* of the Foot.

CUCK'ING *Stoll* } [*q. d.* a Choaking-
DUCK'ING-*Stoll* } Stool, becauſe Scolds being thus puniſhed, are almoſt choaked with Water; but Dr. *T. H.* derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-Woman, becauſe ſturdy Beggar-women were waſhed in it. The *Saxons* called it Scealꝼınᵹ Stole] a Machine formerly uſed for the Puniſhment of Scolds and Brawling Women; alſo a Puniſhment antiently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers, who tranſgreſſed the Laws, and were, in ſuch a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immerged in *Stercore*, *i. e.* ſome muddy or ſtinking Pond.

CUCK'OLD [*Cocu*, F. probably from *Cuckow*, and *Hold*, *q. d.* a poor Man, in whoſe Neſt ſome Cuckow has laid his Eggs, for him to keep and bring up the young ones] one whoſe Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are ſaid to have graſted Horns on his Head.

CUCKOLDY, like a Cuckold.

CUCK'OO } Ᵹaec, *Sax*, *Coucou*, F.
CUCK'OW } Kuckuck, *Teut.* and *L. S.* Cog,

Cog, C. Br. Koch-koch, *Du*, *Cuculus*, L. of Κοκκυξ, Gr.] a Bird well known.

CUCK'OW *Flower*, the Herb *Lady's Smock*. *Cardamine*.

CUCKQUEAN, a Wench or Whore.

CUCUL'LATE *Flowers* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as reſemble a Monk's Hood or Helmet.

CU'CUMBER [*Cucumer*, L.] a well known Fruit.

CUCU'PHA [among *Phyſicians*] a Cover for the Head. made of Cephalick Spices powdered, ſewed within a Cap, and worn againſt Catarrhs and Diſeaſes of the Head, *&c.*

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CUCURBITINI *Lumbrici*, broad Worms reſembling Gourd Seeds in Shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, *&c.* *L.*

CUCURBIT'ULA, a Cupping Glaſs.

CUCUYOS, an *American* Fly, which ſhines in the Night ſo briſkly, that Perſons may ſee to travel, read, and write by the Light of it.

CUD [Cuð, *Sax.*] the inner Part of the Throat in Beaſts.

To chew the CUD [Ceopan, *Sax.*] to chew again as a Cow does; alſo to muſe upon, to think or reflect.

CUD'DEN } a Changeling, a Nizey, or a
CUD'DY } ſilly fellow.

CUD'DY, in a firſt Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenant's Cabbins, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Maſter's and Secretary's Office.

CUDE *Cloth*, a Face-cloth for a young Child, which antiently was uſed at Baptizings, and was the Prieſt's Fee.

CUDG'EL [Knuttel, *Teut.* a knotted Stick] a Stick to fight with.

To CUDGEL, to beat with a Cudgel or Staff.

CUD *Loſt*, an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, *&c.*

CUE, *an Item*, given to Stage-Players, what or when to ſpeak; alſo a Mood or Humour, as *in a merry Cue*.

CUER'PO, a Body, *Span.* To walk in *Cuerpo*, *i. e.* to go without a Cloak, *q. d.* to ſhew one's Shapes.

CUETH, pulleth, forceth. *O.*

CUI *ante Divortium* [*i. e.* to whom before Divorce] a Writ impowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Huſband did alienate them during the Marriage, becauſe ſhe could not gainſay it. *L.*

CUI *in vitâ*, *i. e.* to whom in the Life of, *ſcil.* her Huſband] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Huſband.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of Tin into Pigs, *&c.* for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS, an Armour of Steel, *etc.* or Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body from Neck to Waiſt, as well behind as before. *F.*

CUIRAS'SIERS, Horſemen armed with Cuiraſſes. *F.*

CUIS'SES [*Cuiſſant*, F.] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. *O. R.*

CULDEY'S, a Sort of religious People formerly at *Scone* in *Scotland*, ſo called, *à colendo Deo*, for worſhipping God.

CU'LINARY [*Culinarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Kitchen.

To CULL [*cuellir*, F. of *colligere*, *L.*] to pick and chuſe, to pick out.

CULL-*Fiſh*, a kind of Fiſh.

CUL'LERS, the worſt ſort of Sheep, or thoſe which are left of a Flock when the beſt are picked out. *C.*

CUL'LIONS, the Stones or Teſticles; alſo the Name of an Herb. *F.*

CUL'LIONS [among *Gardeners*] are round Roots of Herbs, whether ſingle, double, or tripple.

CUL'LION *Head*, a Sconce or Blockhouſe, the ſame as a Baſtion.

CUL'LIS [*Coulis*, F. of *Colando*, *L.* Straining] (in *Cookery*) a ſtrained Liquor made of Meat boiled, *&c.* and pounded in a Mortar, and paſſed through a Sieve to be poured either on Fleſh, or Fiſh, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CUL'LY [of *Coglione*, Ital. a Teſticle, becauſe Fools are generally ſaid to be well hung] a Fool, a ſoft-headed Fellow, one who may be eaſily led by the Noſe, or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courteſan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To CUL'LY *one*, to make a Tool of, impoſe upon, or jilt him.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot. *O.*

CUL'MEN *Cœli* [among *Aſtrologers*] the higheſt Point of Heaven that a Star can raiſe to in any Latitude.

CULMI'FEROUS [of *Culmus*, and *fero*, *L.*] Stalk-bearing.

CULMI'FEROUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed Stalk, and uſually hollow, and at each Joint wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Huſks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, *&c.*

To CUL'MINATE [of *Culmen*, *L.* the Top, *&c.*] to raiſe to the Top.

To CUL'MINATE [among *Aſtronomers*] is to come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or Stars is ſaid to *culminate*, when it is in the higheſt Point in the Heaven that it is poſſible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULP'ABLE [*coupable*, F. of *culpabilis*, *L.*] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CUL'PON *that Trout*, i. e. cut it up.

CULPONS, Streaks, Heaps, ſmall Parts, *Chaucer*.

CUL'PRIT, a Word of Form uſed by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Perſon indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has regiſtered the Priſoner's Plea, *Not Guilty*. The Word ſeems to be compounded of two Words, *i. e. Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpa*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty, after he has pleaded not Guilty; the other Word *prit* or *preſt*, F. *i. e.* Ready; and is as much as to ſay, that he is ready to prove the Party guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa* in a Fault, and *Præhenſus*, taken, *L. i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRA'GE, the Herb Arſe-ſmart.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oyſters ſpawn.

CULTELLA'TION, a meaſuring of Heights and Diſtances by Piece-meal; that is, by Inſtruments which give us ſuch Heights or Diſtances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*

To **CUL'TIVATE** [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, Tillage, *L.*] to till or huſband the Ground; to improve, to manure.

CULTIVA'TION, the Art of tilling or improving.

CUL'TURE [*Cultura*, *L.*] Huſbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. *F.*

CUL'VENAGE, Faint-heartedneſs; or turning the Tail to run away.

CUL'VER [Culꝼꞃe, *Sax.*] a Dove or Pigeon. *O.*

CULVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] the Eſcheat or Forfeiture of the Vaſſal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

CULV'ERIN [*Couleuvrine*, F. of *Colubra*, *L.* a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about five Inches and a Quarter Diameter in the Bore, carrying a Ball of 18 *lb.*

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Shipwrights*] is the faſtening the Ship's Curlings into the Beam.

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Carpenters*] a particular Manner of faſtening Boards, by letting one Piece into another.

To **CUM'BER** [*ingombrare*, Ital. kummern, *Teut.*] to trouble, to ſtop or crowd.

CUM'BERLAND, *i. e.* the County of the *Cumbri*, *Britons* who remained there a long Time after all the reſt of *England* was conquered.

CUM'BERSOME } troubleſome, unweildy, inconvenient.
CUM'BEROUS }

CUM'BERSOMELY, unweildly.

CUM'BLE, full heaped Meaſure.

To **CU'MULATE** [*cumulare*, *L.*] to heap up.

CUMULA'TION, a heaping up. *L.*

To **CUN** [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Perſon at Helm how to ſteer.

CUNCTA'TION, Delay, prolonging of Time. *L.*

CUNET'TE [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench, about three or four Fathom wide, ſunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Paſſage more difficult to the Enemy. *F.*

CUNEIFOR'MIA *Oſſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] are three Bones of the *Tarſus*, which is Part of the Foot. *L.*

CUNEIFOR'ME *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Bone of the Head, ſo called from its Reſemblance to a Wedge. *L.*

CUNI'CULOUS, full of Coney-burroughs.

CUN'NER, a ſort of Fiſh.

CUN'NING [Cuninᵹ *Sax.*] expert, ſkilful, or having Skill in.

CUN'NING, Craftineſs, Ingenuity.

CUN'NING *Man*, an Aſtrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

CUN'NINGLY, craftily.

CUN'NINGNESS, the being crafty, or cunning.

CUNT [*Con*, F. *Cunnus*, L. Kutte, *Belg.* Cƿiᵭ, *Sax.*] *Pudendum Muliebre.*

CUN'TEY-*Cuntey*, a Trial in Law anſwerable to our Ordinary Jury. *O. L. T.*

CUN'TOR, a Bird in *America*, with a Beak ſo ſtrong and ſharp, that it will pierce an Ox hide; ſo that two of them will ſet upon, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [Cuppe, *Sax.* Kop, *Belg.* Cwppan, C. Br. *Cupa*, *L.* of Κύπη, Gr.] a Veſſel to drink out of.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to ſuch ſanguine Perſons, who too confidently depend upon *future* Expectations, unthoughtful of the *preventional* Contingencies that may intervene; it is only a Verſion of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra*; as that of the Greek, Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος ϗ χείλος ἄκρȣ; as alſo the *French*, *De la main a la bouche ſe perd ſouvent la ſoupe.*

CUPS [among *Botaniſts*] are thoſe ſhort Huſks wherein Flowers grow; ſome of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

To **CUP**, to apply Cupping-Glaſſes.

CUP *Shot* } who is in his Cups over-
COP *Shoten* } loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido*, *L.*] the fabulous God of Love.

CUPID'ITY [*Cupidité*, F. of *Cupiditas*, *L.*] Concupiſcence, inordinate Deſire, Covetouſneſs, Senſuality, Luſt.

CU'POLA [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower of a Building, in form of a Bowl turned upſide down.

Cog, C. Br. Koch-koch, *Du*, *Cuculus*, L. of Κοκκυξ, Gr.] a Bird well known.

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CUD *Loſt*, an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen, and Sheep, *&c.*

CUE, *an Item*, given to Stage-Players, what or when to ſpeak; alſo a Mood or Humour, as *in a merry Cue*.

CUER'PO, a Body, *Span.* To walk in *Cuerpo*, *i. e.* to go without a Cloak, *q. d.* to ſhew one's Shapes.

CUETH, pulleth, forceth. *O.*

CUI *ante Divortium* [*i. e.* to whom before Divorce] a Writ impowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Huſband did alienate them during the Marriage, becauſe ſhe could not gainſay it. *L.*

CUI *in vitâ*, *i. e.* to whom in the Life of, *ſcil.* her Huſband] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Huſband.

CUI'NAGE, the making up of Tin into Pigs, *&c.* for Carriage.

CUIRA'SS, an Armour of Steel, *etc.* or Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body from Neck to Waiſt, as well behind as before. *F.*

CUIRAS'SIERS, Horſemen armed with Cuiraſſes. *F.*

CUIS'SES [*Cuiſſant*, F.] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock, in order to be repaired. *O. R.*

CULDEY'S, a Sort of religious People formerly at *Scone* in *Scotland*, ſo called, *à colendo Deo*, for worſhipping God.

CU'LINARY [*Culinarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Kitchen.

To CULL [*cueillir*, F. of *colligere*, *L.*] to pick and chuſe, to pick out.

CULL-*Fiſh*, a kind of Fiſh.

CUL'LERS, the worſt ſort of Sheep, or thoſe which are left of a Flock when the beſt are picked out. *C.*

CUL'LIONS, the Stones or Teſticles; alſo the Name of an Herb. *F.*

CUL'LIONS [among *Gardeners*] are round Roots of Herbs, whether ſingle, double, or tripple.

CUL'LION *Head*, a Sconce or Blockhouſe, the ſame as a Baſtion.

CUL'LIS [*Coulis*, F. of *Colando*, *L.* Straining] (in *Cookery*) a ſtrained Liquor made of Meat boiled, *&c.* and pounded in a Mortar, and paſſed through a Sieve to be poured either on Fleſh, or Fiſh, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CUL'LY [of *Coglione*, Ital. a Teſticle, becauſe Fools are generally ſaid to be well hung] a Fool, a ſoft-headed Fellow, one who may be eaſily led by the Noſe, or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courteſan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To CUL'LY *one*, to make a Tool of, impoſe upon, or jilt him.

CULM, a Smoke or Soot. *O.*

CUL'MEN *Cœli* [among *Aſtrologers*] the higheſt Point of Heaven that a Star can raiſe to in any Latitude.

CULMI'FEROUS [of *Culmus*, and *fero*, *L.*] Stalk-bearing.

CULMI'FEROUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed Stalk, and uſually hollow, and at each Joint wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Huſks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, *&c.*

To CUL'MINATE [of *Culmen*, *L.* the Top, *&c.*] to raiſe to the Top.

To CUL'MINATE [among *Aſtronomers*] is to come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or Stars is ſaid to *culminate*, when it is in the higheſt Point in the Heaven that it is poſſible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULP'ABLE [*coupable*, F. of *culpabilis*, *L.*] blame-worthy, faulty, guilty.

CUL'PON *that Trout*, i. e. cut it up.

CULPONS, Streaks, Heaps, ſmall Parts, *Chaucer*.

CUL'PRIT, a Word of Form uſed by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Trials, to a Perſon indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has regiſtered the Priſoner's Plea, *Not Guilty*. The Word ſeems to be compounded of two Words, *i. e. Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpa*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be guilty, after he has pleaded not Guilty; the other Word *prit* or *preſt*, F. *i. e.* Ready; and is as much as to ſay, that he is ready to prove the Party guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa* in a Fault, and *Præhenſus*, taken, *L. i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRA'GE, the Herb Arſe-ſmart.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oyſters ſpawn.

CULTELLA'TION, a meaſuring of Heights and Diſtances by Piece-meal; that is, by Inſtruments which give us ſuch Heights or Diſtances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*

To CUL'TIVATE [*cultiver*, F. of *cultus*, Tillage, *L.*] to till or huſband the Ground; to improve, to manure.

CULTIVA'TION, the Art of tilling or improving.

CUL'TURE [*Cultura*, *L.*] Huſbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. F.

CUL'VENAGE, Faint-heartedneſs; or turning the Tail to run away.

CUL'VER [Culfre, *Sax.*] a Dove or Pigeon. *O.*

CULVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] the Eſcheat or Forfeiture of the Vaſſal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

CULV'ERIN [*Couleuvrine*, F. of *Colubra*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordnance about five Inches and a Quarter Diameter in the Bore, carrying a Ball of 18 *lb*.

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Shipwrights*] is the faſtening the Ship's Curlings into the Beam.

CUL'VERTAIL [among *Carpenters*] a particular Manner of faſtening Boards, by letting one Piece into another.

To CUM'BER [*ingombrare*, Ital. kummern, *Teut.*] to trouble, to ſtop or crowd.

CUM'BERLAND, *i. e.* the County of the *Cumbri*, *Britons* who remained there a long Time after all the reſt of *England* was conquered.

CUM'BERSOME } troubleſome, unweil-
CUM'BEROUS } dy, inconvenient.

CUM'BERSOMELY, unweildly.

CUM'BLE, full heaped Meaſure.

To CU'MULATE [*cumulare*, *L.*] to heap up.

CUMULA'TION, a heaping up. *L.*

To CUN [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Perſon at Helm how to ſteer.

CUNCTA'TION, Delay, prolonging of Time. *L.*

CUNET'TE [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench, about three or four Fathom wide, ſunk along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Paſſage more difficult to the Enemy. *F.*

CUNEIFOR'MIA *Oſſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] are three Bones of the *Tarſus*, which is Part of the Foot. *L.*

CUNEIFOR'ME *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Bone of the Head, ſo called from its Reſemblance to a Wedge. *L.*

CUNI'CULOUS, full of Coney-burroughs.

CUN'NER, a ſort of Fiſh.

CUN'NING [Cunınᵹ *Sax.*] expert, ſkilful, or having Skill in.

CUN'NING, Craftineſs, Ingenuity.

CUN'NING *Man*, an Aſtrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

CUN'NINGLY, craftily.

CUN'NINGNESS, the being crafty, or cunning.

CUNT [*Con*, F. *Cunnus*, L. Kutte, *Belg.* Cƿıð, *Sax.*] *Pudendum Muliebre.*

CUN'TEY-*Cuntey*, a Trial in Law anſwerable to our Ordinary Jury. *O. L. T.*

CUN'TOR, a Bird in *America*, with a Beak ſo ſtrong and ſharp, that it will pierce an Ox hide; ſo that two of them will ſet upon, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [Cuppe, *Sax.* Kop, *Belg.* Cwppan, C. Br. *Cupa*, *L.* of Κύπη, Gr.] a Veſſel to drink out of.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to ſuch ſanguine Perſons, who too confidently depend upon *future* Expectations, unthoughtful of the *preventional* Contingencies that may intervene; it is only a Verſion of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra*; as that of the Greek, Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος ϗ χείλος ἀρκȣ͂; as alſo the *French*, *De la main a la bouche ſe perd ſouvent la ſoupe.*

CUPS [among *Botaniſts*] are thoſe ſhort Huſks wherein Flowers grow; ſome of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

To CUP, to apply Cupping-Glaſſes.

CUP *Shot* } who is in his Cups over-
COP *Shoten* } loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido*, *L.*] the fabulous God of Love.

CUPID'ITY [*Cupidité*, F. of *Cupiditas*, *L.*] Concupiſcence, inordinate Deſire, Covetouſneſs, Senſuality, Luſt.

CU'POLA [*Cupola*, Ital.] an arched Tower of a Building, in form of a Bowl turned upſide down.

CU'PEL } [among *Chymiſts*] a Furnace
CO'PEL } made of Aſhes and burnt
CUP'PEL } Bones to try and purify Gold and Silver.

CUP'PING-*Glaſs*, a ſort of Glaſs Vial, applied to the fleſhy Part of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

CU'RABLE [*curabilis, L.*] that may be cured.

CU'RACY } [of *Cura, L.* Care] the
CU'RATE*ſhip* } Office of a Curate.

CU'RATE [*Curator, L.*] a Parſon or Vicar of a Pariſh, who has the Charge of the Pariſhioners Souls.

CUR'ATION [in *Phyſick*] is a right Method of finding out, by Symptoms, proper Remedies for any Diſeaſe. *L.*

CURA'TIVE *Indication* [among *Phyſicians*] a Sign which has relation to the Diſeaſe to be cured.

CU'RATURE [*Curatura*, L.] Care in ordering or managing any thing.

A CURB, a Part of a Bridle; alſo a Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horſe's Hoof.

To CURB [*courber*, F.] to reſtrain or give a Check, to keep under.

CUR'CUMA, an *Indian* Room, commonly called *Turmerick*.

To CUR'DLE, to turn into Curds.

CURE [*Cura, L.*] the healing of a Diſtemper or Wound; alſo a Benefice or Spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

To CURE [*curare, L.*] to heal.

What can't be cur'd muſt be endur'd.

This is a conſolatory Saying, applicable to Perſons under the preſſure of ſome inevitable Calamity; and adviſes to make a Virtue of Neceſſity, and not aggravate but alleviate the Burden by patient bearing, according to the Latin, *Levius ſit Patientiâ quicquid corrigere eſt nefas*.

CURE'BULLY, Tann'd leather. *Chauc.*

CUR'FEW [*Couvre-feu*, F. *i. e.* Cover the Fire] a Law made by *William the Conqueror*, that all Perſons ſhould put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the Eight o' Clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CUR'FEW *Bell*, eight o'Clock Bell.

CU'RIA, a Court of Judicature; alſo the Company of Tenants who did their Service at the Lord's Court. *L.*

CU'RIA *adviſare vult* [*Law Term*] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter. before they proceed to paſs Judgment.

CURIA *claudenda*, a Writ which lies againſt a Man, who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuſes, or delays it.

CURIOS'ITY [*Curioſité*, F. *Curioſitas, L.*] Inquiſitiveneſs, a Deſire of knowing; overmuch Care, Niceneſs; alſo a Rarity or curious Thing.

CU'RIOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *curioſus, L.*] deſirous or inquiſitive to ſee or know every Thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare.

To CURL [krullen, L. S. *cuirlare*, Ital. q. d. *gyrulare, L.* or perhaps of cyꞃꞃan or cyꞃlan, *Sax.*] to twirl or turn up.

A CURE [Krulle, L. S. probably of *Gyrulus, L.*] a Twirl or Ringlet of Hair, *etc.*

CURLEW', a Water Fowl.

CUR'LINGS [among *Hunters*] the little ſpotted Curls with which the Burr of a Deer's Head is powdered.

CURMUD'GEON, a covetous Hunks, a pitiful, niggardly, cloſe-fiſted Fellow.

CUR'NOCK, a Meaſure of Corn, containing 4 Buſhels.

A CURR [korte, *Belg.* or of kitten, *Teut.* to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CUR'RANT *Money* [of *Courant*, F. running] good Money that in Commerce paſſes from one to another.

CURRA'NTO } a running *French* Dance;
CURRA'NT } alſo a Muſical Air conſiſting of triple Time, called *Imperfect of the More.*

CUR'RANTS [q. d. *Corinths*, from *Corinth*, the Place whence they come] a ſort of Fruit of the Grape-kind.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour. *Chauc.*

CUR'RENCY [of *Currens, L.*] Currentneſs, Courſe.

CUR'RENT [*currens, L.*] that goes, or is eſtabliſhed or received, as Current-Money.

A CUR'RENT [*Currens, L.*] a running Stream.

CUR'RIDOW, a Curry-favour or Flatterer. *O.*

CUR'RIER [*Courrier*, F. *Coriarius, L.*] one who dreſſes liquors, and colours tann'd Leather, to make it gentile, *etc.*

To CUR'RY [of *Corium, L,*] to dreſs Leather.

To CUR'RY *a Horſe* [*Curer*, F. *Curare, L.*] to rub down, comb and dreſs him.

To CUR'RY *Favour* [probably of *Querir*, F. of *Quærere*, L.] to make Suit to one, to get into or inſinuate one's ſelf into Favour.

CURRY-*Comb*, an Iron Tool for dreſſing of Horſes.

To CURSE [cuꞃꞅian, *Sax.*] to wiſh ill to.

A CURSE [Cuꞃꞅe, *Sax.*] an ill Wiſh; alſo a Puniſhment.

CUR'SER [*Curſor*, L.] a Courier, an Expreſs, a Meſſenger of Haſte.

CUR'SITER } an Officer belonging to
CUR'SITOR } the Chancery, who makes out original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted him.

CUR'SORILY, ſlightly, haſtily.

CURS'ORINESS, Slightneſs, Haſtineſs.

CURS'ORY, a little Ruler of Braſs repreſenting the Horizon.

CUR'SORY [*Curſorius*, L.] ſlight, haſty, running over negligently.

CUR'SORILY, ſlightly.

CURST [Korſel, Belg. angry] fierce, ſhrewd; alſo curſed.

CURST'NESS, Fierceneſs, a crabbed, dogged, ſurly Humour; Rigorouſneſs.

To CUR'TAIL [Kertelen, Du. to cut ſhort; or of *Curtus*, L. ſhort, and *Tail.*] to dock or cut off a Horſe's Tail; to diſmember or diminiſh.

A CUR'TAIL, a naſty Slut or Drab.

Double CURTAIL, a muſical Inſtrument that plays the Baſs.

CUR'TAIN [*Courtine*, F. *Cortina*, L.] a Hanging about a Bed, a Window, &c.

CURTAIN [in *Fortification*] is the Front of a Wall or fortified Place, between two Baſtions.

CURTA'NA
CURTE'YN } King *Edward* the Confeſſor's Sword without a Point (an Emblem of Mercy) which is carried before the Kings and Queens of *England* at their Coronation.

CURTA'TION, ſhortening. *L.*

CURTA'TION *of a Plant* [among *Aſtronomers*] according to ſome is a little Part of a Line cut off from its Diſtance from the Sun.

CUR'TESY *of England*. See *Courteſy*.

CUR'TI *Cone* [*Geometry*] a Cone whoſe Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its *Baſis*.

CUR'TILAGE [*Law Term*] is a Piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden-plat belonging to, or lying near a Houſe.

CUR'TILES *Terræ* [among the *Feudiſts*] Court-lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or Houſe of a Lord of a Manor.

CURVA'TION, a bending. *L.*

CUR'VATURE [*Curvatura*, L.] Bending or Bowing; Crookedneſs.

A CURVE [*Curva linea*, L.] a curved or crooked Line.

CURVE *Lines* [in *Geometry*] crooked Lines; as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipſis, &c.

Regular CURVES [in *Geometry*] ſuch Curves as the Perimeters of Conic Sections are, which are always curved and bent after the ſame regular geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES [in *Geometry*] ſuch as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themſelves a contrary Way, as the concoid and ſolid *Parabola*.

A CUR'VET [*Courbette*, F. *Courvetta*, Ital. the Gait, Motion, or Practiſing of a managed Horſe.

CURVILIN'EAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] Spaces bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Ellipſis, ſpherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILIN'EAL
CURVILIN'EARY } [of *curvus* and *linea*, L.] crooked-lined.

CUR'VITY [*Curvitas*, L.] Crookedneſs.

CURU'LE *Chair*, an Ivory Chair, Sedan, or Chariot, in which the *Ædiles Curules* among the *Romans*, were carried.

CU'RY *Favour* [perhaps *q. d. quærere favorem*, L.] Flattery.

CUSH'IENT [*Couſſient*, F.] a little Cuſhion.

CUSH'ION [Kuſſen, Teut. & L. S. *Couſſin*, F.] a ſort of Pillow to ſit or lean on.

CUSK'IN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuſpis*, L.] the Point of a Sphere, &c. It is particularly uſed in *Aſtronomy*, to expreſs the Points or Horns of the Moon.

CUSP [in *Aſtrology*] the firſt Point of the twelve Houſes in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSP'ATED [in *Botany*] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CUSP'IDATE [*cuſpidare*, L.] to ſharpen at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUS'PIDATED [*cuſpidatus*, L.] pointed like a Spear.

A CUS'TARD [prob. q. *Guſtard*, of *guſtando*, L. Taſting, or of Croſtard, C. Br. *forma Caſearia*] a Diſh of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTO'DE *admittendo*, a Writ for admiting a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing of a Guardian. *L.*

CUS'TODY [*Cuſtodia*, L.] Ward, or keeping in ſafe Hold, or Priſon.

CUS'TOM [*Coûtume*, F.] Faſhion, Habit, Way, Uſage, or Uſe.

CUSTOM [in *Law*] is a Law or Right not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long Uſe, and the Conſent of our Anceſtors that were *Ultra Tritavum*, i. e. beyond the third Generation, commonly accounted about 100 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in *Traffick*] is a Duty paid by the Subject to the King, upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities, ſo called becauſe Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the Time of *Henry* VI. but then conſtantly and perpetually, thence called Cuſtoms, or cuſtomary Payments.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, is a Warehouſe or Building in Sea-port Towns where the King's Cuſtoms are received.

CUS'TOMABLE, which is according to Cuſtom, or liable to pay Cuſtom.

CUS'TOMABLY, according to Cuſtom or common Uſe.

CUS'TOMARILY, commonly uſed.

CUS'TOMARY, accuſtomed, common, ordinary.

CUSTOMARY *Tenants* [in *Law*] ſuch as hold by Cuſtom of the Manor.

CUS'TOMAUNCE, Cuſtom. *Chauc.*

CUS'TOMER, one who buys any thing of another; a Cuſtom-houſe Officer.

CUSTOMS and *Services*, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis*.

CUS'TOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTOS *Brevium*, the principal Clerk belonging

belonging to the Court of the *Common-Pleas*. L.

CUS'TOS *Rotulorum*, he that hath the keeping of the Records of the Seſſions of Peace: He is always Juſtice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum* in the County where his Office is, *&c.* L.

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exerciſes Juriſdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS *Oculi* [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument for preſerving the Eye from being hurt in ſome Operations.

CUS'TREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*

To **CUT** [of *Coutcau*, a Knife, or *Couper*, to cut, *F.*] to part or to divide with a Knife, *&c.*

To **CUT** *a Feather* [*Sea Term*] is when a well-bow'd Ship ſo ſwiftly preſſes the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night ſeems to ſparkle like Fire.

To **CUT** *the Sail*, is to unfurl it, and let it fall down.

CUT'TING, dividing with a Knife, *&c.*

CUT'TINGLY, ſharply, ſarcaſtically.

CUT'LETS *in Cookery* [of *Cotelette*, F. a ſmall Rib] ſhort Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

CUT-*Water*, the Sharpneſs of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water ere it comes to the Bow.

CUT-*Throat*, a Murderer, a Villain.

A **CUT**-*Throat Place*, where People are exacted upon, as an Inn or Tavern.

CUTA'NEOUS [*cutaneus*, L.] belonging to the Skin.

CUTE, new Wine unworked.

CUTH'BERT [of Cuð, known, and Beoꞃht, famous, *Sax.*] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

CU'TICLE [*Cuticula*, L.] the outmoſt thin Skin which covers the whole Body. *F.*

CUTLER [*Coutelier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, *&c.*

CUT'TED, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrelſome.

CUT'TER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUT'TERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUT'TING *the Neck* [among *Reapers*] a cutting the laſt Handful of ſtanding Corn, which when it is done, they give a Shout and go to Merry-making, it being the finiſhing of ſuch a Man's Harveſt.

CUT'TINGS [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to ſet again.

CUT'TLE-*Fiſh*, a Sea-fiſh. *Sepia*, L.

CUTTS, a ſort of flat-bottom Boats, formerly uſed in the Channel for tranſporting Horſes.

CU'VA, a Keever, a Veſſel for Brewing. *O.*

CUVET'TE [in *Fortification*] a Trench ſunk in the Middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUY'NAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among *Printers*] one admitted, by a jocular Ceremony, to the Privileges of a Printing-houſe.

CY'CLE [*Cyclus*, L. of Κύκλος, Gr.] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which go on without any Interruption from the firſt to the laſt, and then return again to the firſt. *F.*

CY'CLE [of the *Sun*] is a Revolution of twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the ſame order as before; the ſolar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the *Moon*] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which all the Lunations return to their former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New-Moons happen in the ſame Month, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of *Indiction*] a Revolution of fifteen Years, eſtabliſhed by *Conſtantine the Great*, A. C. 312.

CYCLIS'CUS [of Κύκλος, Gr.] an Inſtrument in Form of a Half-Moon, uſed by Surgeons to ſcrape away Rottenneſs.

CYCLO'ID [in *Geometry*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turning about a right Line.

CYCLOI'DAL *Space*, the Space contained between the curve or crooked Line and the Subtenſe of the Figure.

CYCLO'METRY [of Κύκλος, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Cycles.

CYCLOPE'AN, *&c.* the Cyclops.

CYCLOPÆ'DY [*Cyclopedie*, F. *Cyclopedia*, L. of κυκλοπαιδία, of κύκλος, a Cycle, and ϖαιδία, Diſcipline, *Gr.*] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or univerſal Knowledge.

CYCLOPHORI'A *Sanguinis*, the Circulation of the Blood. *L.*

CY'CLOPS, a gigantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the middle of their Forehead; ſaid anciently to have inhabited the Iſland of *Sicily*.

CYG'NET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a young Swan. *F.*

CYG'NUS, a Swan; alſo a Northern Conſtellation. *L.*

CYL'INDER [*Cylindre*, F. *Cylindrus*, L. of κύλινδρος, Gr.] a Roller, a Rolling-ſtone.

CYL'INDER [in *Geometry*] is a Solid, formed by the Revolution of a rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides; ſo that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYL'INDER *charged* [in *Geometry*] is the Chamber of a great Gun, or that Part that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave* [in *Gunnery*] is all the hollow Length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] is that Part of the Hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that Part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLIN'DRICAL [*Cylindraceus*, L. of Κυλινδαρειδὴς, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder. *F.*

CYLINDRO'ID [in *Geometry*] is a ſolid Figure, with elliptical Baſes, parallel and alike ſituated.

CY'MA [Κῦμα, Gr.] is the Top of any Plant or Herb. *Botany.*

CYMA'TIUM [in *Architecture*] a Member, whereof the one-half is Convex, and the other Concave. *Gr.*

CYMATO'DES [among the *Galeniſts*] an unequal fluctuating Pulſe.

CYM'BAL [*Cymbalum*, L. Κύμβαλον, Gr.] a muſical Inſtrument.

CYM'BALIST [*Cymbaliſtes*, L. of Κυμβαλιςής, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMBRAE'CAN *Language*, the *Welch* Tongue.

CYNANTHRO'PY [of κύων, a Dog, and Ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] Madneſs cauſed by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water; or a particular Kind of Melancholy, when Men fancy themſelves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGET'ICKS [*Cynegetica*, L. of Κυνηγετικὰ, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYN'ICAL [*Cynique*, F. *Cynicus*, L. of Κυνικὰ, Gr.] dogged, churliſh.

CYN'ICALLY, doggedly, churliſhly.

CYN'ICKS [*Cynici*, L. of Κυνικοὶ, Gr.] a Sect of Philoſophers, firſt inſtituted by *Antiſthenes*; called Cynicks, from Κύων, a Dog, becauſe of their curtiſh and churliſh Behaviour.

CYNOD'ECTOS [κυνόδηκτος, Gr.] a Perſon bitten by a mad Dog. *Dioſcorides.*

CYNODENTES [of κύων, Gr. a Dog, and *Dens*, L. a Tooth] Dog-teeth.

CYNES'MUS [among *Anatomiſts*] the Band which ties the little Skin of the Yard to the Nut. *Gr.*

CY'ON [*Cion*, F.] a Graff, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree.

CYNOREX'Y [κυνορεξία, of κύων, *Gen.* κύνος, a Dog, and ὀρεξία, Appetite, *Gr.*] a greedy unſatiable Appetite, like a Dog.

CYNO'SURA [*Cynoſure*, F. κυνόσουρα, *Gr.*] the conſtellation of the leſſer Bear, or the Polar Star in the Tail of it. *L.*

CY'PHER. See *Cipher.*

CY'PHOMA } [among *Anatomiſts*] the
CY'PHOSIS } bending of the Vertebras of the Back towards the back Parts.

CY'PRESS [*Cupreſſus*, L.] a Tree.

CYP'RIAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

CY'PRUS, a Ruſh. *O. L.*

CYR'TOMA [κύρτωμα, Gr.] a Tumour in any Part of the Body.

CY'RICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Duty anciently paid to the Church. *Sax.*

CYS'TEPATICK *Duct* [in *Anatomy*] is that Duct which is implanted in the hepatick Duct and the Gall-bladder. *Gr.*

CYS'TICÆ *Gemelli* [in *Anatomy*] two very ſmall Branches of the Cæliack Artery diſperſed through the Gall-bladder.

CYS'TICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which grows up to the Neck of the Gall bladder.

CYS'TICKS [of κύςις, Gr. the Bladder] Medicines againſt Diſtempers in the Bladder.

CYSTOT'OMY [of κύςις and τομὴ, Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder for the Stone.

CY'TEZINS, Citizens. *Chauc.*

CZAR [q. d. *Cæſar*] the Title of the Emperor of *Muſcovy* and *Ruſſia.*

D A

D, Is a Numerical Letter, and in the Titles of Books, Inſcriptions, *&c.* denotes 500.

D, is alſo frequently ſet after an Author's Name, to denote Doctor; as, *D. T. Doctor Theologiæ*, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; *M. D. Medicinæ Doctor*, i. e. Doctor of Phyſick.

D. D. D. ſometimes ſignifies theſe three Words, *Dat, Dicat, Dedicat.* L.

DA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *for* or *by.*

D. C. an Abbreviation of DA CAPO [in *Muſick Books*] are Words commonly met with at the End of Rondeaus, or ſuch Airs or Tunes as end with the firſt Part, and ſignifies at the Head, or at the Beginning, *again*; and intimates, that the Song or Air muſt be begun again; and ended with the firſt Part.

DAB, a Sea-fiſh, of the flat Kind.

DAB, a Slap on the Face, Box on the Ear, *&c.* alſo a dirty Clout.

To DAB [*dauber*, F.] to ſlap or ſtrike.

DAB-*Chick*, a Water-foul.

To DAB'BLE [dabbele, Belg.] to ſplaſh, to ſtir about in the Water and Dirt.

DABU'ZE, a Weapon in the Nature of a Mace, carried before the Grand Seignior.

DACE, a ſmall River-fiſh.

To DACK'ER [deckere, Belg.] to waver, to ſtagger or totter. *Linc.*

DACROI'DES [of Δάκρυς, Gr. a Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.

DACRYOPOE'OS [of Δάκρυς, a Tear, and ποιέω, Gr. to make] Things which excite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions, Horſe-radiſh, or the like.

DAC'TYLE [*Dactylus*, L. of Δάκτυλος, Gr.] a Dactyl, a Foot or Meaſure in a *Latin*

Verſe, conſiſting of one long Syllable, and two ſhort, as dōmĭnŭs.

DACTYL'OGY [of Δάκτυλος, a Finger, and λόγος, Speech, *Gr.*] a diſcourſing by Signs made with Fingers.

DACTYLON'OMY [of Δάκτυλος, and Νομία, of Νόμος, Law, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering on the Fingers.

DAD [Tad, C. Br *Dadda*, Ital.] a Name whereby young Children call their Fathers.

DAD'DOCK [*q. d.* dead Oak] the Heart or Body of a Tree thoroughly rotten. *C.*

DADO [in *Architecture*] is uſed by ſome Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in the Middle of the Pedeſtal of the Column betwixt its Baſe and Cornice.

DÆ'MON [Δαίμων, Gr.] a Spirit either good or bad.

DÆ'MONES [among ſome *Phyſical Writers*] ſuch Diſtempers as cannot be aſſigned to a natural Cauſe, and ſuppoſed to proceed from the Influence or Poſſeſſion of the Devil.

DAFF, a Daſtard or Coward. *O.*

To DAFF, to daunt. *C.* To baffle, to banter, to cheat. *O.*

DAF'FISHLY, daſtardly, cowardly.

A DAF'FOCK, a Dawkin. *C.*

DAF'FODIL [*Aſphodelus*, L. of Gr.] a Flower commonly called Daffy-down-dilly.

DAFT, ſtupid, blockiſh, daunted. *C.*

DAG, a Leather-latchet; alſo a Hand-gun. *O.* Alſo a Dew upon the Graſs.

To DAG *Sheep* [probably of ꝺæꝣ, *Sax.*] to cut off the Skin of the Fleece.

DAG-*Locks*, the Wool ſo cut off.

DAG'GER [Dagger †, Dan. Dagge, Belg.] a Weapon well known.

DAGGER-*Fiſh*, a ſort of Sea fiſh.

DAG'GES, Latches or Slips of Leather; the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

To DAG'GLE [ꝺeaꝣan, *Sax.*] to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt.

DA'GON [דגון, *H.* i. e. the God of Corn] an Idol of the *Philiſtines*.

DA'GON [of Dagge, *O.* or Dogn, C. Br.] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*

DAG-*Swain*, a rough coarſe Mantle.

DAIL [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

DAILY [Taglich, Teut.] every Day, each Day.

To DAIN [*deigner*, F.] to vouchſafe, to condeſcend.

DAIN'TIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tid-bits.

DAIN'TILY, delicately, nicely.

DAIN'TINESS, Delicateneſs, Nicety.

DAIN'TY [*Dain*, O. F.] curious, delicate, fine, nice.

DAI'RY [of *Derriere*, F.] *q. d.* a Houſe backwards, a Place where Milk and Milk-meats are made and kept.

DAIR [*Daiz*, F.] a Canopy.

DAI'ZY, a Flower. *Bellis*, L.

DA'KIR, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Laſt* is of twenty.

DA'KER *Hen*, a Fowl.

DAL [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *for* or *by*, Ital.

DALE [Dal, Dan. and L. S. Tahl, Teut.] a little Valley; a Bottom between two Hills.

DALI *Prats* [of Dal, L. S. and *Pratum*, L.] narrow Slips of Paſture-ground. *O. L.*

DAL'LIANCE, Toying, Wantonneſs.

DAL'LISON [q. d. *d'Alençon*, of *Alençon* in *France*] a Sirname.

DAL'LOPS, Patches or Corners of Graſs or Weeds among Corn. *C.*

To DAL'LY [probably of Dollen, L. S. to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.

DALMA'TIAN *Cap*, a Tulip.

DALMA'TICK, a certain Veſtment worn by Deacons in the Church of *Rome*.

DAM [probably of *Dame*, F. Miſtreſs] a Female Beaſt which brings forth Young.

To DAM [ꝺemman, *Sax.* Dammen, L. S. Damen, Teut.] to ſtop or ſhut up: hence

DAM [Dam, Belg. Damm, Teut.] a Flood-gate or Stoppage in a River.

DA'MAGE [*Dommage*, F. of *Damnum*, L.] Hurt, Loſs, Prejudice.

DAM'ASCUS [דמכש, *Heb.*] the chief City of *Syria*, from whence come the Plumbs we call *Damaſk Prunes*.

DAM'ASK [*Damaſquin*, F. ſo called from *Damaſcus* in *Syria*] fine Silk, Linen, *&c.* wrought into Flowers and Figures.

DAM'ASK *Roſe* [*Roſa damaſcena*, L.] a Roſe of a pale Colour.

To DAM'ASK [*damaſquiner*, F.] to figure Silk, Linen, *&c.* with Flowers; to draw rude Draughts on waſte Paper.

To DAM'ASK *Wine*, to warm it a little, in order to take off the Edge of the Cold, and to make it mantle.

DAMBER, a Raſcal. *C.*

DAME [*Dame*, F.] a Lady; among Country-people, Miſtreſs, Goody.

DAME *Simone* [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of farcing Cabbage-lettice. *F.*

DAMES *Violets*, a Plant.

DAMISEL'LA [*Damoiſelle*, F.] a little Damſel, a Lady of Pleaſure, a Miſs.

DAM'MAGE *Cleer*, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. *L. T.*

DAM'AGE *Pheaſant* [in *Canon Law*] when a Stranger's Beaſts feed and ſpoil in other Mens Ground without Leave. *L. T.*

To DAMN [*damner*, F. of *damnare*, L.] to condemn or judge to Hell; to curſe, to cry down.

DAMNABLE [*damnabilis*, L.] deſtructive, wicked. *F.*

DAM'NABLY, deſtructively, wickedly.

DAM'NATA *Terra* [among *Chymiſts*] the Maſs remaining in the *Retort*, after the Diſtillation; the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNA'TION, the Puniſhment of the Damned. *F.* of *L.*

To DAM'NIFY [*damnificare*, L.] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [Damp, Dan. Dampff, Teut.] Moiſture, Wetneſs; alſo a Vapour which ariſes in Mines.

DAMPISH [dampffig, Teut.] dampig, L. S.] ſomewhat damp or moiſt.

DAM'PORT } [ſo called of the River
DAVENPORT } *Dan*, or *Daven*, and Port] a Town in *Cheſhire*.

DAM'SEL [*Damoiſelle*, F.] a young Maiden.

DAM'SIN } [*Damaiſine*, F. q. d. *Prunum*
DAM'SON } *Damaſcenum*, of *Damaſcus* in *Syria*] a ſort of Plumb like a Damaſk Prune.

DAN, a Don or Maſter. *Spenc.*

DAN [דן, *Heb.* i. e. Judgment] one of *Jacob*'s twelve Sons.

To DANCE [dantzen, Teut. *danſer*, F.] to actuate the Body according to compoſed Meaſure.

No longer pipe, no longer dance.

This Proverb is a *Reflection* upon the *mercenary* and *ungrateful* Tempers of too many People; and is alſo a good *Memento* of *Prudence*, intimating, that *Misfortune* will have few or no Friends; for *ungrateful* and *mercenary* People, though they have had twenty good Turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than while the *Muſick* of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains; nor budge no further than they have Money to pay them for their continued Service; *Dum fervet Olla vivet amicitia*, ſay the *Latins*; and כפר בוה דהינמא קדמאת לות אה, ſay the *Hebrews*.

DANCES, Statues. *C.*

DANCET'TE } [in *Heraldry*] is when
DAN'CY } the Out-line of any Border is largely indented.

DANDELI'ON [*Dent de Lion*, F. i. e. Lion's Teeth] an Herb.

DAN'DEPRAT [perhaps of danten, to play the Fool, and maet, Du. a Trifle; or of *Dandin*, a Fool, of *danviner*, F. to play the Fool; or, as ſome will have it, from *dangle*, Eng. and *preſt*, fit, *F.* q. d. one fit to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow; alſo a ſmall Coin made by King *Henry* VII.

To DAN'DLE [dantzen, Teut. *dandiner*, F.] to fondle or make much of.

DAN'DRIFF } [of ꝺan, a Scab, and ꝺꝛoꝼ,
DAN'DRUFF } *Sax.* dirty] a Scurf ſticking to the Skin of the Head.

DANES, a People of *Denmark*.

DANE-*Geld* } a Tax of 1 *s.* and afterwards
DANE-*Gelt* } of 2 *s.* for every Hide of Land in the Realm, impoſed upon our *Saxon* Anceſtors by King *Ethelred*, for clearing the Seas of *Daniſh* Pirates, and given to the *Danes*, as the Terms of Peace and Departure, who received at firſt 10,000 *l.* then 16000 *l.* then 24.000 *l.* then 44,000 *l.* and afterwards 48,000 *l.*

DANE *Lage*, the Laws which were in force in *England* during the Time of the *Daniſh* Government.

DANE-*Wort*, the Plant Dwarf-elder. *Ebulus*, L.

DAN'GER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard, Jeopardy.

Naught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that *little Things* are ſafe under the *Contempt* of the World, for that their *Inſignificancy* ſecures them againſt all *Apprehenſion*, *Danger*, and *Violence*; for whatſoever is *deſpicable*, *uſeleſs*, and good for nothing, is ſafe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purpoſes; for *Rete non tenditur milvio*, ſay the *Latins*. But the Adage is commonly applied by the common People upon any Providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and laughing at their own and others Preſervation or Security under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with this profane Addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broke his Neck, been drowned*, &c. as if *Impiety* were the only Preſervation againſt *Caſualties*.

DAN'GER [*Foreſt Law*] a Duty paid to the Lord, for Liberty to plow and ſow in the Time of Maſt-feeding.

DAN'GEROUS [*dangereux*, F.] hazardous, full of Danger.

DAN'GEROUSLY, hazardouſly.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, Hazardouſneſs.

To DAN'GLE [q. d. *Hangle*] to hang or ſwing to and fro.

DANGWAL'LET, abundantly, exceſſively, plentifully. *O.*

DAN'IEL [דניל, *H.* i. e. the Judge of God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK [the Teut. tuncken, ſignifies to dip] ſomewhat moiſt or wet, damp. *O.* Raw. *Shakeſp.*

DANK'ISH, ſomewhat dank or moiſt.

DAN'NAUGHT [*i. e.* do naught, or nought] a good for nothing or idle Perſon. *Yorkſh.*

DANTONED, tamed.

DANU'BE [is taken from the Latin *Danubius*, as *Ovid* calls it: *Cedere Danubius ſe tibi, Nile, negat*, which the *Romans* might take from the Teut. Dannen, Fir-trees, which are planted along its Banks] a famous River running near 1300 Miles from the *Euxine* Sea through *Germany*.

DAPAT'ICAL [*dapatice*, L.] ſumptuous.

DAPI'FER, a Steward at a Feaſt; alſo the Head-Bailiff of a Manor. *O.*

DAPI'FER *Regis*, the Steward of the King's Houſhold. *O. L.*

DAPING, a Way of Angling upon the Top of the Water.

DAP'PER [Dapper, L. S. Tapffer, Teut. *q. d.* a Man of a ſmall Stature, yet nimble and courageous] low of Stature, clever, neat, ſpruce, light.

DAP'PLE [Apple, *q. d.* full of divers Spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horſes, as a dapple Gray is a light Gray, ſhaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay ſpotted with a deeper.

DAR } a Fiſh found commonly in the
DART } River *Severn.*

DARAP'TI, an artificial Word expreſſing the firſt Mood of the third Figure in Logick, where the two Propoſitions are univerſal Affirmatives, and the laſt a particular Affirmative.

DAR'BY [Deoꞃbẏ, *Sax.* q d. *Derwent-by*, from the River *Derwent*; it is alſo called Noꞃðpoꞃıᵹ, *q. d.* North-farm] the County-town of *Darbyſhire*, 98 Miles N. W. from *London.*

To **DARE** [ꝺeaꞃꞃan, *Sax.* durffen, Teut.] to hazard or venture; alſo to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no Dare*, i. e. no Harm, *C. It dares me*, it pains me. *Eſſex.*

DA'RICK, an ancient Coin, in Value 2 *s.*

DA'RING, bold, adventurous.

DA'RINGLY, boldly, adventurouſly.

DA'RINGNESS, Boldneſs.

DARING-*Glaſs*, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [ꝺeoꞃc, *Sax.* of Ἀδαρκὴς, Gr. *Caſ.*] without Light, obſcure, myſterious.

DARK *Tent*, a Box with Optick-glaſſes, to take a Proſpect of a Building, *&c.*

To **DARKEN**, to make dark or obſcure.

DARK'LY, obſcurely.

DARK'NESS, Obſcurity.

DARK'MANS, Night. *Cant.*

DARK'SOM, dark.

DAR'LING [ꝺeoꞃlınᵹ, *Sax.* q. d. *Dear-ling*] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

DARNEL, the Weed Cockle.

DAR'NIX, a ſort of Stuff.

DAR'RAIGN } to attempt, to challenge,
DAR'REIGN } *Chaucer.* To prepare to fight. *Spenc.*

DAR'RIGN, an Attempt. *O.*

DAR'REIGN [of *Dernier*, F.] laſt. *L. T.*

DAR'REIGN *Continuance*, is when, after the Continuance of the Plea, the Defendant pleads a new Matter.

DAR'REIN *Preſentment*, a Writ againſt a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church, the Advowſon whereof belongs to another.

DAR'SIS [Δάρσις, Gr.] an Exulceration of the Skin.

To **DART** [*darder*, F.] to ſhoot or throw.

A **DART** [*Dard*, F. dart, C. Br.] an Arrow.

DAR'TEY, a ſcabbey Diſeaſe in Sheep.

DART'FORD [*q. d.* the Ford of the River *Darta*] a Town in *Kent*, 14 Miles E. S. E. from *London.*

DART'ING, ſhooting or throwing.

DART'INGLY, like a Dart.

DAR'TON } [Δαρτὸς, Gr.] the Coat
DAR'TUS } which immediately covers the Teſticles.

To **DASH** [probably of Dask, Dan. a Blow or Stroke, or of דוש, *H.* he hath threſhed] to cut or ſtrike.

To **DASH** [perhaps from *Gaſcher*, F. to beſpatter with Dirt; or of Dask, and דוש, as before] to wet by daſhing.

To **DASH** [of *Dazzle*, which from Duyſelen, Du. to be greatly afraid; or of ꝺꞃæꝼ, *Sax.* able to ſay nothing for himſelf] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DAS'TARD [ꝺꞃæꝼ, *Sax.* Abaſhed, and Aerd, Du. Nature, *q. d.* timorous by Nature] a Coward or faint-hearted Fellow.

DA'TA [in *Mathematicks*] are ſuch Things or Quantities as are ſuppoſed to be given or known, in order thereby to find out Things or Quantities which are unknown and ſought for.

DA'TARY, the chief Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, through whoſe Hands moſt vacant Benefices paſs.

DATE [of *Datum*, L.] the Writing which expreſſes the Date of the Month and Year when any Writing, Coin, *&c.* was made. *F.*

To **DATE** [*dater*, F. *datum*, L.] to ſet ſuch a Date to.

DATES [*Dactylus*, L.] the Fruit of the Date-tree.

DA'TIVE [*Dativus*, L.] that may be given or diſpoſed of at Pleaſure. *O. L.*

DA'TIVE *Caſe* [in *Grammar*] the third of the ſix Caſes uſed in Actions of giving and reſtoring.

DAUBE' [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing a Leg of Veal, *&c.* F.

DAUGH'TER [ꝺohꞇoꞃ, *Sax.* Dochter, Teut. and L. S. Daater, Dan.] a Female Child.

DA'VID [דויד, *H.* i. e. Beloved, David, Teut.] a King of *Iſrael*, &c.

St. **DAVID's** *Day*, the firſt of *March*, kept in Honour of *St. David* Biſhop of *Minevy* in *Wales*, at which Time the *Welch* Men wear Leaks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a ſingular Victory obtained by them, under the Conduct of *St. David*, over the *Saxons*; they, by his Direction, wearing Leeks, as a Mark of Diſtinction and Colours.

DAVID's *Staff*, an Inſtrument made uſe of in Navigation.

DAVID's *Quadrant*, is the common Pack Quadrant uſed at Sea, to take the Sun's meridian Altitude.

DA'VIT [*Sea Term*] a ſhort Piece of Timber uſed on board a Ship, to hale up the Flook of an Anchor, and faſten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUN'GERE, a Trap. *O.*

DAUN'GEROUS, coy, ſparing. *O.*

To DAUNT [*domter*, F. of *domare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUNT'LESS, undaunted.

DAUPHIN [of *Delphinus*, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea-fiſh; alſo the Title of the *French* King's eldeſt Son. *F.*

DAW, or *Jackdaw*, a Bird.

To DAW [probably of dawen, Teut. to digeſt] as, *he never dawed it after*, i. e. he never overcame it, digeſted it, or enjoyed himſelf.

To DAW ⎫ to thrive, as, *he neither does nor*
To DOW ⎭ *dawes*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; *he'll never daw*, i. e. he will never be good. *C.* Alſo to awaken. *C.*

To DAWB [*dauber*, F.] to beſmear, to foul, to bribe, to flatter.

A DAWGOS ⎫ a dirty, ſlatternly Woman.
A DAWKIN ⎭ *C.*

To DAWN [probably ꝺæᵹian, *Sax.*] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [ꝺæᵹ, *Sax.* dagh, Du. dag, Dan.] a Space of Time which is variouſly reckoned.

The *Artificial* DAY, is the Space of Time from the Sun's riſing to Sun-ſetting, to which is oppoſed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon, and is every where unequal but juſt under the Equinoctial.

The *Natural* DAY, is the Space of twenty-four Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And the *Natural* Day, beginning at Noon or Midnight, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun-riſing or ſetting, is unequal. The *Natural* Day is alſo called *Civil*.

The *Civil* Day differs from the *Natural* only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Cuſtom of Nations: The *Babylonians* began to account their Day from Sun-riſing; the *Jews* and *Athenians* from Sun-ſetting, as do the *Italians* to this Day.

DAY [in *Law Senſe*] is uſed ſometimes for the Day of Appearance in Court, and ſometimes for the Return of Writs.

DAYS *in Bank*, are Days ſet down by Statute or Order of Court, when Writs ſhall be returned, or when the Party ſhall appear upon the Writ ſerved.

A DAY's *Journey* [in *Scripture*] is 33 *Engliſh* Miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A *Sabbath* DAY's *Journey* [in *Scripture*] 600 Paces.

DAY's *Lily*, a Flower which laſts but one Day.

DAY's *Man*, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Umpire; a Mediator.

DAY *Net*, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, *&c.*

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stones found in the Tin and Lead-mines.

DA'ZED *Bread*, Dough-baked.

DA'ZED *Meat*, palled in the Roaſting by a ſlack Fire.

A DA'ZED *Look*, ſuch as Perſons have when frighted.

I's DA'ZED, I am very cold. *C.*

To DAZZLE [duyſele, Belg.] to hurt the Sight with too much Light.

DAZ'ZLING, hurting the Sight by its Luſtre.

DAZ'ZLINGLY, in a dazzling manner.

DEA'CON [*Diacre*, F. *Diaconus*, L. of Διάκονος, of διακονέω, to miniſter to, to ſerve, *Gr.*] *i. e.* a Miniſter or Servant, one whoſe Office it is, in the Church, to aſſiſt the Prieſt in Divine Service, to help him in the Diſtribution of the Holy Sacrament, to inſtruct the Youth in the Catechiſm, *&c.*

DEA'CONESSES [in the *Primitive Church*] Women of Probity, who were choſen to aſſiſt thoſe of their own Sex in religious Concerns.

DEAD [ꝺeaꝺ, *Sax.* dood, L. S. and Belg. dod, Dan.] without Life.

DEAD-*Mens-Eyes* [in a *Ship*] little Blocks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Shivers, wherein run the Lanniers.

DEAD-*Neap* [*Sea Term*] a low Tide.

DEAD-*Nettle*, the Herb Archangel. *Labium album*, L.

DEAD-*Pledge*, a Mortgage, a pawning Things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD-*Reckoning* [in *Navigation*] that Eſtimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Courſe they have ſteered by the Compaſs.

DEAD-*Riſing* [*Sea Term*] is that Part of the Ship that lies aft, between her Keel and her Floor-timbers.

DEAD-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD-*Tops*, a Diſeaſe in Trees.

DEAD-*Water* [*Sea-Term*] the eddy Water juſt behind the Stern of a Ship.

DEAD'LY, occaſioning Death.

DEAD'LY *Feud* [*Law Term*] an unappeaſable Hatred, that proceeds ſo far as to ſeek Revenge even by the Death of the Adverſary.

DEADS [in *Tin-mines*] are ſuch Parcels of common Earth, laying above the Shelfs, as uſually contain the Shoad.

DEAF [ꝺeaꝼ, *Sax.* doof, Belg. taub, Teut.] not having the Senſe of Hearing.

To DEAF'EN, to make deaf.

DEAF'ISH, ſomewhat deaf.

DEAF'LY, like a deaf Perſon.

DEAF'NESS, the being deaf.

DEAFOR'ESTED, made free from the Foreſt-law, or diſcharged from being a Foreſt.

DEAFELY, lonely, ſolitary, far from Neighbours. *C.*

DEAL [of Dole, C. Br. a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in *Kent*, over-againſt the *Downs*, memorable for the firſt Arrival of *Julius Cæſar*, and a Fight there.

To **DEAL** [dælan, to divide, *Sax.* Deelen, L. S.] to trade; to divide or proportion out.

A **DEAL** [of dæl, *Sax.* Deel, L. S.] a Proportion, a Part, as a great Deal.

A **DEAL**-*Board* [Diele, Teut.]

To **DEAL′BATE** [*dealbare*, L.] to whiten.

DEALBA′TION, the whitening any thing. *L.*

DEAMBULA′TION, a walking abroad or about; according to *Hippocrates*, Inquietude of Mind. *L.*

DEAN [*Doyen*, F. *Decanus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN *and Chapter*, a Spiritual Body Corporate, conſiſting of many able Perſons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural **DEAN**, a Curate appointed by the Biſhop and Archdeacon to have Juriſdiction over other Miniſters and Pariſhes adjoining to his own.

DEAN′RY, the Juriſdiction of a Dean.

DEAN′SHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Dean.

DEANS *Apple*, a Fruit much eſteemed in *Devonſhire*.

DEAN *Pear*, the *Michael Pear*.

DEAR [deordyran, *Sax.* Duer, L. S. Theur, Teut. to account dear to himſelf] valuable, precious, coſting a great deal.

DEARLY, preciouſly, very much.

DEARNESS, Preciouſneſs, Coſtlineſs.

DEAR′LING, a Darling. *Spenc.*

DEARTH′ [of deor, *Sax.* dear] great Scarcity, or Want of Proviſions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. *C.*

DEATH [deað, *Sax.* Theurung, Teut.] the Separation of Soul and Body, a total Stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood.

DEATH-*Watch*, [Dood, L. S. and Belg. Codt, Teut.] a little Inſect which makes a Noiſe like a Watch.

DEAURA′TION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. *L.*

To **DEBA′R** [probably of *debarrer*, F.] to ſhut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To **DEBA′RK** [*debarquer*, F.] to diſembark.

To **DEBA′SE** [*debaiſer*, F. *dibaſſare*, Ital.] to bring down, to humble, to diſparage, to counterfeit Coin.

To **DEBA′TE** [*debatre*, F.] to diſpute.

DEBA′TE [*debat*, F. *dibatto*, Ital.] Diſpute, Quarrel, Strife.

To **DEBAUCH′** [*debaucher*, F.] to corrupt one's Manners, to marr or ſpoil; alſo to ſeduce and vitiate a Woman.

A **DEBAUCH′** [*Debauché*, F.] a riotous Banquetting and Revelling.

DEBAUCH′ERY [*Debauche*, F.] Diſorder, Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiouſneſs, Lewdneſs.

To **DEBEL′LATE** [*debellare*, L.] to vanquiſh, to bring under by War.

DEBELLA′TION, an overcoming in, or bringing under by War. *L.*

DE *bene eſſe* [*Law Phraſe*] as to take a thing *de bene eſſe*, i. e. to allow or accept of it for the preſent, till the Matter ſhall come to be more fully debated. *L.*

DEB′ENHAM [of the River *Deben*, and *Ham*, a Town] a Town in *Suffolk*, 68 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

DEB′ENTUR
DEBEN′TURE } a Bill drawn upon the Publick, for the Payment of any Seaman's or Land Soldier's Arrears to the Creditor.

DEBEN′TURE [in *Traffick*] is the Allowance of Cuſtom paid Inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the Exportation of thoſe Goods which were before imported.

DEBEN′TURES, are Bills uſed in the Exchequer, and alſo at Court, and given to the King's Houſhold Servants, for the Payment of their Salaries, *&c.*

DE′BET [he oweth, *L.*] a Term applied to that which remains unpaid, after an Account is ſtated.

DE′BET *& ſolet*, a Writ of Right, as if a Man ſue for any thing, which is now denied, and hath been enjoyed by himſelf and his Anceſtors before him. *L.*

To **DEBILI′TATE** [*debiliter*, F. *debilitare*, L.] to weaken, to make feeble.

DEBILITA′TION, a weakening. *L.*

DEBIL′ITY [*Debilité*, F. of *Debilitas*, L.] Feebleneſs, Infirmity, Weakneſs.

DEBIL′ITIES [in *Aſtrology*] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened, and their Influences become leſs vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods ſold. *L.*

DEBOISI′ [of *debauché*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONNAIR′, courteous, affable, airy, briſk, of a ſprightly Air. *F.*

DEBONNAIR′ITY [*Debonnairité*, F.] a being debonnair.

DEB′ORAH [דבורה, *H.* i. e. a Bee] a Propheteſs.

DEBOYS′T
DEBOISH′D } debauched, lewd. *Shakeſpear.*

DEBOSHEE [*un Debauché*, F.] a debauched diſſolute Fellow.

DEBRUI′SED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beaſt in an Eſcutcheon; for then they ſay, *The Beaſt is debruiſed of the Pale.*

DEBT [*Debte*, F. of *Debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR [*Debiteur*, F. of *Debĭtor*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To **DECACU'MINATE**, to take off the Top of any thing.

DECA'DE [Δεκαδὴ, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades of Livy*.

DECA'DENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down, Decay, Ruin.

DE'CAGON [*Decagone*, F. Δεκάγωνος, of δέκα ten, and γωνία a Corner, *Gr.*] in *Geometry*, is a Figure that hath ten Angles, and has many Sides.

DE'CALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. Δεκάλογος, of δέκα ten, and λόγος a Word, *Gr.*] the Ten Commandments. *F.*

DECAM'ERON [Δεκάμερον, of δέκα, and μέρος Part, *Gr.*] a Volume of Fables divided into ten Books, written by *Boccacio*, an *Italian*. L.

To **DECAMP'** [*decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMP'MENT [*Decampment*, F.] a decamping or marching off.

DE'CANATE } [among *Aſtrologers*] is
DECU'RY } ten Degrees attributed to ſome Planet, which being in, it is ſaid to have one Dignity.

To **DECANT'** [*decantare*, L] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTA'TION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring off the clear Part of any Liquor by Inclination, ſo that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECAN'TER [of *Cantharus*, L.] a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, *&c.* to be poured off into a Drinking-glaſs.

To **DECAPITA'TE** [*decapiter*, F.] to behead.

DECAS'TICK, an Epigram or Stanza, conſiſting of ten Verſes.

To **DECAY'** [*dechoir*, F. *decare*, Ital. of *decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall off, to grow worſe, to wither.

DECEA'SE [*Decis*, F. *Deceſſus*, L.] a natural Death.

To **DECEA'SE** [*deceder*, F. *decedere*, L.] to die a natural Death.

To **DECED'E** [*decedere*, L.] to depart.

DECEIT [*Deceptio*, L.] a Cheat, a ſubtle wiley Shift.

DECEIT'FUL, unſincere.

DECEIT'FULLY, not ſincerely.

DECEIT'FULNESS, the Want of Sincerity, Unfaithfulneſs.

DECEIV'ABLE [*deceptibilis*, L.] eaſy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

To **DECEI'VE** [*decevoir*, F. of *decipere*, L.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEIV'ABLY, deceitfully.

DECEM'BER [of *decem*, L. ten] ſo called, becauſe it is the tenth Month from *March*, which was antiently the Beginning of the Year.

DECEM'PEDAL [*decempedalis*, L. of *decem* and *pes*] ten Feet long.

DECEM *Tales* [*Law Term*] a Supply of ten Men, impannelled upon a Jury, in the Room of others who did not appear, or were challenged. *L.*

DECEM'VIRATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, choſen to govern the Common-Wealth, inſtead of two Conſuls.

DE'CENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comelineſs, Seemlineſs.

DE'CENT [*decens*, L.] becoming, beſeeming. *F.*

DE'CENTLY, becomingly.

DE'CENTNESS, Becomingneſs.

DECEN'NIAL [*decennalis*, L. of *decem* and *annus*] of ten Years continuance, ten Years old.

DECEP'TION [*Deceptio*, L.] beguiling, deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. *F.*

DECEPTIO'NE, a Writ which lieth againſt him who deceitfully did any thing in the Name of another.

DECERPT [*decerptus*, L. of *de* and *carptus*, L.] cropped off.

DECERP'TION, a plucking or cropping off. *L.*

DECERTA'TION [of *de* and *certo*] a contending or ſtriving for.

To **DECI'DE** [*decider*, F. *decidere*, L. of *de* and *cædo*] to conclude or bring an Affair to an Iſſue; to agree or make up a Difference.

DE'CIDENCE [of *Decidentia*, L.] a falling down.

DE'CIDENCE [in *Phyſick*] a Decay or Tendency to any Diſtemper.

DECIDUOUS [*deciduus*, L.] that which is apt or ready to fall; frequently uſed of Flowers and Seeds of Plants.

DE'CIES *tantum*, i. e. ten Times as much; a Writ which lies againſt a Juror (who had been bribed to give his Verdict) for the Recovery of ten Times as much as he took.

DECI'LE [in *Aſtronomy*] a new Aſpect invented by *Kepler*, viz. when two Planets are diſtant 36 Degrees.

DE'CIMAL [of *Decimæ*, L. Tenths, of *decem*, L. Ten] of or belonging to Tens.

DE'CIMAL *Arithmetick*, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whoſe Denominators are in a Decuple continued Geometrical Progreſſion; as 10, 100, 1000, *&c.*

DE'CIMAL *Fraction*, is that which has for it's Denominator 1, with a Cypher or Cyphers annexed, as $\frac{1335}{100000}$, *&c.*

DE'CIMAL *Chain*, a Chain for meaſuring of Lands divided decimally, or into an hundred equal Parts, Marks being placed at every Ten.

DE'CIMAL *Scales*, flat Rules or Scales divided decimally.

To **DE'CIMATE** [*decimer*, F. *decimare*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lot, and puniſh or put him to Death for an Example to the reſt; alſo to take Tythes.

DECIMA'TION, a puniſhing every tenth Soldier by Lot, alſo a gathering Tythes. F. of L.

DE'CIMIS *ſolvendis*, &c. a Writ againſt thoſe who had farmed the Priors Aliens Lands of the King, for the Rector of the Pariſh to recover his Tythe by them.

DE'CINERS
DECEN'NIERS } ſuch who had the Juriſdiction over ten Friburgs, for keeping the King's Peace.
DE'SINERS

To DECIPHER [*dechiffrer*, F.] to find out the Meaning of a Letter, *&c.* written in Cyphers; alſo to penetrate into the Bottom of a difficult Affair.

To DECIR'CINATE [*decircinare*, L.] to bring into a Compaſs or Roundneſs; to draw a Circle with a Pair of Compaſſes.

DECIS'ION, a determining, or deciding any thing in Debate. F. of L.

DECI'SIVE
DECI'SORY } [*deciſif*, F.] deciding, determining, fit or able to determine a Controverſy, or any thing in Debate.

DECI'SIVELY, in manner of a final Deciſion.

To DECK [Decken, L. S. and *Teut.* to cover] to adorn or ſet off.

DECK [of a *Ship*, of Decke, L. S. to cover] a planked Floor on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro.

A *Cambering* DECK, a Deck riſing higher in the Middle than at each End.

A *Fluſh* DECK, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which lies upon a right Line without any Fall.

To DECLAIM' [*declamer*, F. of *declamare*, L.] to make publick Speeches, as an Orator; to inveigh againſt.

DECLAMA'TION, an Oration made upon ſome feigned Subject, for the Exerciſe of ſome young Scholar or Student. F. of L.

DECLA'MATORILY, in manner of a Declamation.

DECLA'MATORY [*declamatoire*, F. of *declamatorius*, L.] belonging to a Declamation.

DECLARA'TION, a declaring, ſetting forth or ſhewing; alſo a Publick Order or Proclamation. F. of L.

DECLARA'TION [in *Law*] is a ſhewing in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff againſt the Defendant.

DECLAR'ATIVE
DECLAR'ATORY } which ſerves to declare. L.

DECLARA'TIVELY, in manner of a Declaration.

To DECLA'RE [*declarer*, F. of *declarare*, L.] to make known, to manifeſt, publiſh or ſhew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLENSION [*Declinaiſon*, F. *Declinatio*, L.] the varying of Nouns according to their diverſe Caſes.

The DECLEN'SION [of a *Diſeaſe*] is when the Diſtemper being come to it's Height ſenſibly abates.

DECLEN'SION [in *Manners*] is the growing looſer in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINATION [*Declinaiſon*, F.] bowing down; a declining, a decaying. L.

DECLINA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Diſtance of any Star or Part of Heaven from the Equator.

DECLINA'TION *apparent*, is the Diſtance of the apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Sun*] is the Diſtance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any Day from the Equator itſelf.

DECLINA'TION [of the *Mariner's Compaſs*] is it's Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

DECLINA'TION [of a *Wall*, or *Plane*, *for Dials*] is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from Eaſt to Weſt; or elſe between the Meridian and the Plane, if you account it from the North or South.

DECLINA'TOR, a Mathematical Inſtrument to take the Declination of the Stars. L.

DECLI'NATORY, a Box fitted with a Compaſs and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

To DECLI'NE [*decliner*, F. of *declinare*, L.] to bow down, to diminiſh, to decay, alſo to avoid, to ſhun, to refuſe.

DECLI'NING *Dials*, are Dials drawn upon declining Planes.

DECLIV'ITY [*Declivitas*, L.] Steepneſs downwards.

DECOC'TION, a boiling or ſeething; a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Roots, Herbs, *&c.* boiled. F. of L.

DECOLLA'TION, a Beheading. L.

DECOMPO'SITE [*decompoſitus*, L.] among *Grammarians*, is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *In-diſ-poſition*, of *in*, *dis*, and *poſition*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apothecaries*] is when a Phyſical Compoſition is increaſed.

DECO'PED, copped, peaked. O.

To DEC'ORATE [*decorer*, F. of *decorare*, L.] to adorn, *&c.*

DECORA'TION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Embelliſhment. F. of L.

DECORTICA'TION [of *de* and *cortex*, L.] the pulling off the outward Bark; alſo the pulling or unhuſking Roots, *&c.*

DECO'RUM, that Comelineſs, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to obſerve in all his Actions.

DECO'RUM [in *Architecture*] is a ſuiting all the Parts of a Building, ſo as they may beſt become the Situation.

DECOY' [𝔎𝔬𝔶, *L. S.* and *Belg.* an incloſed Aviary, alſo a Cabbin in a Ship] a Place fitted for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle, a Lure.

To DECOY, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOY'INGLY, enticingly, wheedlingly.

DECOY' *Duck*, a Duck which flies abroad and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A DECREA'SE [*Decroiſſement*, F.] a growing leſs; alſo the Wane of the Moon.

To DECREA'SE [*decroiſtre*, F. *decreſcere*, L.] to grow leſs, to decay.

DECREAS'INGLY, in a decreaſing manner.

A DECREE' [*Decret*, F. *Decretum*, L.] an Order, or Statute; a Purpoſe or Reſolution.

To DECREE' [*decreter*, F. *decretum*, of *decernere*, L.] to appoint or ordain; to determine or reſolve.

DECREE'S } a Volume of the Canon
DECRE'TALS } Law, ſo called, collected by *Gracian*, a Monk of the Order of St *Benedict*.

DE'CREMENT [*Decrementum*, L.] Decreaſe or Waſte.

DE'CREMENTS [in the *Univerſities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or ſpoiling any thing made uſe of by them.

DECREMEN'TUM, an Abatement in Rent or other Dues. *O. L. R.*

DECREP'IT [*Decrepitus*, L.] worn out with Age, feeble. *F.*

DECREP'ITATED [among *Chymiſts*] reduced to Powder, making a crackling Noiſe.

DECREPITA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the crackling Noiſe which ariſes from Salt being thrown into an unglazed earthen Pot, heated red-hot over the Fire. *L.*

DECREP'ITLY, feebly.

DECREP'ITNESS, Feebleneſs.

DECRES'CANT } [*decreſcens*, L.] the
DECRES'CENT } Moon decreaſing, in the laſt Quarter.

DECRE'TAL, of or belonging to a Decree.

DECRE'TALS [*Decretalia*, L.] the Second of the three Volumes of the Canon Law; alſo the Names given to the Letters of Popes. *F.*

A DECRE'TORY, a definitive Sentence.

DECRE'TORY [*decretorius*, L.] which ſerves to decree, or abſolutely to decide.

DECRUSTA'TION, an uncruſting or taking away the uppermoſt Cruſt or Rind of any thing. *L.*

DECREWED, deceaſed. *Spenc.*

To DECRY' [*decrier*, F.] to cry down, to ſpeak ill of.

To DECULCATE [*deculcare*, *L.*] to tread under foot.

DECUM'BITURE [in *Aſtrology*] is a Scheme of the Heavens, erected for the Moment the Diſeaſe invades, or confines one to his Bed, his Chamber, &c. by which Figure the Artiſt pretends to find out the Nature of the Diſeaſe, the Parts affected, the Prognoſticks of Death or Recovery.

DECUM'BITURE [among *Phyſicians*] is when a Diſeaſe ſeizes a Man ſo violently, that he is obliged to take to his Bed.

DECUPELA'TION, the ſame as *Decantation.*

DECU'PLE [*decuplex*, L.] ten fold.

To DECU'RIATE [*decuriare*, L. of *de* and *curia*] to divide into Bands.

A DECU'RION, a Captain over ten Horſe. *L.*

DECUR'SION, a running down, a haſty running. *L.*

To DECUR'TATE [*decurtare*, L. of *de* and *curtus*] to ſhorten.

A DECURTA'TION, a ſhortening. *L.*

DE'CURY [*decurie*, F. of *decuria*, L.] a Band of ten Soldiers.

DECUSSA'TION [in *Opticks*] is the croſſing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting from one another.

DECUS'SION, a ſhaking down, or beating off. *L.*

DECUSSO'RIUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for preſſing the *Dura Mater*, in curing a Fracture in the Skull.

DECU'TIENT [*decutiens*, L.] ſhaking off.

DEDA'LEAN [*Dædaleus*, L.] intricate or perplexed; alſo expert or cunning.

DEDBAN'NA, a Man-ſlayer. *L. T.*

DEDE, Dead. *O.*

To DEDE'CORATE [*dedecorare*, L.] to diſhonour or ſhame one.

DEDECORA'TION, a diſgracing or diſhonouring. *F.* of *L.*

DE'DI [*i. e.* I have given] a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs.

To DED'ICATE [*dedier*, F. *dedicare*, L. q. d. *Deo Dico*] to ſet apart for ſacred Uſe; to inſcribe or addreſs a Book to a Perſon of Diſtinction and Quality.

DEDICA'TION, a dedicating; alſo a conſecrating. *F.* of *L.*

DEDICA'TION-*Day*, the Feſtival at the conſecrating of a Church.

DED'ICATORY [*dedicatoire*, F. *dedicatorius*, L.] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNA'TION, a diſdaining or contemning.

DED'IMUS *Poteſtatem*, a Writ whereby Commiſſion is given to a private Man, for the ſpeeding of ſome Act appertaining to a Judge; by the *Civilians* it is called *Delegation.*

DEDI'TION, a yielding or ſurrendering. *L.*

DE'DOLENCY [of *dedolere*, L.] not to grieve, a State of Inſenſibility of Pain, or Contrition.

To DEDU'CE [*deducere*, L.] to draw one Thing from another, to infer.

DEDU'CIBLE [*deducibilis*, L.] that may be deduced or inferred.

To DEDUCT' [*deduire*, F. *deducere*, L.] to ſubtract or take away from; to leſſen.

A DEDUC'TION, a deducing; alſo a Conclusion, Conſequence, or Inference. *L.*

DEE, a River in *Cheſhire*, called in *Welſh* Differ Divy, *i. e.* the Water *Divy*, becauſe it riſeth out of two Heads, for Divy ſignifieth two: Some call it the Black Water, others the Sacred Water; becauſe the antient *Britons* worſhipped Rivers.

To DEE, to die; as, *he neither dees nor daws*, i. e. he neither dies nor mends. *C.*

DEED [Dæd, *Sax.* Daed, *L. S.* That, *Teut.*] an Action or Thing done.

DEEDS [in *Common Law*] are Writings which contain the Effect of a Contract made between Man and Man.

DEED *Indented*, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the Top or Side.

DEED *Poll*, a ſingle plain Deed unindented.

To DEEM [deman, *Sax.*] to judge or think.

DEEMEN, to deem, to ſuppoſe. *Spenc.*

DEE'MOUTH [*q. d* the Mouth of the River *Dee*] a Place in *Cheſhire*.

DEEM'STERS } a kind of Judges in the
DEMSTERS } *Iſle of Man*, choſen from among and by themſelves, who without Proceſs, Writing, or Charge, decide Controverſies there.

DEEP [deop, *Sax.* deep, *L. S.* tieff, *Teut.*] that has great Depth, or is a great Way from the Surface to the Bottom.

DEEP *Sea Lead*, a Lead, at the Bottom of which is a Coat of white Tallow, to bring up Stones, Gravel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to know the Difference of their Ground.

DEEP *Sea Line*, a ſmall Line ty'd to the *Sea Line*, with which Seamen ſound in deep Waters.

DEEP'LY, in a deep Manner; greatly.

DEEP'NESS, the being deep; Depth.

A DEER [deor, *Sax.* dier, *L. S.*] a certain wild Beaſt of the Foreſt.

DEER *Feld*, a Deer Fold or Park. *O.*

DEER *Hays*, Machines for catching Deer.

DE *eſſendo quietum de Telonio*, a Writ that lieth for thoſe who are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll. *L.*

DE *Expenſis Militum*, a Writ which requires the Sheriff to levy ſo much *per diem*, for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire ſerving in Parliament.

DE *Expenſis Civium & Burgenſium*, a Writ for levying 2 *s. per diem*, for every Citizen and Burgeſs.

To DEFA'CE [*defacer*, F.] to marr or ſpoil, to blot out.

DE *Facto*, actually, really, in very deed. *L.*

DEFAI'LANCE, a Failing or Defect. *F.*

DEFAITED, decayed.

DEFALCA'TION, a pruning or cutting of Vines or other Trees; a Deduction or Abating in Accounts. *L.*

To DEFALK' [*defalquer*, F. *defalcare*, L.] to cut off, to abate or deduct.

DEFAMA'TION [*Diffamation*, F.] taking away a Perſon's Character and Reputation; a ſpeaking ſlanderous Words. *L.*

DEFA'MATORILY, abuſively, ſcurrilouſly.

DEFA'MATORY [*diffamatoire*, F.] ſlanderous, abuſive. *L.*

To DEFAME [*diffamer*, F. *defamare*, L. q. d. *de bona fama aliquid detrahere*] to ſlander, diſcredit, back-bite, or ſpeak evil of.

DEFAT'IGABLE [*defatigabilis*, L.] that may be made weary, eaſy to be wearied.

To DEFAT'IGATE [*defatigare*, L.] to make weary, to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, Fatigue, Wearineſs.

DEFAULT' [*Defaut*, F.] Defect, Want; a Flaw, an Imperfection.

DEFAULT [in *Law*] is a Non-appearance in Court without ſufficient Cauſe made out.

DEFEA'SANCE } [of *defaire*, F. to undo]
DEFEI'SANCE } a Condition relating to a Deed, which being performed, the Act is made void. *L. T.*

DEFEAT' [*Defaite*, F.] an Overthrow or Slaughter of Soldiery.

To DEFEAT' [*defaire*, F.] to beat, to rout, to diſappoint.

To DE'FECATE [*defequer*, F. *defæcare*, L.] to purge from Dregs, to refine.

DEFE'CATED [*defæcatus*, L.] refined from the Dregs.

DEFECA'TION, a purging from Dregs, a refining.

DEFECT' [*Defectus*, L.] Blemiſh, Failing, Imperfection, Want.

DEFEC'TIBLE, that may or will fail. *L.*

DEFEC'TION, a Failing; alſo a revolting or falling off either from the Church or State. *L.*

DEFEC'TIVE [*defectueux*, F. *defectivus*, L.] full of Defects, faulty, imperfect, *F.*

DEFEC'TIVE *Nouns* [in *Grammar*] are ſuch as are indeclinable, or want ſome Number or Caſe, DEFECTIVE *Verb*, a Verb which has not all it's Moods and Tenſes.

DEFEC'TIVELY, deficiently.

DEFEC'TIVENESS, Deficiency.

DEFE NCE [*Defenſio*, L.] Guard or Protection; a Maintaining, Upholding, Juſtifying.

DEFENCE' [in *War*] Oppoſition, Reſiſtance.

DEFENCE' [in *Law*] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced, and then proceeds either in his Plea, or to Imparlance.

DEFENCE'LESS, without Defence or Protection.

DEFENC'ES [in *Fortification*] are all ſorts of Works, which cover and defend the oppoſite Poſts; as Flanks, Parapets, *&c.*

To DEFEND' [*defendre*, F. *defendere*, L. of *de* and *fendo*, i. e. *arceo*] to protect, ſupport, uphold; to aſſert, maintain, or juſtify.

To DEFEND, to forbid. *Chauc.*

DEFEND'ANT [*Law Term*] is one who is ſued in an Action Perſonal, as a *Tenant* is one who is ſued in an Action Real. *F.*

DEFENDE'MUS, is a Word in a Feoffment, which bindeth the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

SE DEFENDEN'DO [*Law Term*] is uſed when one kills another *in his own Defence*, which juſtifies the Fact. *L.*

DEFEND'ER of the *Faith*, a Title given by Pope *Leo* X. to King *Henry* VIII. for writing againſt *Luther*.

DEFEND'ERE SE [in *Doomſday-Book*] to be taxed for a certain Quantity of Land. *L.*

DEFENDERE *ſe per corpus ſuum* [in the *Old Law*] to offer Combat or Duel; as an Appeal or Trial at Law. *L.*

DEFENSA, a Park or Place fenced in for Deer.

DEFEN'SATIVES, are ſuch Medicines which divert Humours from a Part affected.

DEFENS'A [*Defenſatio*, L.] Protection, Countenance, Vindication. *F.*

DEFEN'SIBLE, that may be defended. *L.*

DEFENSI'VÆ, the Lords or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders or Wards of the County. *L.*

DEFEN'SIVE }
DEFEN'SITIVE } [*defenſif*, F.] that ſerves to defend.

DEFEN'SIVELY, done in one's own Defence.

A DEFEN'SITIVE [among *Surgeons*] a Plaiſter or Bandage to keep on the Dreſſing, and ſecure the Wound from the Air.

DEFEN'SIVE }
DEFENS'ATIVES } are Medicines outwardly applied to prevent an Inflammation.

IN DEFEN'SO, that Part of an open Field, upon which there was no Commoning, was ſaid to be *in defenſo*. *O. L. T.*

DEFEN'SUM, any Incloſure or fenced Ground. *O. T.*

To DEFER' [*deferer*, F. of *deferre*, L.] to delay or put off.

DEF'ERENCE, Reſpect, Submiſſion, Regard. *F.*

DEF'ERENT [in *Aſtronomy*] an imaginary Circle or Orb in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, that is ſuppoſed, as it were, to carry about the Body of the Planet, and it is the ſame with *Eccentrick*.

DEFERVES'CENCE [of *deferveſcere*, L.] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFELY, finely, nimbly. *Spenc.*

DEFI'ANCE [*Deffiance*, F.] a Challenge, an Out-braving.

DEFIC'IENCY [of *deficere*, L.] Defect, Failing, Want, coming ſhort of.

DEFI'CIENT [*deficiens*, L.] failing, wanting.

DEFICIENT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe Parts being added together, make leſs than the Integer, whoſe Part they are.

DEFIC'IENTLY, defectively.

DEFI'CIENTNESS, Defectiveneſs.

To DEFI'DE [*diffidere*, L.] to diſtruſt. *Shakeſp.*

DEFILEE' }
DEFI'LE } [*Deffilé*, F.] a ſtrait narrow Lane or Paſſage, thro' which a Company of Soldiers can paſs only in File.

DEFI'LE [of *de*, L. and ful, *Sax.*] to pollute.

To DEFI'LE [*defiler*, F.] to file off, or march File by File.

DEFILEMENT, a defiling or polluting.

To DEFI'NE [*definer*, F. *definire*, L.] to explain, determine, decide.

DEF'INITE [*definitus*, L.] certain, limited, or bounded.

DEF'INITELY, limitedly.

DEFINI'TION, a ſhort and plain Declaration or Deſcription of the Meaning of a Word, or the eſſential Attributes of a Thing. *L.*

DEFINITION [in the *Mathematicks*] is an Explanation of the Terms uſed for explaining the Thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE' [*definitivus*, L.] ſerving to decide; deciſive, poſitive, expreſs. *L.*

DEFINITIVELY, deciſively.

DEFLAGRA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the enkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt, or ſome Mineral Body, with a ſulphureous one, in order to purify it.

DEFLEC'TION [q. d. *de via flexio*] a bending down, a turning aſide out of the Way. *L.*

DEFLEC'TION [in *Navigation*] is the turning of a Ship from her true Courſe, by reaſon of the Currents.

To DEFLOUR' } [*deflorer*, F. of *deflo-*
To DEFLOW'ER } *rare*, L. *i. e.* to rob a Virgin of the Flower of her Virginity] to raviſh a Virgin; alſo to take away the Grace of a Thing.

DEFLUX'ION [of *de* and *fluxus*, of *fluo*, L.] a flowing downwards. *L.*

DEFLUX'ION [in *Phyſick*] a flowing down of Humours to any Part of the Body.

DEFORCE'MENT, a with-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the right Owner. *L. T.*

DEFOR'CEUR } one who caſts another
DEFORCIANT } out of Poſſeſſion by Force. *L. T.*

DEFORCIA'TION, a Diſtreſs or Seizure of Goods. *O. L.*

To DEFORM' [*deformer*, F. of *deformare*, L.] to disfigure, to ſpoil the Form of.

DEFORMA'TION, a defacing, deforming, a disfiguring. *L.*

DEFORM'ED [*deformé*, F. *deformis*, L.] ugly, out of Form, miſhapen.

DEFORM'EDLY, miſhapenly.

DEFORM'ITY [*Deformité*, of *Deformitas*, L.] Uglineſs, Ill-favouredneſs.

DEFOULED, ſhamed. *O.*

To DEFRAUD [*defraudare*, L. of *de* and *fraus*] to cheat, cozen, or beguile, to deprive by a Trick.

DEFRAUD'INGLY, cheatingly.

To DEFRA'Y [*defrayer*, F.] to diſcharge Expences.

DEFT [ðæꝼe, *Sax.* 𝔇𝔢𝔣𝔱𝔦𝔤, *Belg.*] neat, handſome, ſpruce, trim.

DEFT'LY, nimbly, neatly, *Spenc.*

DEFUNCT' [*defunctus*, L. q. d. *qui fato eſt functus*] deceaſed, dead.

DEFUNC'TION, a final Performance of any Office; alſo Deceaſe, Death. *Shakeſp.*

To DEFY' [*defir*, F.] to challenge, to outbrave.

DEFY'INGLY, by way of Defiance.

DEGEN'ERACYr [*Degeneratio*, L.] a being in a degenerate State and Condition.

DEGEN'ERACY, growing worſe.

DEGEN'ERATE [*degenere*, F. *degeneratus*, L.] grown worſe, corrupted.

To DEGENERATE [*degenerer*, F. *degenerare*, L.] to fall from a more noble to a baſer Kind; to grow out of Kind, to forſake the virtuous Steps of Anceſtors.

To DEGENERATE [of *Plants*] to turn wild.

DEGEN'ERATELY, corruptedly.

DEGEN'EROUS [*degener*, L.] degenerated, baſe, vile.

DEGLUTINA'TION, an unglewing, *L.*

DEGLUTI'TION, a ſwallowing down.

DEGOWDY, Moulting. *O.*

DEGRADA'TION, a degrading. *F.* of *L.*

DEGRADA'TION [in *Painting*] is the leſſening and rendering confuſed the Appearance of diſtant Objects in a Landſkip, ſo as they may appear there as they would to an Eye placed at that Diſtance from them.

To DEGRA'DE [*degrader*, F. of *de* and *gradus*, L. q. d. *de gradu dejicere*] to put out of Office, Eſtate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGRA'DING, putting out of Office, leſſening one's Reputation.

DEGRA'DINGLY, done in a degrading Manner.

DEGREE' [in *Mathematicks*] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE' [in *Fortification*] is a ſmall Part of an Arch or Circle.

DEGREE' [in *Phyſick*] is the Vehemence or Slackneſs of the hot or cold Quality of any mixed Body.

Parodick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.

DEGUSTA'TION, a taſting, a touching with the Lips. *L.*

DEHO'RS, the Outſide of a Thing. *F.*

DEHO'RS [in *Fortification*] is all ſorts of ſeparate Outworks, for the better Security of the main Place.

To DEHOR'T [*dehortari*, L.] to adviſe to the contrary, to diſſuade.

DEHORTA'TION, a dehorting or diſſuading. *L.*

DEHORT'ATIVE, ſerving to diſſuade from.

DEICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers] a Title given to the *Jews*, for murthering our Saviour. *L.*

To DEJECT' [*dejicere*, L.] to caſt down, to afflict; to ſink the Spirits.

DEJECT'ED, caſt down, afflicted.

DEJECT'EDLY, afflictedly.

DEJECT'EDNESS, the being caſt down, Affliction.

DEJEC'TION, a caſting down, a Lowneſs of Spirits; alſo an Evacuation of the Excrements, a going to Stool. *F.* of *L.*

DEJERA'TION, a taking a ſolemn Oath. *L.*

DEIFICA'TION, a deifying, or making a God of one.

To DEIFY *one* [*deifier*, F. of *Deus* and *facere*, or *fio*, L.] to make one a God.

To DEIGN [*deigner*, F.] to vouchſafe kindly, mercifully, or graciouſly to grant.

DEIGNOUS, diſdainful. *O.*

DEI *Judicium* [*i. e.* the Judgment of God] the ancient *Saxon* Cuſtom of Trial by *Ordeal*.

DEIPNOSO'PHISTS [of Δεῖπνον, a Supper, and Σοφιςὴς, Gr. Sophiſter] a Company of wiſe Men, who diſcourſed of Philoſophical Matters at Supper.

DEIRA [Deoꞃa, of ꝺeoꞃ, *Sax.* a wild Beaſt, ſo called from the Foreſts and Warrens, for which it was very remarkable] the South Part of *Northumberland*, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*. Pope *Gregory*, while he was an Arch-Deacon, ſeeing ſome Perſons of the Province of *Deira* to be ſold as Slaves in open Market, and admiring the Comelineſs of their Perſons, enquired what Country they were of; and being anſwered, *Angli*, i. e. *Engliſh* Men, ſaid, And well they may be ſo called, for they ſeem as *Angeli*, Angels; and enquiring of what Province, was anſwered, *Deira*, to which he anſwered, *De ira Dei ſunt deliberandi*, i. e. they are to be delivered from the Wrath of God; and enquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, how fitly (ſaid he) may they ſing *Hallelujahs*. And from that Time ſeriouſly endeavoured the Converſion of the *Engliſh* Nation, which, being Pope, he effected by the Diligence of *Auguſtine* the Monk, the firſt Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

DEIRIE, a Dairy. *O.*

DEIS, the upper Table in ſome *Engliſh* Monaſteries.

DE'ISM [*Deiſme*, F. of *Deus*, L. God] is the Belief of thoſe, who, denying all Revealed Religion, acknowledged only the Natural, *viz.* the Exiſtenee of one God, his Providence, Virtue, and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Puniſhments after Death.

DE'IST [*Deiſte*, F.] one who adheres to Deiſm.

DE'ITY [*Deité*, F. of *Deitas*, L.] the Godhead, the Nature and Eſſence of God; alſo a fabulous God or Goddeſs.

DELAP'SION, a ſliding, ſlipping, or falling down. *L.*

DELAP'SION [in *Phyſick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, &c.

DELA'TOR, an Informer or Accuſer. *L.*

DELAY [*Delai*, F.] a Put-off; a Stop or Stay.

To DELAY' [*delayer*, F.] to defer, to put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAY'ED, deferred, put off; alſo mingled with Water.

DELAY'INGLY, by way of Delay.

DELECT'ABLE [*delectabilis*, L.] delightful, pleaſant. *F.*

DELECT'ABLY, pleaſantly.

DELECTA'TION, Delight or Pleaſure. *F.* of *L.*

DEL'EGATE [*Delegué*, F. of *Delegatus*, L.] one to whom Authority is committed from another, to handle and determine Matters.

To DEL'EGATE [*deleguer*, F. *delegare*, L.] to appoint, by an extraordinary Commiſſion, Judges to hear and determine a particular Caſe.

DELEGA'TION, an Appointment of Delegates. *F.* of *L.*

DELEGA'TION [in the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is a Debtor to him, to anſwer a Creditor in his Place.

DELENIF'ICAL [*delenificus*, L.] mitigating, pacifying.

DELETED [*deletus*, L] defaced, deſtroyed.

DELETE'RIOUS *Medicines*, are ſuch whoſe Particles are of a poiſonous Nature.

DELE'TERY [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, deſtructive.

DELE'TION, blotting out, a deſtroying. *L.*

DELF } a Mine. *O.* [in *Heraldry*] a
DELFEE } Square borne in the Middle of an Eſcutcheon.

DELF *of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

To DELI'BATE [*delibare*, L.] to taſte, to ſacrifice.

DELIBA'TION, a Taſting; alſo a Sacrificing.

DELIB'ERATE [*deliberatus*, L.] adviſed, prudent, wary.

To DELIB'ERATE [*deliberer*, F. of *deliberare*, L.] to weigh in Mind, to ponder upon; to conſult or debate.

DELIB'ERATELY, adviſedly, warily.

DELIB'ERATENESS, Adviſedneſs, Warineſs.

DELI'BERATION, a deliberating, a conſulting or debating. *F.* of *L.*

DELIB'ERATIVE [*deliberativus*, L.] apt to deliberate. *F.*

DELIB'ERATIVELY, in a deliberative Manner.

To DELI'BRATE, to peel or pull off the Bark of Trees. *L.*

DEL'ICACY [*Delicateſſe*, F. *Deliciæ*, L.] Delicateneſs, Daintineſs, Niceneſs, Tenderneſs.

DEL'ICATE, [*delicat*, F. of *delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DEL'ICATELY, daintily, nicely.

DEL'ICATENESS, Daintineſs, Niceneſs.

DELI'CIOUS [*delicieux*, F. *delicioſus*, L.] pleaſant to the Taſte, ſweet, charming.

DELI'CIOUSLY, very pleaſantly.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, great Pleaſantneſs.

DELICT' [*Delictum*, L.] an Offence.

DELIGA'TION, Swathing; that Part of Surgery which concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. L.

DELIGHT' [*Delice*, F. *Deleito*, Span. *Delectatio*, L.] Pleaſure, Joy.

To DELIGHT' [*delectare*, L.] to afford Delight; to take Pleaſure.

DELIGHT'FUL, pleaſant.

DELIGHT'FULLY, pleaſantly.

DELIGHT'FULNESS, Pleaſantneſs.

To DELIN'EATE [*delineare*, L.] to draw the firſt Draught of a Thing.

DELINEA'TION, the making of a rude Draught. *F.* of *L.*

DELIN'QUENCY [of *Delinquentia*, L.] failing in one's Duty, an offending.

DELIN'QUENT [*Delinquant*, F. of *Delinquens*, L.] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELIQUA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the preparing of Things melted upon the Fire. *L.*

DELI'QUIUM, a draining or pouring out; alſo Defect, Loſs, Want, a Swooning away. *L.*

DELI'QUIUM [in *Chymiſtry*] is either a Diſtillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is ſuſpended in moiſt Cellars, and a Reſolution of it into lixivious Humours.

DELIRA'TION, a doting, or being beſides one's ſelf.

DELIR'IOUS [*delirus*, L.] light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIR'IOUSLY, ravingly.

DELIR'IUM [*Delire*, F.] Light headedneſs, doting, raving. *L.*

DELIR'IUM [in *Phyſick*] the frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Depravation of the Imagination and Judgment, occaſioned by a diſorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

DELIV'ER, active, nimble. *O.*

To DELIV'ER [*delivrer*, F.] to put into one's Hand; to free or ſet at Liberty.

DELIV'ERANCE [*Delivrance*, F.] a ſetting free; a Releaſe, the delivering up or ſurrendering of a Thing.

To *Wage* DELI'VERANCE [in *Law*] is to give Security that a Thing ſhall be delivered up.

DELIV'ERY [*Delivrance*, F.] a delivering; alſo uttering or ſpeaking out in a Diſcourſe.

Clerk of the DELI'VERIES, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Proviſions.

DELL } a Pit. *Spenc.* Alſo a Trull or
DELVE } Doxy. *Cant.*

DELTOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is a Triangular Muſcle in the Form of the *Greek* Letter Δ, faſtened to the *Os Humeri.*

To DELU'DE [*deludere*, L.] to beguile, to deceive, or cheat.

A DELVE, as a *Delve* of Coals, *i. e.* a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To DELVE [ꝺelꝼan, *Sax.*] to dig.

DEL'UGE [of *Diluvium*, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in Part, or in Whole, by Water. *F.*

DEL'UGED, drowned. *O.*

DELU'SION, Cheat, Deceit, Impoſture. *L.*

DELU'SIVE } which is apt to delude,
DELU'SORY } beguile or deceive.

DELUSIVELY, deceivingly.

DELUSIVENESS, Deceitfulneſs.

DELY, little, ſmall. *O.*

DEM'AGOGUE [*Demagogus*, L. of Δεμαγωγὸς, Gr. *i. e.* a Leader of the People] the Head of a Faction, a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN' }
DEME'AN } [an Inheritance] is uſed to diſtinguiſh thoſe Lands
DEMES'NE } which a Lord of a Manor hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Leſſee, from ſuch other Lands of the ſaid Manor, which belong to Free or Copyhold.

Antient DEMAIN', a Tenure by which Crown-Lands were held in the Time of *William the Conqueror.*

DEMAND' [*Demande*, F.] is an aſking any thing of another with a ſort of Authority, a Claim.

To DEMAND' [*demander*, F.] to aſk, to require, to lay Claim to.

DEMAN'DANT [*Law Term*] the Proſecutor in a real Action.

To DEMEAN *one's ſelf* [*ſe demener*, F.] to carry or behave himſelf, to act well or ill.

DEMEAN, Behaviour. *Spenc.*

To DEMEAN, to debate. *Spenc.*

DEMEAN'OUR, Behaviour, Carriage.

DEMENT'ATED [*dementatus*, L.] made mad, bewitched.

DEMENTA'TION, a making mad. *L.*

To DEMER'GE [*demergere*, L.] to drown, plunge, or ſink down.

DEMER'IT [*demerite*, F.] that which makes one worthy of Blame, or Puniſhment.

To DEMER'IT [*demeriter*, F.] to do a Thing worthy of Blame, Puniſhment, &c.

To DEMER'IT [*demeriter*, F.] to deſerve well.

DEMER'SION, a plunging or ſinking down. *L.*

DEMI [*demi*, F. of *dimidium*, L.] a Word which, uſed in Compoſition, ſignifies Half; as a Demi-God, &c.

DEMI } a Half-Fellow at *Magdalen* Col-
DEMY } lege in *Oxford.*

DEMI *Air.* See *Demi Volt.*

DEMI *Cannon*, a ſort of great Gun.

DEMI *Chaſe-Boots*, a ſort of Riding Boots for Summer.

DEMI *Culverine*, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI *Croſs*, an Inſtrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

DEMI *Diſtance of Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is the Diſtance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI *Gantlet* [in *Surgery*] a Bandage uſed in ſetting disjointed Fingers.

DEMI *Gods*, are thoſe Gods among the *Heathens*, who partook of human Nature, as *Hercules*, &c.

DEMI *Gorge* [in *Fortification*] half the Gorge or Entrance into the Baſtion.

To DEMI'GRATE [*demigrare*, L.] to ſhift, fly, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRA'TION, a removing or ſhifting of Quarters or Dwellings. *L.*

DEMIQUA'VER, a Note in Muſick, being half a Semi-quaver.

DEMI-*Semi quaver*, is the leaſt Note in Muſick.

DEMI *Sang*, that is of the Half-Blood. *F. L. T.*

DEMI *Sextile* [in *Aſtronomy*] an Aſpect when two Planets are diſtant thirty Degrees one from another.

DEMIN, a Judge, *O.*

DEMI'SE [*Law Word*] a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* by Leaſe or Will; alſo Death, when apply'd to the King.

To DEMI'SE, or let a Farm.

DEMIS'SION, a letting or caſting down, an Abatement. *F.* of *L.*

DEMI'VOLT [in *Horſemanſhip*] one of the ſeven artificial Motions of a Horſe; when his Fore-Parts are more raiſed than in the *Terra à Terra*, but the Motion of his Legs is not ſo quick as in the *Terra à Terra.*

DEMIUR'GICAL [*demiurgicus*, L. of δημιυργικὸς, of δήμιος publick, and ἔργον, Work, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMOC'RACY [*democratie*, F. *democratia*, L. of δημοκρατία, of δῆμος the People and κρατέω to exerciſe Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legiſlative Power is lodged in the common People, or Perſons choſen out from them.

DEMOCRAT'ICAL [*democratique*, F. *democraticus*, L. of δημοκρατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

DEMOCRIT'ICK, belonging to *Democritus*, a Philoſopher who laughed at all the World.

To DEMOL'ISH [*demolir*, F. *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built; to ruin or raze Buildings.

DEMOLI'TION, a razing or throwing down. *F.* of *L.*

DE'MON [*Dæmon*, L. of δαίμων, Gr.] an evil Spirit, the Devil.

A DEMO'NIACK [*demoniaque*, F. *dæmoniacus*, L. of δαιμονιακὸς, Gr.] a Man or Woman poſſeſſed of the Devil.

DEMONOC'RACY [of δαίμων a Devil, and κρατεία Power, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMONOL'OGY [of δαίμων and λογία Diſcourſe, Gr.] a Treatiſe of Devils or evil Spirits.

DEMON'STRABLE [*demonſtrabilis*, L.] that may be demonſtrated or proved.

DEMON'STRABLY, in ſuch a Way as to demonſtrate a Thing.

To DEMON'STRATE [*demontrer*, F. *demonſtrare*, L.] to ſhew plainly, to prove evidently or unanſwerably.

DEMONSTRA'TION, a ſhewing or making plain; a clear Proof. *F.* of *L.*

DEMONSTRA'TION [in the *Mathematicks*] is a Proof founded on ſelf evident Principles.

DEMONSTRA'TIONS [in *Algebra*] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifeſt the Truth of ſuch Theorems or Canons as are analytically found out.

DEMON'STRATIVE [*demonſtrativus*, L.] which ſerves to demonſtrate, convincing, evident. *F.*

DEMON'STRATIVELY, convincingly.

To DEMUL'CE [*demulcere*, L. of *de* and *mulceo*] to aſſwage.

DEMU'RE [perhaps of *des Mœurs*, F. over-mannerly, or of 𝔇𝔢𝔪𝔲𝔱𝔥, Humility, *Teut.*] affectedly grave, reſerved, or baſhful.

DEMURE'LY, with affected Gravity.

DEMURE'NESS, affected Gravity.

To DEMUR' [*demeurer*, F. of *demorari*, L.] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. *L. T.*

DRMUR'RAGE, an Allowance to a Maſter of a Ship for ſtaying in a Port longer than the Time firſt appointed.

DEMUR'RER [*demeurer*, F.] ſignifies a Pauſe upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [ꝺen, *Sax.*] a Cave or lurking Place under Ground.

DEN *and Strond*, Liberty for a Ship to run a-ground, or come a-ſhore. *O. L.*

DENA [in *Doomſday-Book*] a hollow Place between two Hills.

DENARIA'TA *Terræ* [*Old Records*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

DENA'RII, a general Term for Caſh or ready Money. *O. L.*

DENA'RIUS, a *Roman* Silver Coin, in Value 7*d.* 3*q.* *Engliſh* Money.

DENARIUS *Dei*, Earneſt-Money. *O. L.*

DEN'ARY [*denarius*, L.] of or belonging to Ten.

DENBE'RA, a Place for the Running of Hogs. *O. L.*

DEN'BIGH [probably of ꝺen a Dale, and biᵹan, *Sax.* to inhabit] the County Town of *Denbighſhire* in *Wales*, 209 Miles N. W. by N. from *London.*

DENDROL'OGY [of δένδρον, a Tree, and λόγος, a Speech, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of Trees.

DENE, a ſmall Valley. *O.*

To DENEGATE [*denegare*, L.] to deny.

DENEGA'TION, a Denial. *L.*

DE'NELAGE, the Laws which the *Danes* made here in *England.*

DENI'AL [*deni*, F.] a denying or refuſing.

DENI'ER, a *French* Braſs Coin, worth 3-10ths of a Farthing *Engliſh.*

To DENI'GRATE [*denigrare*, L.] to make-black.

DEN'ISON }
DEN'IZEN } [*Davis* derives it of 𝔇𝔦𝔫𝔞𝔰𝔴𝔯 or 𝔇𝔦𝔫𝔢𝔰𝔶𝔡𝔡, C. Br. a Citizen; but *Minſhew* of *Denaiſon*, F. Donation] a Foreigner enfranchiſed by the King's Charter, and made capable of bearing any Office, purchaſing and enjoying all Privileges, except inheriting Lands by Deſcent.

DEN'NIS [a Contraction of *Dionyſius*] a proper Name of Men.

To **DENOM'INATE** [*denommer*, F. *denominare*, of *de* and *nomen*, L.] to give Name to.

DENOMINA'TION, a naming or giving a Name unto; alſo the Name itſelf. *L.*

DENOM'INATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Names from others.

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction* [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part of the Fraction which ſtands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is ſuppoſed to be divided, as $\frac{5}{26}$.

DENOMINA'TOR [of any *Proportion*] is the Quotient ariſing from the Diviſion of the Antecedent of ſuch a Ratio by it's Conſequent.

DENOTA'TION, a marking or noting. *L.*

To **DENO'TE** [*denoter*, F. *denotare*, L.] to ſhew by a Mark, to ſignify.

To **DENOUN'CE** [*denoncer*, F. *denuntiare*, L.] to publiſh or proclaim.

DENSE [*denſus*, L.] thick; a philoſophical Term oppoſed to *thin*. F.

To **DEN'SHIRE** *Land* [*i. e.* to *Devonſhire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and, when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Aſhes, as is done in *Devonſhire.*

DEN'SITY [*Denſité*. F. of *Denſitas*, L] Thickneſs.

DENT [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. *F.*

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *Bordure Dent* is when the Out-line of it is notched in and out.

DENTA'GRA [of *Dens*, L. a Tooth, and *ἄγρα*, Gr. a Capture] the Tooth-ach; alſo Inſtruments to draw Teeth.

DEN'TAL, a ſmall Shell-fiſh.

DENTA'RIUS, a Tooth-drawer. *L.*

DENT'ED *Verge* [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTES *Sapientiæ* [*i. e.* Teeth of Wiſdom, ſo called, becauſe Perſons are at the Time of their Growth come to Years of Diſcretion] two double Teeth behind the reſt, which ſpring up about the twentieth Year, or upwards, having 'till then lain in their Sockets.

DEN'TIFRICE [*Dentifricium*, L.] a Medicine, for the whitening, ſcouring, and cleanſing of Teeth, *&c.* F.

DENT'ILOQUENT [*dentiloquus*, L.] one that ſpeaks through his Teeth.

DEN'TICLES } [in *Architecture*] is a
DEN'TILS } Member of the *Ionic* Cornice, ſquare, and cut out at convenient Diſtances, which gives it the Form of a Set of Teeth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM, an Inſtrument to clean the Teeth with. *L.*

DENTI'TION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, which is about the ſeventh Month. *L.*

DENUDA'TION [of *de* and *nudus*] making bare or naked. *L.*

To **DENU'MERATE** [*denumerare*, L.] to pay down.

DENUNCIA'TION [*Denonciation*, F.] a Denouncing or giving Warning, a Proclaiming. *L.*

DEN'WERE, Doubt.

To **DENY'** [*denier*, F. of *denegare*, L.] not to admit of or grant; to gainſay or diſown.

DEOB'STRUENT *Medicines*, are Medicines which open Obſtructions.

DEODAND' [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing devoted to God for Expiation of his Wrath, or to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Miſadventure.

DEONERAN'DO *pro rata portione*, a Writ which lies for one that is diſtrained for a Rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To **DE'ONERATE** [*deonerare*, L.] to unload, to take off a Burden.

To **DEOP'PILATE** [*deſoppiler*, F. of *de* and *oppilare*, L.] to open Obſtructions.

DEOP'PILATIVE } [*deſoppilatif*, F. of
DEOP'PILATORY } *de* and *oppilatus*, L.] ſuch Medicines as ſerve to remove Obſtructions or Stoppages.

DEOSCULA'TION, a kiſſing with Eagerneſs. *L.*

To **DEPAINT'** [*depeindre*, F. of *depingere*, L.] to make the Repreſentation of any Story, Paſſage, or Thing, with a Pen; *figuratively*, to repreſent the noble Actions or Vices of any Perſon in Words.

To **DEPART** [*departir*, F.] to go away from a Place; alſo to ceaſe or die.

A **DEPART'** [in *Chymiſtry*] is an Operation, whereby the Particles of Silver are made to *depart* from Gold, when they were before melted together in the ſame Maſs, and could be ſeparated no other Way.

DEPART *from the Plea* } [*Law Term*] is
DEPAR'TURE } when a Man pleads in Bar of Action, and, Reply being thereto made, he ſhews another Matter contrary to his firſt Plea.

DEPART'ED *even*, equally divided or mingled. *O. P.*

DEPART'ERS [of *Gold* or *Silver*] Artiſts who purify and part thoſe Metals from the coarſer Sort.

A **DEPART'URE** [in *Navigation*] is the Eaſting or Weſting of a Ship, with reſpect to the Meridian it departed or failed from.

DEPART'URE *in ſpight of the Court*, is when the Defendant appears to the Action brought againſt him, and makes a Default afterwards. *L. T.*

DEPAUPERA'TION, a making poor. *L.*

To **DEPEACH**, to acquit. *O.*

DEPECULA'TION, a robbing of the Prince or Commonwealth; an imbezzling of the Publick Treaſure.

DEPELUPE, tranſparent. *O.*

To DEPEND' [*dependre*, F. of *dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely on; to proceed from.

DEPEND'ENCE }
DEPEND'ENCY } a reſting, ſtaying, or relying upon; a Relation or Subjection to. *F.*

A DEPEND'ENT, one who depends on, or is ſuſtained, *&c.* by another. *F.*

DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

DEPENTEN, painted. *Spenc.*

DEPHLEG'MATE }
DEPHLEG'MED } [*Chymical Term*] cleared from Phlegm or Water.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, a Separation of Phlegm or ſuperfluous Water. *L.*

DEPILA'TION, a pulling off the Hair. *F.* of *L.*

DEPI'LATORY [*depilatoire*, F. of *depilatorius*, L.] making the Hair come off.

A DEPILATORY, a Medicine for that Purpoſe. *L.*

To DEPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. of *deplantare*, L.] to tranſplant.

DEPLANTA'TION, a taking up of Plants. *L.*

DEPLO'RABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented. *F.*

DEPLO'RABLY, lamentably.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, the being worthy to be lamented.

DEPLORA'TION, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing. *L.*

To DEPLORE' [*deplorer*, F. of *deplorare*, L.] to lament or bewail one's Misfortune.

DEPLUMA'TION, a plucking off Feathers. *L.*

DEPLUMATION [in *Surgery*] a ſwelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To DEPLUME [*deplumer*, F. *deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

DEPO'NENT [*Deponens*, L.] one who gives Information upon Oath before a Magiſtrate. *F.*

Verb DEPO'NENT [in *Grammar*] a Verb which has an active Signification, but a paſſive Termination.

To DEPOP'ULATE [*depeupler*, F. *populare*, L.] to unpeople, to ſpoil or lay waſte a Place.

DEPOPULA'TION, a diſpeopling, ſpoiling, waſting, or deſtroying a Country. *L.*

DEPOPULATO'RES *Agrorum*, great Offenders; ſo called, becauſe they unpeopled and laid waſte whole Towns. *L. T.*

To DEPORT' [*deportare*, L.] to carry away; alſo to demean or behave one's ſelf.

DEPORTA'TION, a conveying or carrying away. *L.*

DEPORT'MENT [*Deportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To DEPO'SE [*depoſer*, F. *deponere*, L.] to give Teſtimony about any Matter; alſo to put down, to dethrone a Sovereign Prince.

DEPOS'ITARY [*Depoſitaire*, F. *Depoſitarius*, L.] the Truſtee or Keeper of a Thing; one in whoſe Hands a Pledge is lodged.

To DEPOS'ITE [*depoſer*, F. *deponere*, L.] to lay down or truſt a Thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOS'ITION, what is laid down; a Teſtimony given in a Court of Juſtice of what a Man has ſeen or heard; alſo depoſing or depriving of ſome Dignity. *F.* of *L.*

DEPOS'ITUM, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; alſo a Wager. *L.*

DEPRAVA'TION, a corrupting, a ſpoiling, or making bad. *F.* of *L.*

To DEPRA'VE [*depraver*, F. of *depravare*, L.] to corrupt, marr, or ſpoil.

DEPRA'VEDLY, corruptly.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtineſs.

To DE'PRECATE [*deprecari*, L.] to pray againſt any Calamity.

DEPRECA'TION, a praying againſt *&c.* or for Pardon, *&c.* *L.*

DEPRECA'TIVE, ſerving to deprecate. *F.*

To DEPRE'CIATE [*depreciare*, L.] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPREDA'TION [*Deprædatio*, L.] a robbing, a making a Prey of, a ſpoiling. *F.* of *L.*

DEPREHENSIBLE, that may be caught, conceived or underſtood. L.

DEPREHEN'SION, a catching or taking at unawares. *L.*

To DEPRESS [*depreſſum*, L.] to preſs or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

To DEPRESS *the Pole* [in *Aſtronomy*] ſo many Degrees as any one ſails or travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is ſaid depreſs the Pole.

DEPRES'SION, preſſing or forcing down, humbling, *&c.*

DEPRES'SION *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is a bringing into lower and more ſimple Terms by Diviſion.

DEPRESSION *of a Planet* [in *Aſtrology*] is when the Planet is in a Sign which is oppoſite to that of it's Exaltation.

DEPRESSION *of a Star below the Horizon* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Diſtance of a Star from the *Horizon* below, and is meaſured by an Arch of the *Vertical* Circle or *Azimuth*, paſſing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the *Horizon*.

DEPRES'SOR, one who keeps or preſſes down. *L.*

DEPRESSOR *Auricularum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Ear in Beaſts, which ſerves to let the Ear fall.

DEPRESSOR *Labii inferioris* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle inſerted into the nether Lip, preſſing it down, *L.*

DEPRESSOR *Labiorum* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the inferior Jaw-bone, and aſcending directly to the Corner of the Lips. *L.*

DEPRESSO'RES *Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the *Os Maxillare*, and are inſerted into the Extremities of the *Alæ*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRES'SOR *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Eye, inſerted at the oppoſite Part of the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

To DEPRE'TIATE [*depretiare*, L.] to leſſen the Price of, or undervalue any thing; to vilify.

DE'PRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] is one of the ſtraight Muſcles which moves the Ball of the Eye. *L.*

DEPRIVA'TION, a bereaving or taking away, as when a Perſon is deprived of any thing, or depoſed from his Preferment. *L.*

To DEPRI'VE [*deprivare*, L.] to bereave or rob one of a thing.

To DEPRO'ME [*depromere*, L.] to draw forth or out of a Veſſel.

DEPROMP'TION, a drawing out. *L.*

DEPT FORD [*q. d.* deep Town] a Village in *Kent* upon the River *Thames*, five Miles E. by S. from *London*.

DEPTH [of ðeop, *Sax.* deep, Deepte, L. S.] Profundity, the Meaſure from the Surface of a Place or Veſſel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a *Squadron* or *Battalion*] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a Squadron is three, and of a Battalion generally ſix.

DEPUL'SION [of *de* and *pello*] a driving away, a thruſting or putting off or from. *L.*

DEPURA'TION, is the cleanſing of any Body from it's excrementitious Dregs, more groſs Parts, or Filth. *L.*

DEPURA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cleanſing of a Wound from it's Matter and Filth.

DEPUTA'TION, a deputing or ſending with a ſpecial Commiſſion. *F.* of *L.*

To DEPU'TE [*deputer*, F. of *deputare*, L.] to appoint any one to repreſent the Perſon, and act in the room of another.

A DEPUTY [*un Deputé*, F. of *deputatus*, L.] a Perſon appointed to repreſent and act in the Place of another.

To DEQUACE, to daſh. *O.*

To DERA'CINATE [*deraciner*, F.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out. *Shakeſp.*

To DER'AIGNE [*derationare*, L. barb.] to prove or juſtify. *O. L.*

DERAIGN'MENT, a Proof, *&c.* *O. L.*

To DERE, to hurt. *O.*

DERE'IGNE } [*Law Term*] the Proof of
DEREINE } a Thing which one denies to be done by himſelf.

DERELIC'TS [*derelicta*, L.] are ſuch as are wilfully thrown away, or abandoned by the Owners.

DERELICT' [*derelictus*, L.] utterly forſaken.

DERELIC'TION, an utter forſaking or leaving; alſo a being left or forſaken utterly. *L.*

DER'HAM [of Deoꞃ a Deer, and Ham a Lodge, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, eighty-three Miles N. N. E. from *London*.

DER'ICK [a Contraction of *Theodorick*, Dietrich, *Teut.*] a Man's Name.

To DERIDE [*derider*, F. of *deridere*, L.] to mock, or laugh one to Scorn.

DERI'DINGLY, mockingly.

DERISION, a deriding, mocking, or laughing to Scorn. *F.* of *L.*

DERIVA'TION [in *Grammar*] is the tracing a Word from it's Original. *F.* of *L.*

DERIVATION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame Figure as *Paregmenon*.

DERIVATION [in *Phyſick*] is the drawing of a Humour from one Part of the Body to another.

DERIV'ATIVE [*derivativus*, L.] drawn or taken from another. *F.*

To DERI'VE [*deriver*, F. of *derivare*, L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from the Original.

DER'MA [Δέρμα, Gr.] the Skin of a Beaſt, or a Man's Body.

DERN, ſad, ſolitary; alſo barbarous or cruel. *O.*

To DE'ROGATE [*deroger*, F. of *derogare*, L.] to leſſen or take from the Worth of any Perſon or Thing; to diſparage; to ſwerve from.

DEROGA'TION, a diſparaging; or detracting from the Worth of a Perſon or Thing; alſo a ſwerving from. *F.* of *L.*

DEROG'ATORY [*derogatoire*, F. of *derogatorius*, L.] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. *Spenc.*

DERRING DO, bold Deeds, Manhood, Chivalry. *Spenc.*

DERT'MORE [of the River *Dert* and *Moor*] a barren Place in *Devonſhire*.

DERTMOUTH [of *Dert* the River, and *Mouth*] a famous Port in *Devonſhire*, 165 Miles S. W. from *London*.

DER'VISES, a ſtrict Order of religious Perſons among the *Turks*, who undergo very ſevere Penances.

DERUNCINA'TION, a cutting off Buſhes, Trees, or any Thing encumbering the Ground. *L.*

To DESAR'CINATE [*deſarcinare*, L.] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT' [*Deſchant*, F.] a Comment on any Subject, a continued Diſcourſe.

DESCANT [in *Muſick*] the Art of compoſing in ſeveral Parts.

Plain DESCANT', is the Ground-work of a Muſical Compoſition, which conſiſts in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurative DESCANT' } is that wherein
Florid DESCANT, } Diſcords are concerned as well as Concords.

Double DESCANT, is when the Parts

are ſo contrived, that the *Treble* may be made the *Baſe*, and, on the contrary, the *Baſe* the *Treble*.

To **DESCANT'**, is to run a Diviſion or Variety with the Voice, upon a Muſical Ground in true Meaſure, and metaphorically ſignifies, to paraphraſe ingeniouſly upon any pleaſing Subject.

To **DESCEND'** [*deſcendre*, F. of *deſcendere*, L.] to come, go, ſtep, or be carried down; to ſtoop to, to derive one's Original from, or come of a Family.

DESCENDINGLY, by way of Deſcent.

DESCEND'ABLE, which can deſcend, or which may be deſcended or gone down.

DESCEN'DENTS, Offspring, Poſterity, Progeny. *F.*

DESCEN'SION, a deſcending or going down. *L.*

DESCE'NSION *of a Sign* [in *Aſtronomy*] in an Arch of the Equator, which ſets with ſuch a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or any Planet in it.

DESCE'NSION *Right of the Sign* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator, which deſcends with the Sign below the Horizon of a right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is ſetting in a right Sphere.

DESCE'NSION *oblique* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Equator which deſcends with the Sun below the Horizon of an oblique Sphere.

DESCE'NSION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the falling downward of the eſſential Juice, diſſolved from the diſtilled Matter.

DESCENSO'RIUM [among *Chymiſts*] is a Furnace for diſtilling, by cauſing the Vapours to diſtil downwards.

DESCENT' [*deſcente*, F. of *deſcentus*, L.] the coming or going down; alſo the ſteep Side of a Hill; alſo a Birth or Extraction. See *Diſcent*.

DESCENT [of *heavy Bodies*] is their Tendency towards the Centre of the Earth.

DESCENT [*into a Moat or Ditch*] is a deep digging into the Earth of the Cover'd Way.

To make a **DESCENT** *upon a Country*, is to land on it, and to enter it with a hoſtile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in *Fortification*] are the Holes, Vaults, and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground.

To **DESCRI'BE** [*decrire*, F. *deſcribere*, L.] to repreſent an Action or Thing in Writing or Speech.

To **DESCRI'BE** [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Line or a Circle, &c.

A **DESCRI'BENT** [in *Geometry*] expreſſes ſome Line or Surface, which by it's Motion produces a plain Figure or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a ſetting forth the Nature and Properties of any Thing, either by Figures or Words. *F.* of *L.*

To **DESCRIVE**, to deſcribe. *Spenc.*

To **DESCRY'** [of *diſcernere*, L.] to diſcover far off, to diſcern.

To **DESECRATE** [*deſecrare*, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESER'T [of *deſervir*, F.] Merit or Worth.

To **DESERT** [*deſerter*, F. *deſertum*, L.] to forſake; to run away from one's Colours.

A **DES'ERT** [*Deſertum*, L.] a Wilderneſs, a large wild Part of a Country; alſo a ſolitary Place. *F.*

A **DESERT'** [*Deſſert*, F.] the laſt Courſe of a Feaſt; Fruit, Sweatmeats, &c.

DESERT'ER [*Deſerteur*, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours; alſo one that forſakes his Religion, Prince, &c. L.

DESER'TION, a deſerting, forſaking, running from Colours, &c. F. of *L.*

To **DESERV'E** [*deſervire*, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Puniſhment.

To **DESIC'CATE** [*deſiccare*, L.] to dry up.

DESICCA'TION, a drying up.

DESICCA'TION [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is a diſſolving of ſuperfluous Moiſture into Vapours by Fire.

DESIC'CATIVE, apt to dry; of a drying Quality. *L.*

DESIDERA'TA, Things wanting, required or ſought for. *L.*

DESIDERY [of *Deſiderium*, L.] Deſire, Luſt. *Chauc.*

DESIGN' [*Deſignatio*, L.] Contrivance, Enterprize, Invention, Purpoſe; alſo the firſt Draught of a Picture, &c.

To **DESIGN'** [*deſigner*, F. of *deſignare*, L.] to contrive, to purpoſe or reſolve; alſo to draw a Figure or Sketch of any Thing.

DESIGNA'TION, Appointment, &c. L.

DESIGN'MENT, a Deſigning, Intendment, or Intention.

DESIP'IENCE [*deſipientia*, L.] Fooliſhneſs, Indiſcretion, Doating.

DESI'RE [*deſir*, F. of *deſiderium*, L.] longing, wiſhing; alſo Intreaty, Requeſt.

To **DESI'RE** [*deſirer*, F. of *deſiderare*, L.] to covet, long, or wiſh for; to intreat or pray.

DESIR'ABLE [*deſiderabilis*, L.] that is to be deſired or wiſhed for. *F.*

DESIRA'BLENESS, the being worthy to be deſired.

DESI'ROUS [*deſireux*, F.] greatly or paſſionately deſiring or wiſhing for.

DESIROUSLY, wiſhingly.

To **DESIST'** [*ſe deſiſter*, F. of *deſiſtere*, L.] to ceaſe, give over, leave off.

DESSAVY, leacherous, beaſtly. *Chauc.*

DES'OLATE [*deſolatus*, L.] left alone, forlorn; uninhabited, laid waſte, ruined.

DESOLA'TION, a laying waſte, making deſolate. *F.* of *L.*

DE *ſon tort de meſne* [*Law Phraſe*] are

Words of Form in an Action of Treſpaſs, uſed by Way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant, as when the Defendant pleads he did what he is charged with by his Maſter's Order, and the Plaintiff replies he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [*deſeſpoir*, F. of *deſperare*, L.] a Paſſion of Soul, which makes it caſt off all Hopes; a timorous Conſternation of an abject Mind.

To DESPAIR' [*deſeſperer*, F. of *deſperare*, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends, Wiſhes, Deſires, &c.

DESPAIR'INGLY, in a deſpairing Manner.

To DESPECT' [*deſpicere*, L.] to look down.

DESPEC'TION, a looking downwards. L.

DESPERA'DO, a deſperate, mad, hair-brained Fellow. *Ital.*

DES'PERATE [*deſperatus*, L.] who is in Deſpair, or deſpaired of; alſo dangerous, violent.

The DESPERATE, Deſpair, or Deſperation. *Shakeſp.*

DES'PERATELY, dangerouſly.

DESPERA'TION, a deſpairing, or falling into Deſpair.

DES'PICABLE [*deſpicabilis*, L.] liable to be deſpiſed or contemned, baſe, mean.

DES'PICABLY, in a deſpicable Manner.

DES'PICABLENESS, being deſpicable, or worthy of Contempt.

DESPIT'E [*deſpit*, F.] Envy, Malice, Spite.

To DESPI'SE [*deſpicere*, L.] to look upon with Contempt or Diſdain, to ſlight.

DESPIS'INGLY, contemptuouſly.

To DESPOIL' [*deſpouiller*, F. of *deſpoliare*, L.] to rob or ſtrip one of his Goods, Eſtate, &c.

DESPOLIA'TION, a robbing or ſpoiling. L.

To DESPON'D [*deſpondere*, L.] to loſe Courage, to deſpair or be quite diſheartened or dejected.

DESPOND'ENCE } a failing of Courage,
DESPOND'ENCY } a being quite diſheartened, a giving over all Hopes.

DESPOND'ENT [*deſpondens*, L.] deſpairing, giving up Hope.

DESPONSA'TION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. L.

DE'SPOTE [Δεσπότης, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country; a Governor of a Province among the *Greeks*.

DESPOT'ICAL } [*Deſpotique*, F. of Δε-
DESPOT'ICK } σποτικὸς, Gr.] arbitrary, abſolute, ſupreme.

DESPUMA'TION [of *de* privative, and *Spuma*, L. Froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the clearing and cleanſing any Liquor, by letting it boil to take off the Scum.

DESQUAMA'TION [in *Surgery*] is a ſcaling of foul Bones. L.

To DESQUA'ME [of *deſquamare*, of *de* privative, and *Squama*, L. the Scale of a Fiſh] to take off Scales.

DESS, a Seat. *Spenc.*

DESSABLY, conſtantly. C.

To DESSE, to lay cloſe together. C.

To DES'TIN } [*deſtiner*, F. of *deſti-*
To DES'TINATE } *nare*, L.] to appoint, deſign, or order.

DESTINA'TION, an ordering, purpoſing, or deſigning. F. of L.

DES'TINY [*Deſtin*, F.] Fate; the Diſpoſal or Enchainment of ſecond Cauſes, ordained by Providence, which carries with it the Neceſſity of the Event; alſo Death.

The DES'TINIES, three Poetical Deities; *Clotho*, who holds the Diſtaff; *Lacheſis*, which draws out; and *Atropos*, that cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

DES'TINY *Readers*, Gypſies or Fortune-Tellers.

DES'TITUTE [*deſtitué*, F. *deſtitutus*, L.] left, forſaken.

DESTITU'TION, a leaving or forſaking. F. of L.

To DESTRO'Y [*détruire*, F. of *deſtruere*, L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waſte, to deface, to kill.

DESTRUC'TION, a Deſtroying, Ruin, Overthrow. F. of L.

DESTRUC'TIVE, apt to deſtroy or ruin, pernicious. L.

DESTRUCT'IVELY, perniciouſly.

DESTRUCT'IVENESS, the being deſtructive or pernicious.

DESTRIER, a War-Horſe. O.

DESUDA'TION, a profuſe or inordinate Sweating. L.

DESUETUDE [*Deſuetudo*, L.] a leaving or forſaking any Cuſtom or Habit; Diſuſe.

DESULTORY [*deſultorius*, L.] ſkipping from one thing to another, inconſtant, fickle, mutable, wavering.

DESUMP'TION } a chooſing, or taking
DESUM'TION } from or out of. L.

DET [or *Debt*] a Writ which lies for an Action of Debt.

To DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to ſend away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

DETACHIA'RE, to ſeize or take into Cuſtody a Man's Goods or Perſon. L. T.

DETACH'MENT [*Detachment*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a greater Body to ſtrengthen a leſſer, or go on ſome Expedition.

DETAIL' [*detail*, F.] the Particulars, or particular Circumſtances of an Affair.

To DETAIN' [*detenir*, F. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, let, or ſtop.

To DETECT' [*detegere*, L.] to diſcloſe, diſcover, to lay open.

DETEC'TION, a diſcovering or laying open. *L.*

To DETEN'EBRATE, to diſpel or drive away Darkneſs. *L.*

DETEN'TION, a detaining or keeping; Confinement, Impriſonment. *F.* of *L.*

DETENT'S [in a *Clock*] are thoſe Stops, which, being lifted up, or left fall down, do lock or unlock the Clock in ſtriking.

DETENT' *Wheel*, is alſo called the *Hoop Wheel*; and has a Hoop almoſt round it, wherein is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

To DETER' [*deterrere*, L.] to frighten or diſcourage one from doing a Thing.

To DETERG'E [*detergere*, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETERIORA'TION, a making worſe, or ſpoiling. *F.* of *L.*

DETERM'INABLE, which may be determined or decided. *L.*

DETERM'INATELY, in a deciſive manner.

DETERM'INATE [*determinativus*, L.] which is determined or deſigned; poſitive.

DETERMINA'TION, a final Reſolution upon doing or not doing any Action; an Appointment, a Deciſion, *F.* of *L.*

To DETER'MINE [*determiner*, F. of *determinare*, L.] to decide or give a final Judgment, to deſign or purpoſe.

DETERMINED *Problem* [in *Geometry*] a Problem which has either one, or but one certain Number of Solutions.

DETERMINATELY, finally, unchangeably, reſolutely.

DETERRA'TION [of *de* and *Terra*, L.] the Removal of Sand, Earth, *&c.* from higher Grounds to lower by Rains.

DETER'SION, a cleanſing, wiping, or rubbing off. *L.*

DETERS'IVE [*deterſif*, F.] of a cleanſing Nature. *L.*

DETERS'IVE *Medicines*, are ſuch as cleanſe the Body from ſluggiſh and viſcous Humours.

DETERS'IVELY, cleanſingly.

To DETEST' [*deteſter*, F. *deteſtari*, L.] to abhor or loath.

DETESTABLE [*deteſtabilis*, L.] to be abhorred; vile, wretched. *F.*

DETEST'ABLY, in a deteſtable Manner.

DETEST'ABLENESS, the being deteſtable, or worthy Abhorrence.

DETESTA'TION, an abhorring or loathing. *F.* of *L.*

To DETHRONE [of the Prepoſition *de*, L. from, and *Throne*; *detroner*, F.] to depoſe, or drive a Sovereign Prince from his Throne.

DE'TINET [*i. e.* he detains, L.] a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuſes to pay it.

DETIN'UE, is a Writ which lies againſt him who refuſes to deliver back Goods or Chattels which were delivered him to keep.

DETONA'TION, a thundering. *L.*

DETONA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the thundering Noiſe that is often made by a Mixture being inkindled in the containing Veſſel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemency and Impetuoſity.

DETORS'ION, a turning or bending away or aſide. E.

To DETRACT' [*detracter*, F. of *detractare*, L.] to take from, to abate or leſſen, to ſpeak ill of, or ſlander.

DETRACT'INGLY, by way of Detraction.

DETRAC'TION, a drawing from; alſo back-biting, ſlandering. *F.* of *L.*

DETRACT'IVE, apt to detract. L.

DETRACTA'TION, a drawing back, a Denial or Refuſal. *L.*

DE'TRIMENT [*detrimentum*, L.] Damage, Hurt, Loſs. *F.*

DE'TRIMENT [in *Aſtrology*] is the greateſt of the eſſential Debilities of a Planet, *viz.* the Sign directly oppoſite that which is it's Houſe; as the Detriment of the Sun in *Aquarius*, becauſe it is oppoſite to *Leo.*

DE'TRIMENT [at *Lincoln's-Inn*] is a Duty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* paid by each Member of the Society, to the Houſe, every Term, for defraying it's Charge, and repairing it's Loſſes.

DETRIMEN'TAL, hurtful; which brings Hurt or Damage. *L.*

DETRIMEN'TALLY, hurtfully.

DETRI'TE [*detritus*, L.] worn out.

DETRI'TION, a wearing or rubbing off Particles from any Thing. *L.*

DETRUNCA'TION, a cutting off a Branch or Limb of a Tree, *&c.* L.

To DETRU'DE [*detrudere*, L.] to thruſt down or from.

DETRU'SION, a thruſting down.

DETRU'SOR *Urinæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle whoſe carneous Fibres embrace the whole Bladder like a Hand, and compreſs it in the Evacuation of the Urine. *L.*

DEVADIA'TUS [in *Doomſday-Book*] is one who has no Sureties or Pledges.

DEVARICA'TION, two things croſſing one another.

DEVASTA'TION, a laying waſte. *L.*

DEVASTAVE'RUNT *bona Teſtatoris*, is a Writ lying againſt Executors for paying Legacies and Debts, without Specialty, before the Debt upon the ſaid Specialties be due, to the Prejudice of the Creditors. *L.*

DEUCALIDO'NIANS, a People who in ancient Times inhabited the Weſtern Parts of *Scotland.*

DEVECTION, a carrying away, or down. *L.*

DEVEL'OPED [*develópé*, F.] unwrapped, unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENE'RUNT, a Writ to the King's Eſcheator, when any one of the King's Tenants holding *in Capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEV'EREUX [*q. d.* of *Evereux*, a Town in *France*] a Sirname.

DEVER'RILL [perhaps of ðuꞃh, *Sax.* through] a little Rivolet in *Wiltſhire*, which, like the Mole in *Surrey*, runs under ground, and about a Mile further breaketh out again, and then runneth above ground.

To **DEVEST'** [*deveſtir*, F. of *deveſtire*, L.] to ſtrip or uncloath; to deprive of.

To **DEVEST** [in *Law*] to turn out of Poſſeſſion.

DEVEX'ITY [*devexitas*, L.] Bendingneſs, the Hollowneſs of a Valley.

To **DE'VIATE** [*deviare*, L. q. d. *de via ire*] to go from, to ſwerve.

DEVIA'TION, a going out of the way, a ſwerving. *L.*

DEVI'CE [*deviſe*, F.] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story; alſo a Motto or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, *&c.*

DEV'IL [Ðeoꝼl, *Sax.* Diafwl, C. Br. *Diable*, F. *Diablo*, Span. *Diavolo*, Ital. Duyvel, *Belg.* Teufel, *Teut.*] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL *on the Neck*, a ſort of Rack or torturing Machine, antiently uſed by the Papiſts to wreſt a Confeſſion from the Proteſtants.

DEVIL's *Arſe a Peak*, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyſhire*, having a great many Corners like ſo many Apartments, of which there are ſeveral ſtrange Accounts given.

DEVIL's-BIT, an Herb. *Succiſa*, L.

SEA-DEVIL, a ſtrange Monſter on the Coaſts of *America*.

DEVIL's-DROP, the Remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DEV'ILISH [teufeliſch, *Teut.*] of or belonging to, like, or of the Nature of the Devil, wicked.

DEV'ILISHLY, very wickedly.

DEV'ILISHNESS, very great Wickedneſs.

DEVIL's *Milk*, a ſort of Spurge, an Herb. *Eſula minor*, L.

DE'VIOUS [*Devius*, of *de* from, and *via* way, *L.*] going out of the Way, ſwerving from.

To **DEVIR'GINATE** [*devirginare*, L.] to deflower a Virgin.

DEVI'SE [*Law Term*] whatever is deviſed or bequeathed by Will; alſo the Act of Bequeathing.

To **DEVI'SE** [probably of *deviſer*, F.] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; alſo to contrive or forge.

To **DEVISE** [in *Law*] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, *&c.* by a laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing.

DEVISEE', the Perſon to whom any thing is bequeathed or deviſed.

DEVI'SOR, he who has bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVITA'TIO, an Eſcape, ſhunning, eſchewing, or avoiding.

DEVOCATIO'NE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOI'R, Duty, that which every one ought to do, according to the Laws and Rules of Civility and Reaſon. *F.*

DEVOIR'S [of *Calais*] the Cuſtoms due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried out from *Calais*, when our Staple was there.

To **DEVOK'E** [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To **DEVOL'VE** [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; or come from one to another, as an Eſtate does.

DEVOLU'TARY [*Devolutoire*, F.] one who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLU'TION, a rolling or tumbling down; alſo a paſſing from one to another. *F.* of *L.*

DEV'ONSHIRING *of Land*, is improving it by ſpreading on it the Aſhes of burnt Turfs.

To **DEVO'TE** [*devouer*. F. *devovere*, L.] to vow or conſecrate to God, to ſet apart for holy Uſe.

DEVOTEE' } [*Devot*, F.] a Bigot, a ſuperſtitious Hypocrite.
DEVOTO' }

DEVO'TION, Piety, religious Zeal; alſo vowed Service, at the Command, Diſpoſal of, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

DEVO'TIONIST, one much given to Piety and Devotion.

To **DEVOU'R** [*devourer*, F. *devorare*, L.] to eat up, or ſwallow down greedily; to conſume, to waſte.

DEVOUR'ING [in *Heraldry*] when Fiſhes are borne in an Eſcutcheon in a feeding Poſture.

DEVOUR'INGLY, very greedily.

DEVOU'T [*devot*, F.] full of Devotion, pious.

DEUSEAVILLE, the Country. *Cant.*

DEUSWIN, two Pence. *Cant.*

DEUTEROG'AMY [*Deuterogamia*, L. of Δευτερογαμία, of δεύτερος the ſecond, and γαμὴ Marriage, *Gr.*] ſecond Marriage.

DEUTERONO'MY [*Deuteronomium*, L. of Δευτερονομίον, of δεύτερος and νόμος, Law, Gr. *i. e.* the ſecond Law] ſo is the Fifth Book of *Moſes* called by the *Greeks*, becauſe the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPA'THY [Δευτεροπαθεία, Gr.] is a Diſeaſe which proceeds from another Diſeaſe.

DEUX *Ans*, a John Apple.

DEW [Ðeaƿe, *Sax.* Dauw, *Belg.*] a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew compoſed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhaled by the Heat of the Sun, and kept ſuſpended during his Preſence, do upon his Abſence convene into Drops, and fall down to the Earth again.

To DEW } [Deaƿian, *Sax.* Dauw-
To BEDEW' } ing, *Belg.* betauwen, *Teut.*] to ſprinkle, moiſten, or wet with Dew.

DEW *of Vitriol* [among *Chymiſts*] is a Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt.

DEW-BERRY, a ſort of Fruit, in *Latin*, *Rubus minor fructu cæruleo.*

DEW BORN, a Diſtemper in Cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [among *Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DEW-GRASS, an Herb.

DEW-LAP [deoƿ-læppe, *Sax.*] of a Cow, is that Part which hangs down under their Neck.

DEWS-*Borough* [of Diw, C. Br. God, and *Borough*] a Town in *Yorkſhire.*

DEWS [*Deux*, F. of Δύας, Gr. two] the Number Two at Cards or Dice.

DEXTER *Aſpect* [in *Aſtrology*] is an Aſpect which is contrary to the natural Order and Succeſſion of the Signs.

DEXTER *Epiploick Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Branch of the Spleen Vein that paſſes to the Caul or Epiploon.

DEXTER *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the right Side or Point in an Eſcutcheon.

DEXTER'ITY [*Dexterité*, F.] of *Dexteritas*, L. *i. e.* Right-Handedneſs] Aptneſs, Cleverneſs, Nimbleneſs, Readineſs, Skill.

DEX'TEROUS } [*Dexter*, L.] handy,
DEX'TROUS } cunning, ſkilful.

DEX'TEROUSLY, cleverly, ſkilfully.

DEXTEROUSNESS, Cleverneſs, Skilfulneſs.

DEXTRA'RIUS, a light Horſe, or Horſe for the Great Saddle. *O. R.*

DEY, the Title of the Supreme Governor of *Tunis* in *Barbary.*

DI'A [Διὰ, Gr.] a *Greek* Prepoſition, ſignifying *through*, *in*, or *between*, and is often joined to the Names of Phyſical Compoſitions, with that of the Principal Ingredient; as *Diaſcordium*, &c.

DIABE'TES [Διαβήτης of διαβαίνω, to run through, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe when one cannot hold his Water.

DIABET'ICAL, troubled with, or belonging to, a *Diabetes.*

DIABOL'ICAL [*diabolique*, F. *diabolicus*, L.] deviliſh, very wicked.

DIABOLICALLY, deviliſhly.

DIA'BOLUS [διάβολος, of διαβάλλω, to deſtroy, *Gr.*] the Devil. *L.*

DIABRO'SIS [διάβρωσις, Gr.] a Solution of the *Continuum* by Corroſion of the Parts.

DIACATHOL'ICON, an univerſal Medicine. *L.*

DIACEN'TROS, the ſhorteſt Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHO'RESIS [Διαχώρησις, Gr.] the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLYS'MA [διακλυσμὰ, Gr.] a gargling or waſhing the Mouth.

DIACO'DIUM [of διὰ with, and κωδία the Top of a Plant, *Gr.*] a Syrup made of the Tops of Poppies.

DIAC'ONAL, of or belonging to a Deacon.

DIACOUS'TICKS [of διὰ and ἀκουςικὰ, Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties of refracted Sounds.

DIA'CRISIS [διάκρισις, Gr.] a judging of and diſtinguiſhing Diſeaſes, with their reſpective Symptoms.

DI'ADEM [*Diademe*, F. *Diadema*, L. of διάδημα, Gr.] an Imperial or Royal Crown, properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings antiently wore inſtead of a Crown.

DIADO'CHE [διάδοχος, Gr.] Succeſſion.

DIADO'CHE [in *Phyſick*] the Progreſs of a Diſeaſe.

DIADO'SIS [διάδοσις, Gr.] a Tradition.

DIADOSIS [in *Phyſick*] a Diſtribution of Nouriſhment through all the Parts of the Body.

DIADROME' [διαδρομὴ, Gr.] the Vibration or Swing of a Pendulum.

DIÆ'RESIS [διαίρεσις, Gr.] a dividing.

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Grammar*] a poetical Figure, where one Syllable is divided into two, as *Evoluiſſe* for *Evolviſſe.*

DIÆ'RESIS [in *Surgery*] is a Method of Separation of thoſe Parts, which, by their Union, hinder the Cure of Diſeaſes.

DIÆRET'ICKS, Medicines which corrode and eat. *Gr.*

DIÆ'TA [δίαιτα, Gr.] Diet, Food. *L.*

DIÆTE'TICA [διαιτητικὴ, Gr.] is a Part of Phyſick, which preſcribes the Uſe and Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the ſix Non-naturals.

DIAGLY'PHICE [διαγλυφικὴ, Gr.] the Art of cutting or making hollow or concave Figures in Metals.

DIAGNOST'ICK [of διαγινώσκω, Gr. to know] that knows or diſcerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOST'ICK *Signs* [in *Phyſick*] thoſe Signs of a Diſeaſe which are apparent.

DIAGNOSTICK *Signs* [among *Botaniſts*] are particular Signs, by which one Plant may be known from another.

DIAG'ONAL [*diagonale*, F. *diagonalis*, L. of διαγώνιος, Gr.] is a Line drawn from Angle to Angle in any Figure. *Geom.*

DI'AGRAM [*Diagramma*, L. of διάγραμμα, Gr.] in *Geometry*, is a Scheme drawn for the demonſtrating or proving of any thing.

DI'AGRAM [in *Muſick*] is a Proportion of Meaſures, diſtinguiſhed by certain Notes.

DIAGRAPH'ICAL, belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPH'ICK *Art* [διαγραφικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRID'IUM, a Preparation of Scammony,

mony, by baking or roaſting it incloſed in the Fruit of Quince.

DIAHEXAP'LA } [among *Farriers*] a
DIAHEXAP'TE } Drink for Horſes; ſo called from it's ſix Ingredients.

DI'AL [*Dialis*, L. of or belonging to a Day] any Plane upon which are drawn ſeveral Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Style fixed, to ſhew the Hours of the Day, as a Sun Dial.

DIALS *Parallel*, are ſuch as lie parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS *Perpendicular*, are ſuch as ſtand perpendicular or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS *Erect Direct Eaſt, Weſt, North*, or *South*, are Planes or Walls which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS *inclining*, are ſuch whoſe Planes incline or bow forward toward the Horizon.

DIALS *reclining*, are ſuch as bend backward toward the Horizon.

DI'ALECT [*Dialectique*, F. *Dialectica*, L. of διαλεκτική, Gr.] is a Manner of Speech peculiar to ſome Part of a Country, and differing from the Manner uſed in other Parts, yet all uſing the ſame Radical Language as to the Subſtance of it.

DIALEC'TICA } [*Dialectique*, F. δια-
DIALEC'TICE } λεκτική, Gr.] Dialecticks, or the Art of Logick, which teaches to diſcourſe and reaſon in Mood and Figure.

DIALEC'TICAL } [*dialecticus*, L. of
DIALEC'TICK } διαλεκτικός, Gr.] of or belonging to Logick.

DIALECTICAL *Arguments*, Arguments which are barely probable, but do not convince, or determine the Mind to either ſide of the Queſtion.

DIALEP'SIS [διάλειψις, Gr.] a Space between, a Prevention. *L.*

DIALEPSIS [in *Surgery*] is the Middle Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

DIAL'LAGE [διαλλαγή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when many Arguments are brought to no Effect. *L.*

DIAL'LEL *Lines* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as run a-croſs or cut one another.

DI'ALLING, the Art of making Dials.

DIALLING *Globe*, an Inſtrument contrived for drawing all ſorts of Dials, and to give a clear Demonſtration of the Art.

DIALLING *Sphere*, an Inſtrument contrived to demonſtrate the Doctrine of ſpherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing of Dials on all manner of Planes.

DIALOGIS'MUS [διαλογισμός, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Man reaſons and diſcourſes with himſelf, as though it were with another. *L.*

DIALO'GO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Piece of Muſick for two or more Voices or Inſtruments, which anſwer one to another.

DI'ALOGUE [*Dialogus*, L. of διάλογος, Gr.] a Conference or Diſcourſe between two or more Parties; or a written Diſcourſe, where two or more Parties are talking together. *F.*

DIA'LYTON [διάλυτον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when ſeveral Words are put together without a Conjunction Copulative. *L.*

DIAMARGARI'TON [of διὰ and μαργαρίτης, Gr.] a Reſtorative Powder, whoſe main Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAMER'DIS [of *Dia* and *Merda*, L. Ordure] a Confection of Pilgrims Salve; alſo a ſhitten Fellow.

DIAM'ETER [*Diametre*, F. *Diameter*, L. of διάμετρος, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Line which paſſes through the Middle of any Figure from one Angle to another.

DIAM'ETER [of a *Circle*] is a Line which paſſes through the Centre of a Circle, and is bounded by the Circumference on each Side, dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line, drawn through the Middle of the Figure, and diſſecting all the *Ordinates* into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of *Gravity*] is that Right Line in which the Centre of Gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any Right-Line, which paſſes through the Middle of the Tranverſe Axis, which is the Centre of the Figure.

DIAMETER [of the *Parabola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be ſuppoſed to meet at any infinite Diſtance, or in the Centre of the Figure.

DIAME'TRAL } belonging to, or that
DIAMETRICAL } is in the Form of a Diameter. *F.*

DIAMET'RICALLY *oppoſite* [*diametralement*, F.] *i. e.* directly over-againſt; as when two things are oppoſed to one another right a-croſs, or directly contrary.

DI'AMOND [*Diamont*, F. *Adamas*, L. of Ἀδάμας, Gr. Demant, *Teut.*] the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all precious Stones.

DIAMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the black Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DIAMOND [among *Printers*] a ſort of ſmall Printing Letter.

DIA'NA, the Poetical Goddeſs of Hunting. *L.*

DIANA's *Tree*, a Chymical Operation, by which a Compoſition of Silver, Mercury, and Spirit of Nitre, may be cryſtallized in the Form of a Tree, called the Philoſophical Tree.

DIANOE'A [διάνοια, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, importing a ſerious Conſideration of the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM' [διάπασμα, Gr.] a Perfume or Pomander; alſo a Medicine made up of dry Powders to be ſprinkled upon ſomething.

DIAPA'SON [διαπασῶν, Gr.] a Term in Muſick, ſignifying an Octave.

DIAPE'DESIS [διαπήδησις, Gr.] is a Second of the Concord in Muſick, called a *Perfect Fifth.*

DIAPEN'TE [among *Phyſicians*] is a Compoſition made of five Ingredients ; alſo a Name given to Punch, becauſe made of five Ingredients.

DI'APER [of *diaper*, F. to interweave with Flowers] Linen Cloth wrought with Flowers and Figures.

DI'APER'D [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a Bordure fretted all over with ſuch Things as Bordures uſed to be charged, appearing between the Frets.

DI'APERING [in a *Picture*] is when a Piece, after it is quite finiſhed, is over-run with Branches or other Works.

DIAPHANE'ITY [*Diaphaneté*, F. of διαφάνεια, Gr. Tranſparency] the Property of a diaphanous Body.

DIAPH'ANOUS [*diaphane*, F. of διαφανὴς, Gr.] tranſparent like Glaſs, or which may be ſeen through.

DIAPH'ANOUSLY, tranſparently.

DIAPH'ORA [διαφορὰ, Gr.] Difference, Diverſity ; alſo a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word repeated is taken in a Signification different from what it was at firſt. *L.*

DIAPHO'RESIS [διαφόρησις, Gr.] a ſending forth ill Humours by the Pores of the Body.

DIAPHORET'ICKS [*Diaphoretique*, F. *Diaphoretica*, L. of διαφορητικα, Gr.] Medicines which cauſe Sweat.

DI'APHRAGM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. of διάφραγμα, Gr.] the Midriff, or a Muſcle compoſed of two others, which ſeparate the middle from the lower Cavity.

DIAPHRAT'TONTES [among *Anatomiſts*] are the Membranes, commonly called the *Pleura*, which cover the Inſide of the *Thorax.*

DIAPLA'SIS [διάπλασις, Gr.] the ſetting of a Bone that is out of Joint. *L.*

DIAPLAS'MA [διάπλασμα, Gr.] an Ointment or Fomentation. *L.*

DIAPLAS'TICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which are good for a Limb out of Joint.

DIAP'NOE [διαπνοὴ, Gr.] the ſame as Diaporeſis. *L.*

DIAPO'RESIS [διαπόρησις, Gr.] a doubting ; a Figure in Rhetorick, when, the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Orator ſeems to be in Doubt which he ſhall begin with.

DIA'PSALMA [διάψαλμα, Gr.] a Pauſe or Change of Note in Singing. *L.*

DIAPTHO'RA [διαπθορὰ, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. *L.*

DIARRHOE'A [*Diarrhée*, F. of διαῤῥοια, Gr.] a gentle Laſk or Looſeneſs in the Belly. *L.*

DIARRHOET'ICK, that has a Laſk or Looſeneſs in the Belly without an Inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS [διαρθρώσις, Gr.] a kind of looſe jointing of Bones, which ſerve for ſenſible Motions. *L.*

A **DI'ARY** [*Diarium*, L.] an Account of what paſſes every Day ; a Journal or Day-Book.

DI'ARY, of or belonging to a Day.

DIASCOR'DIUM, an Electuary, of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *Scordium.*

DIAS'TOLE [διαςολὴ, Gr.] a Diſtinction, dividing, or ſeparating.

DIAS'TOLE [with *Anatomiſts*] the Motion of the Pulſes, which dilate the Heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows into it from the Lungs.

DIAS'TOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure whereby a Syllable ſhort by Nature becomes long.

DIASTY'LE [in *Architecture*] a ſort of Edifice, where the Pillars ſtand at the Diſtance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYR'MUS [διασυρμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a Perſon or Thing is commended by way of Deriſion. *L.*

DIATE'RETICKS [of διατήρησις, Gr.] the Art of preſerving Health.

DIATES'SARON [of διὰ by, and τέσσαρα four, Gr.] any Compoſition conſiſting of four Ingredients.

DIATES'SARON [διατεσσαρῶν, Gr.] a Word uſed in Muſick to denote an Interval compoſed of a greater and a leſſer Tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to Three.

DIATET'ICK, that Part of Phyſick, which conſiders the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, ſuitable to particular Caſes.

DIA'THESIS [διάθεσις, Gr.] the natural or preternatural Diſpoſition of the Body.

DIATHY'RUM [διάθυρον, Gr.] (in *Architecture*) ſignifies a Skreen or Fence of Boards, *&c.* a Pale or Rail before a Door. *L.*

DIA'TONI [διάτονοι, Gr.] Corner ſtones, Band ſtones, or Perpend ſtones.

DIATO'NICK [*diatonique*, F. of διατόνος, Gr.] a Term ſignifying the ordinarieſt ſort of Muſick, proceeding by different Tones either in aſcending or deſcending.

DIATO'NICK *Muſick*, one of the three antient Methods of Singing.

DIA'TONUS *Hypaton*, the muſical Note called D-ſol-re.

DIA'TONUS *Meſon*, the Note called G-ſol-re-ut.

DIATO'NUM } a ſort of Song pro-
DIATO'NICUM } ceeding by different Tones and Semi-tones ; a plain Song.

DIATRA'GACANTH, a Compound made of Gum Tragacanth.

DIA'TRIBA } **DIA'TRIBE** } [διατριβὴ, Gr.] a Diſputation or continual Diſcourſe; alſo a Place where Orations or Diſputations are held.

DIATRI'BUS [of διὰ with, and *tribus*, of *tres*, L. three] a Compoſition conſiſting of three Ingredients.

DIATRI'ON *Santalon*, a Medicinal Compoſition of three ſorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRIPIP'ERON, a Medicine of three ſorts of Pepper.

DIATUR'BITH, an Electuary of *Turbith*.

DIATY'POSIS [διατύπωσις, Gr.] a Deſcription; a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Things are ſo livelily repreſented, that they ſeem as it were before our Eyes.

DIAZEU'TICK *Tone*, in the antient *Greek* Muſick, was that which disjoined two Fourths each on one Side of it, and which being joined to either made a Fifth.

DIA'ZOMA [διάζωμα, Gr.] a Girdle.

DIAZOMA [in *Anatomy*] the *Diaphragm*.

DIB'BLE, a Tool wherewith Herbs are ſet in a Garden; alſo a Hat-bruſh. C.

DI'CA, a Proceſs or Action at Law. L.

DICA [in *Old Records*] a Tally for Accounts.

DICA'CITY [*Dicacitas*, L.] Talkativeneſs, Drollery, Buffoonery.

DICÆOL'OGY [δικαιολόγια, Gr.] a pleading of one's Cauſe; an advocating for; alſo an Accuſation.

DICA'TION, a Dedication. L.

To **DICHOT'OMIZE** [διχοτομεῖν, Gr.] to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICHOT'OMY [διχοτόμια, Gr.] a cutting or dividing into two Parts.

DICK'ENS [*q. d.* Devilkins, *i. e.* little Devils] a ſort of Oath, as *Ods Dickens*.

DICK'ER *of Leather*, is a Quantity conſiſting of ten Hides.

DICRA *Ferri* [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Quantity of Iron conſiſting of ten Bars.

DI'CROTUS [δίκροτος, Gr.] is a Pulſe that beats twice.

DICT'AMEN, a Thing written by another's Inſtruction.

To **DICTATE** [*dicter*, F. of *dictare*, L.] to tell another what to write, *&c.*

DICTA'TOR [among the *Romans*] was a Ruler from whom no Appeal was granted; who was never choſen, but when the Commonwealth was in ſome imminent Danger or Trouble; he had the Power of a King for half a Year, but at the End of it was obliged to yield up his Office under Pain of Treaſon.

DICTA'TURE [*Dictatura*, L.] a Dictatorſhip; the Office and Dignity of a Dictator. F.

DIC'TIONARY [*Dictionnaire*, F. of *Dictionarium*, L.] a Collection of all the Words of a Language, explained in Alphabetical Order.

To **DIC'TITATE** [*dictitare*, L.] to ſpeak often. L.

DIDAC'TICAL } **DIDAC'TICK** } [*Didactique*, F. of διδακτικὸς, Gr.] inſtructive, ſerving to teach or explain the Nature of Things.

DIDASCAL'ICK [διδασκαλικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to a Maſter or Teacher.

DIDAP'PER [Duyck-dapper, *Belg.* *q. d.* Dive-dapper] the Name of a Bird.

To **DID'DER** [perhaps of zitteren, *Teut.*] to ſhiver or ſhake with Cold. C.

DI'DYMOI [δίδυμοι, Gr.] Twins or any Thing double.

DIDYMOI [among *Anatomiſts*] the Teſticles.

DIE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of a Pedeſtal, *viz.* the Part lying between the Baſis and the Cornice.

DE *die in diem*, from Day to Day, in a continued Succeſſion. L.

DIEM *clauſit extremum*, a Writ which lies when the Heir of one who holds Land of the King dies, for the Eſcheator to enquire of what Eſtate he was poſſeſſed.

DIEN'NIAL [*Diennis*, L.] of or belonging to two Years. L.

DIER's *Weed*, an Herb. *Luteola*, L. and another called *Geniſtella Tinctoria*, L.

DIES [in *Doomſday-Book*] is uſed to ſignify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.

DIES *datus* [*Law Term*] a Reſpite given by the Court to the Defendant.

DIES *Juridici*, [*Legal Days*] are Days given to the Parties in Court during the Term. L.

DIES *non Juridici*, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Juſtice. L.

DIES *Marchiæ*, the Day of Meeting, formerly held every Year, on the Marches or Borders, between the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*.

DI'ESIS [δίεσις, Gr.] a Term in Muſick, denoting a Tone below a Semi-tone or a Sharp.

DIESIS [among *Printers*] the Mark ‡ called alſo a double Dagger.

DIESIS *Enharmonical* [in *Muſick*] is the Difference between the greater and leſſer Semi-tone.

DI'ET [*Diete*, F. of *Diæta*, L. of δίαιτα, Gr.] Food, Nouriſhment, limited Food.

DI'ET, a Convention of the States or Princes of a Kingdom or Empire; the ſame thing in *Germany* and *Poland* as a Parliament in *England*.

To **DI'ET** *one*, to provide one with Diet or Food.

To **DIET** [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is to keep a Perſon to a peculiar, regular, or ſtrict Diet.

DIE'TA, a Day's Work or Journey. O.

DI'ETARY, treating of, or belonging to, preſcribed or limited Diet.

DIETE'TICAL, belonging to a moderate and limited Diet.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of the Arms of *England*, and ſignifies, *God and my Right*.

DIEU ET SON ACT, a Maxim in our Common Law, *That the Act of God ſhall hurt no Man*; ſo that if a Houſe be beat down by a Tempeſt, the Leſſee ſhall not only be free from an Action of Waſte, but alſo has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the Houſe.

DIEZEUG'MENON [διαζεύγμενον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which ſeveral Clauſes of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZEUGMENON *Paranete* [in *Muſick*] is the Note D-la-ſol-re.

DIFFAMA'TION, a taking away one's good Name. *L.*

DIFFA'MATORY [*diffamatoire*, F.] ſlanderous.

To DIFFA'ME [*diffamer*, F. of *diffamare*, L.] to traduce or ſlander.

DIFFARREA'TION, the Parting of a Cake; a Solemnity uſed among the *Romans*, in the Divorcement of Man and Wife.

To DIF'FER [*differer*, F. of *differre*, L.] to diſagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIF'FERENCE [*Differentia*, L.] a Diverſity; alſo a Controverſy, Diſpute, or Quarrel. *F.*

DIF'FERENCE [in *Logick*] is the Attribute or Property which eſſentially diſtinguiſhes one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in *Mathematicks*] is the Exceſs of one Quantity above another; or the Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of another.

DIFFERENCE *of Longitude* [*of two Places on the Earth*] is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the Meridians of thoſe two Places.

DIFFERENCE *Aſcenſional* [*of the Sun or Planet*] is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Aſcenſion of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES *in a Coat of Arms*, are ſuch Things as diſtinguiſh one Family from another; or Perſons of the ſame Family from each other.

To DIFFERENCE [*differencier*, F.] to diſtinguiſh.

DIF'FERENT [*differens*, L.] which differs, unlike, various. *F.*

DIFFERENTLY, in a different Manner.

DIFFI'CILE [*difficilis*, L.] hard, difficult. *F.*

DIF'FICULT [*difficile*, F. of *difficilis*, L.] hard, troubleſome to perform or underſtand, crabbed.

DIF'FICULTLY, hardly.

DIF'FICULTNESS, Troubleſomeneſs, Hardneſs.

DIF'FICULTY [*Difficulté*, F. *Difficultas*, L.] Troubleſomeneſs in performing or underſtanding any Thing; Hardneſs, Obſcurity in the Writing of an Author.

DIF'FIDENCE [*Diffidentia*, L.] Doubtfulneſs, Miſtruſt, Suſpicion.

DIF'FIDENT [*diffidens*, L.] doubtful, miſtruſtful, ſuſpicious.

DIF'FIDENTLY, miſtruſtfully.

DIFFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing away. *F.*

DIFFLA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when Spirits, which are raiſed by Heat, are blown into the oppoſite Arch of the Furnace with a Sort of Bellows.

DIF'FLUENCE [*Diffluentia*, L.] a flowing forth, abroad, or ſeveral Ways.

DIFFLU'VIUM, a falling off, a flowing down. *L.*

DIFFLU'VIUM [among *Botaniſts*] a Diſtemper in Trees, whereby they loſe their Bark.

DIF'FORM, is a Word uſed in Oppoſition to *Uniform*, and ſignifies, there is no manner of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

DIFFORM [with *Botaniſts*] a Word uſed to diſtinguiſh the Flowers of ſome Plants.

To DIFFU'SE [*diffundere*, L.] to ſpread here and there.

DIFFU'SE, *adj.* [*diffuſus*, L.] ample, large, extended. *F.*

DIFFU'SION, a ſcattering abroad, extending, *&c.* F. of *L.*

DIFFU'SION [in *Philoſophy*] ſignifies the diſperſing the ſubtile *Effluvia* of Bodies into a kind of Atmoſphere all round them.

DIFFU'SIVE [*diffuſivus*, L.] which ſpreads itſelf far, or is of a great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [*diffuſement*, F.] largely, extendedly. *L.*

DIFFUSIVENESS, Vaſtneſs of Reach, Extenſiveneſs.

To DIG [perhaps of ꝺician, *Sax.* or Duger, *Dan.* to make a Trench about] to break or open Ground with a Spade, *&c.*

A DIG, a *Mattock.* C.

To DIG *a Badger* [*Hunting Term*] to raiſe or diſlodge him.

DIGAMMA [διγαμμα, Gr.] the Letter F, ſo called by Grammarians, becauſe it ſeems to repreſent a double Γ.

DI'GAMY [διγαμία, Gr.] a being married to two Wives at the ſame Time.

DIGAS'TRICK [διγαςρικὸς, of δὶς twice, and γαςὴρ the Belly, Gr.] that has a double Belly. *L.*

DIGAS'TRICUS [διγαςρικὸς, Gr.] a Muſcle of the lower Jaw, ſo called from it's double Belly. *L.*

DI'GERENTS [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines which digeſt or ripen. *L.*

To DIGEST' [*digerer*, F. of *digerere*, L.] to diſſolve in the Stomach; alſo to diſpoſe or put in order.

To DIGEST' [in *Chymiſtry*] is to ſet a ſoaking over a gentle Fire.

To DIGEST [in *Surgery*] is to ripen, to cleanſe a Sore.

A DIGESTER, a Veſſel for diſſolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

DIGEST'IBLE [*digeſtibilis*, L.] that may be digeſted.

DIGEST'ION *Animal*, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Diſſolution of it, by which it is turned into *Chyle*.

DIGESTION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Diſſolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. *F.* of *L.*

DIGES'TIVE [*digeſtivus*, L.] helping to ripen, digeſt, or concoct.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cauſe Digeſtion.

External DIGESTIVES, are ſuch as diſſolve a Swelling, or breed good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTIVELY, by way of Digeſtion.

DIGESTS' [*Digeſta*, L.] the firſt Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called *Digeſts*, becauſe the Author hath digeſted all things, every Book and Title, in it's proper and natural Place and Order.

DI'GHT, dreſſed. *O.*

To DIGHT' [dihtan, *Sax.*] to deck, ſet off, or adorn. *Spenc.*

To DIGHT, to foul or dirty. *Cheſh.*

DI'GIT [*Digitus*, L.] the Quantity of three Quarters of an Inch in Meaſure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as I. for One, V. for Five, X. for Ten.

DI'GIT [in *Aſtronomy*] is the twelfth Part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is uſed to denote the Quantity of an Eclipſe.

DI'GITAL [*digitalis*, L.] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGITA'TION, a pointing with the Finger; alſo the Form of the Finger of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their ſo joining.

DIGITA'TUM *Folium* [among *Botaniſts*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is compoſed of many ſingle Leaves ſet together upon one Foot-Stalk, as in Cinquefoil, &c. or elſe, where there are many deep Gaſhes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in thoſe of Strawberries, &c.

DI'GITS, ſignify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIA'TION, a fighting with Sword, a Sword-playing. *L.*

DIGNA'TION, a vouchſafing. *L.*

DIGNE [*dignus*, L.] worthy, neat, genteel. *Chauc.*

To DIG'NIFY [of *dignus*, L. and *fio* or *facio*, L.] to advance to a Dignity, eſpecially to an Eccleſiaſtical one.

DIG'NITARY [*Dignitarius*, L. Barb.] an Eccleſiaſtical Miniſter, who has not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIG'NITY [*Dignité*, F. of *Dignitas*, L.] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, ſome conſiderable Preferment, or Employment.

DIGNITY, *Eccleſiaſtical*, is defined by *Canoniſts*, to be an Adminiſtration joined with ſome Power and Juriſdiction.

DIG'NITIES [among *Aſtrologers*] are the Advantages which a Planet has, upon account of it's being in a particular Place of the Zodiack, or in ſuch a Station with other Planets, &c.

DI'GRAVE }
DIKE-GRAVE } [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch-Grave*] an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

To DIGRES'S [*digredi*, L.] to go from the Subject in hand.

DIGRES'SION, a wandering out of the way, a going from the Matter in hand; that Part of a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe which does not relate to it's main Deſign. *F.* of *L.*

DIGRES'SIVELY, by way of Digreſſion.

DIHE'LIUS [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Ordinate in the *Ellipſis*, which paſſes thro' that *Focus*, in which the Sun is ſuppoſed to be placed. *Gr.*

DIJAM'BUS [of δὶς and Ἴαμβος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables, the firſt and third ſhort, the ſecond and laſt long.

To DIJU'DICATE [*dijudicare*, L.] to judge between two Parties; to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

DIJU'DICATION, a deciding a Difference between two. *L.*

DIKE [dice, *Sax.* Dige, Da. Diich, L. S. *Digue*, F.] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE-REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnſhire*.

To DILA'CERATE [*dilacerare*, L.] to tear aſunder.

DILACERA'TION, a tearing or rending aſunder.

To DILA'NIATE [*dilaniare*, L.] to tear or rend in Pieces.

DILANIA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *L.*

To DILAP'IDATE [*dilapidare*, L.] to rid a Place of Stones; to laviſh or ſpend waſtefully.

DILAPIDA'TION, a decaying or waſteful ſpending. *L.*

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] is a letting a Building run to ruin for want of Repairs.

DILA'TABLE, that may be widened. *L.*

DILATA'TION, a making wide or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DILATA'TION [among *Anatomiſts*] is when any Paſſages or Veſſels in the Body are ſtretched too much.

DILATA'TION [in *Philoſophy*] is when a Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATO'RES *Alarum Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles of the Noſe, which pull up the *Alæ*, and dilate the Noſtrils. *L.*

To DILATE [*dilater*, F. *dilatare*, L.] to make or grow wide; to rarefy or grow thin, as the Air does; alſo to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILA'TER } [*Dilator*, L.] a Surgeon's
DILA'TORY } Inſtrument to dilate or open the Mouth; alſo to pull barbed Irons out of a Wound.

DIL'ATORILY, by way of delay.

DIL'ATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being uſed to delay.

DIL'ATORY [*dilatoire*, F. *dilatorius*, L.] accuſtomed to make Delays.

DIL'DO [contracted from the *Italian Diletto*, *q. d.* a Woman's Delight; or of our Word *Dally*, *q. d.* a Thing to play withal] *Penis Succedoneus*, called in *Lombardy*, *Paſſetempo*.

DILEC'TION, Affection, Love. *L.*

DILEM'MA [διλεμμα, Gr.] an Argument conſiſting of two or more Propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed that neither of them can be well denied; grant which you will of them, the Argument ſhall involve you into Difficulties not eaſily ſurmounted.

DIL'IGENCE [*Diligentia*, L.] great Care, Carefulneſs.

DIL'IGENT [*diligens*, L.] careful, laborious, watchful. *F.*

DIL'IGENTLY, induſtriouſly, carefully.

DILL, [Dille, *Teut.*] an Herb like Fennel. *Anethum*, L.

DIL'LIGROUT, a ſort of Pottage ſerved on the King's Table on the Coronation-Day.

DIL'LING [*q. d. Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are old.

DIL'OGY [διλογία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a doubtful Word ſignifies two Things.

DIL'STONE } a Town in *Northumber-*
DEVILSTONE } *land*, called by *Bede Devil's Burn*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Cedwalla*, a famous *Briton*; perhaps, *q. d. Devil's bourn*, becauſe *Cedwalla*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a Devil.

DILU'CID [*dilucidus*, L.] clear, light, manifeſt, evident.

To DILU'CIDATE [*dilucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDA'TION, a making clear or plain. *L.*

DILU'CIDLY, clearly, evidently.

DIL'VING [in *dreſſing Tin Oar*] ſhaking it in a Canvaſs Sieve in a Tub of Water, ſo that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILU'ENTS [*Diluentia*, L.] Medicines ſerving to thin the Blood. *P. T.*

To DILUTE [*diluere*, L.] to thin a Fluid by the Addition of a thinner thereunto; to allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

To DILUTE [in *Chymiſtry*] is to diſſolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moiſt or liquid one.

DILU'TION, tempering, ſolving, *&c.*

DILU'VIAN, belonging to a Flood. *L.*

DIM [ꝺim, *Sax.*] obſcure, dark.

To make DIM [a ꝺimmian, *Sax.*] to render obſcure or dark.

DIM'LY, darkly, obſcurely.

DIM'NESS, Imperfection, or Weakneſs of Sight, Obſcurity.

DIMEN'SION, the juſt Meaſure or Compaſs of any Thing. *L.*

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to the Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimenſions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] ſignifies either *Length* and *Breadth*; or *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*.

DIMETÆ, the antient *Latin* Name of the People who inhabited the Counties now called *Caermarthenſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire*, and *Cardiganſhire*.

DIME'TIENT [*dimetiens*, L.] the ſame with Diameter.

DIMICA'TION, a Fighting or Skirmiſhing. *L.*

DIMIDIA'TION, a halving, or dividing into two Halves. *L.*

DIMIDI'ETAS, the Moiety or one half of a Thing. *O. L.*

To DIMIN'ISH [*diminuer*, F. *diminuere*, L.] to make or grow leſs, to abate, to decay or decreaſe.

DIMINU'TION [in *Architecture*] is the leſſening of a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINU'TION [in *Heraldry*] is a defacing of ſome particular Point in the Eſcutcheon.

DIMINU'TION [in *Muſick*] is the abating ſomewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMIN'UTIVE [*diminutivus*, L.] little, ſmall; which diminiſhes or makes leſs. *F.*

A DIMIN'UTIVE [in *Grammar*] a Word which leſſens the Original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife, *Cultellus* a little Knife.

DIMIN'UTIVELY, by Way of Diminution.

DIMIN'UTIVENESS, Smallneſs.

DIMIS'SORY [*Dimiſſoire*, F. *Dimiſſorius*, L.] ſent; *Dimiſſory Letters*, i. e. Letters ſent from one Biſhop to another, in Favour of one who ſtands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Dioceſe.

DIM'ITY, a fine Sort of Fuſtian.

DIM'PLE [q. d. *Dentle* or *Dintle*, from

Dint or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DIM'PLED, which has a Dimple.

A DIN [ðyn, *Sax.* Noiſe, probably of *tinnire*, L. to tinkle] a Noiſe.

To make a DIN [ðynan, *Sax.* to ſound] to make a great Noiſe or Buſtle.

DI'NAH [דינה *H. i. e.* Judgment] a Daughter of *Jacob*.

DI'NARCHY [δυναρχία, Gr.] a Government by two.

To DINE [*diner*, F.] to eat at Noon.

To DING, to throw or daſh againſt; to fling. *C.*

DIN'GLE, a narrow Valley between two ſteep Hills.

DIN'NICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines againſt the Vertigo, or Dizzneſs in the Head.

DIN'NER [*diner*, F.] to eat at Noon.

DINT [ðint, *Sax.* a Blow] an Impreſſion or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Diſcourſe.

To DINU'MERATE [*dinumerare*, L.] to account or number.

DINUMERA'TION, an accounting or numbering. *L.*

DIOCE'SAN [*Diocеſain*, F.] a Biſhop who has the Care of a Dioceſe committed unto him; alſo an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Dioceſe.

DIOCE'SAN *Synod*, an Aſſembly of the Clergy of the Dioceſe meeting together.

DIOCESE [*Dioceſe*, F.] the Circuit or Bounds of a Biſhop's Juriſdiction

DIONYS'IUS [Διονύσιος, Gr. *Bacchus*, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIOP'TRA [of Διαπτὴρ, Gr.] the Index or Ruler of an Aſtrolabe, or ſuch-like Inſtrument.

DIOPTRA [of διόπτομαι, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the *Fœtus*.

DIOPTRICAL [*dioptricus*, L. of διόπτρικος, Gr.] belonging to the *Dioptricks*.

DIOP'TRICKS } [*Dioptrique*, F. of διόπτομαι, Gr.] is a Part
DIOP'TICKS } of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Union with one another, according as they are received by Glaſſes of this or that Figure.

DIOR'THOSIS [διόρθωσις, Gr.] an Operation where crooked and diſtorted Members are made ſtraight, and reſtored to their due Shape.

DIO'TA [among *Chymiſts*] a circulating or double Veſſel.

To DIP [ðippan, *Sax.* **doppe**, *Belg.* **dypper**, *Dan.*] to put into Water; alſo to look caſually and at adventure into a Book.

DIPH'THONG *Diphthongue*, F. *Diphthongus*, L. of διφθογγὸς, Gr.] two Vowels ſounded together in one Syllable.

DIPLASIAS'MUS [διπλασιασμὸς, Gr.] is a Reduplication of Diſeaſes; alſo two Muſcles of the Arm which ſerve to turn it about.

DI'PLE, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to ſhew where the Fault is to be corrected.

DIPLOE' [διπλόη, Gr.] is the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Skull; alſo a double Veſſel uſed by *Chymiſts*.

DIPLO'MA [δίπλωμα, Gr.] a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent; alſo the Licence of a Clergyman to exerciſe the Miniſterial Function; or of a Phyſician or Surgeon to practiſe their Art; alſo the ſame as Diploe.

DIP'PING-*Needle*, a Device ſhewing a particular Property of the Magnetick Needle.

DIP'TERON [δίπτερον, Gr.] a Building which has a double Wing or Iſle.

DIP'TOTES [in *Grammar*] are ſuch Words as have but two Caſes.

DIP'TYCHS [δίπτυχα, Gr.] Tables in which the *Greek* Church inrolled the Names of Perſons baptized; and alſo of ſuch eminent Perſons both dead and alive, who had the Honour to be recited by the Deacons during the Time of the Liturgy.

To DIRA'DIATE [*diradiare*, L.] to ſpread forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION, a ſpreading forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] an Invigoration of the Muſcles by the animal Spirits.

DIRÆ [q. d. *Deorum Iræ*] the Furies of Hell; the Tormentors of guilty Conſciences. *L.*

DI'RE [*dirus*, L.] cruel, unmerciful, terrible.

DIRE'FUL [of *dire* and *full*] curſed, damnable.

DIRE'FULLY, curſedly, dreadfully.

DIREFULNESS, Curſedneſs, Dreadfulneſs.

DIREC'T [*directus*, L.] ſtraight, right, *F.*

DIRECT [in *Aſtronomy*] is when a Planet, by it's proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiack according to the natural Order and Succeſſion of the Signs.

DIRECT *Ray* [in *Opticks*] a Ray which is carried from a Point of the viſible Object, directly to the Eye through one and the ſame *Medium*.

DIRECT *Sphere*, is the ſame as a Right Sphere.

To DIRECT [*diriger*, F. *dirigere*, L.] to guide, govern, manage, or rule; alſo to level or aim at.

DIREC'TION, Directing, Inſtruction, Management; Aim or Mark. *F.* of *L.*

DIRECTION [with *Aſtrologers*] is a Motion by which any Star, or Part of Heaven, which is ſuppoſed to effect any thing concerning a Perſon, is carried to another Star or Part of the Heaven, which alſo ſignifies ſomething referring thereto.

Line of DIRECTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line of Motion, which any natural Body obſerves, according to the Force impreſſed upon it.

Number of DIRECTION [in *Chronology*] is the Number 35, which contains the Term of Years between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any of the Moveable Feaſts.

DIRECTION WORD [in *Printing*] is the Word which begins the next Page, ſet at the Bottom of every Page preceding.

DIRECT'LY, in a ſtraight Line; alſo immediately, preſently, without Delay; alſo to the Purpoſe or Matter in Hand.

DIREC'TOR [*Directeur*, F.] a Guider, Manager, an Overſeer. *L.*

DIRECTORY, which ſerves to direct, *&c.*

The DIRECT'ORY, a Form of publick Prayer, *&c.* ſet forth by the Aſſembly of Divines, and uſed in the Times of Anarchy inſtead of the Book of *Common Prayer.*

DIREMP'TION, a ſeparating. *L.*

DIREP'TION, a robbing, ſpoiling, or ranſacking of Places and Perſons for Riches; a ſnatching or taking away by Force. *F.*

DIR'GE }
DIR'IGE } [Dr *Tho. Henſhaw* derives it of the Pſalm that begins *Dirige nos Domine*; but *Caſaubon* takes it from the *Greek* Ὄδυρμα, a Lamentation] a Service for the Dead, beginning with *Dirige*, uſed by the *Roman* Catholicks; alſo a mournful Ditty, Song, or Lamentation at a Funeral.

DIRIB'ITORY [*Diribitorium*, L.] the Place of muſtering and paying Soldiers.

DIR'IGENT [in *Geometry*] is the Line of Motion along which the deſcribent Line or Surface is carried in the Geneſis of any Plane or Solid Figure.

DI'RITY [*Diritas*, L] Terribleneſs.

DIRK, dark, or to darken. *Spenc.*

DIRUP'TION, a burſting aſunder. *L.*

DIS [of δὶς, Gr.] is a Prepoſition inſeparable in Compoſition with *Engliſh* Words; it generally denotes a Negation or Privation of the Noun or Verb, ſimply taken, as *disjoin.*

DISABIL'ITY [of *dis* and *Habilitas*] is when a Man is ſo diſabled, as to be rendered uncapable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwiſe he might have done; which may happen four ways; *viz.* by the Act of the Party, or his Anceſtors; by the Act of Law, or of God.

DISABIL'ITY *by the Perſon's own Act*, is, if a Man binds himſelf, that, upon Surrender of a Leaſe, he will grant a new Eſtate to the Leſſee, and afterwards grants over his Reverſion to another, though afterwards he purchaſes the Reverſion, yet has he forfeited his Obligation, becauſe he was once diſabled to perform it.

DISABIL'ITY *by Act of the Anceſtor*, is, if a Man be attainted of Treaſon or Felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and both himſelf and Children diſabled to inherit.

DISABILITY *by the Act of the Law*, is moſt properly when a Man by the ſole Act of the Law is diſabled, as an *Alien* born is, who is diſabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY *by the Act of God*, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which diſables him ſo, that in all Caſes, when he paſſes an Eſtate from him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To DIS'ABLE [of *dis* and *able*] to make unable or uncapable of.

To DISABU'SE [*deſabuſer*, F. of *dis* and *abuſum*, L.] to undeceive.

To DISCORD [*deſaccorder*, F.] to diſagree.

DISADVAN'TAGE [of *des* and *Avantage*, F.] Damage, Loſs, Prejudice.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS [*des avantageux*, F.] which turns to diſadvantage, hurtful, prejudicial.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, hurtfully, prejudicially.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, Hurtfulneſs.

DISSAFFEC'TED [of *dis* and *affectus*, L.] bearing no good Will to, diſſatiſfied with, diſcontented.

DISAFFEC'TEDLY, diſcontentedly.

DISAFFEC'TEDNESS, Ill-will, Diſcontentedneſs.

To DISAGREE' [*deſagreer*, F.] not to agree, fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREE'ABLE [*deſagréable*, F.] that which does not pleaſe; offenſive, unpleaſant, unſuitable.

DISAGREE'ABLY, unpleaſantly.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, Unpleaſantneſs.

DISAGREE'MENT [*deſagrément*, F.] a Difference, a not agreeing with.

To DISALLOW', not to allow of, to diſcountenance or diſlike.

To DISALT, to diſable. *O. L. T.*

To DISAN'CHOR [of *dis* and *anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To DISANNUL' [of *dis* and *annuller*, F.] to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

To DISAPPEAR' [of *dis* and *apparere*, L.] to go out of Sight, to vaniſh.

To DISAPPOINT' [of *dis* and *appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail, to break one's Word.

DISAPPOINT'MENT, a diſappointing, a being diſappointed, a croſs Accident.

To DISAPPRO'VE [*deſapprouver*, F.] to diſallow of, not to approve, to diſlike, to blame, condemn, or find Fault with.

DI'SARD [either of ꝺızı, *Sax.* vertiginous, amazed; or *Diſard*, F. a Prattler; or Dwaes aert, *Bleg.* an Idiot] an Idiot or ſilly Fellow.

To DISARM' [*deſarmer*, F.] to take away one's Arms.

DISARM'ED [of a *Deer*] ſaid when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAY'ED [of *des* and *arroyer*, F.] put into Confuſion or Diſorder.

DISAS'TER [*Deſaſtre*, F. *q. d.* a malignant Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISAS'TROUSLY, unfortunately.

DISAS'TROUS, unfortunate, unlucky, prejudicial.

DISA'VAUNCE, to withdraw. *Spenc.*

To DISAVOW' [*deſavoüer*, F.] to diſown, to deny.

To DISBAND' [*deſbander*, F.] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

To DISBELIEVE [of *dis* Negative, and Ᵹeleoꝼ, *Sax.*] not to believe, to miſtruſt or doubt of.

DISBOSCA'TIO, a turning wood Ground to Paſture or plowed Land. *O. L.*

To DISBRANCH [of *des* and *brancher*, F.] to cut off the Branches.

To DISBUR'SE [*deſboarſer*, F. *q. d.* to unpurſe] to expend or lay out Money.

DISBURSE'MENT, a diſburſing or laying out.

To DISBUR'THEN [of *dis* and Byꞃðen, *Sax.*] to take off a Burthen, to eaſe or unload.

DISCAL'CEATED [*diſcalceatus*, L.] unſhod, bare-footed.

DISCAL'ENDRED [of *dis* and *Calendarium*, L.] to put out of the Calendar.

DISCARCA'TIO, the unloading of a Ship. *O. L.*

To DISCARD' [*deſcarter*, F.] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or diſcharge from Service.

DISCENT' [q. d. *Deſcent*] Order or Means whereby Lands, &c. are derived to any Perſon from his Anceſtors. *L. T.*

Lineal DISCENT', is a Deſcent conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, and from the Father to the Son, &c. *L. T.*

Collateral DISCENT', is that Deſcent which ſprings out of the Side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. *L. T.*

DISCEPTA'TION, a Diſputation, Debating, or Arguing. *L.*

To DISCERN' [*diſcerner*, F. of *diſcernere*, L.] to perceive or know one Thing from another.

DISCERN'IBLE, that may be diſcerned or perceived. *L.*

DISCERNI'BLENESS, Viſibleneſs.

DISCERN'MENT [*Diſcernement*, F.] the Faculty of Diſcerning, Diſcretion, Judgment.

DISCERP'IBLE [of *diſcerpere*, L.] that may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCERP'TION, a rending or tearing in Pieces. *L.*

DISCES'SION, a departing or going away. *L.*

To DISCEV'ER, to ſpend, to conſume. *O.*

A DISCHARGE' [*deſcharge*, F.] an Acquittance for Money paid, a Releaſe; a diſmiſſing or ſending away; a purging or driving out of Humours.

To DISCHARGE' [of *des* and *charger*, or *decharger*, F.] to eaſe, free, or releaſe; to diſmiſs from Office or Service; alſo to ſhoot off a Gun, &c.

To DISCIND' [*diſcindere*, L.] to cut off or in Pieces.

DISCI'PLE [*Diſcipulus*, L.] a Learner or Scholar.

DISCIPLI'NABLE [*diſciplinabilis*, L.] capable of Diſcipline, teachable.

DISCIPLI'NANTS, a religious Order of Men who ſcourge themſelves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries who pretend to a ſtricter Diſcipline than the Eſtabliſhed Church.

DIS'CIPLINE [*diſciplina*, L.] Education, Inſtruction, Management, ſtrict Order; alſo Correction or Scourging, ſuch as is uſed by Way of Penance. F.

To DIS'CIPLINE [*diſcipliner*, F. *diſciplinare*, L.] to teach or inſtruct, to order or rule; to correct, ſcourge, or whip.

To DISCLAIM' [of *dis* and *clamer*, F.] to quit Claim to, utterly to refuſe, renounce or diſown having a Concern or Intereſt in a Thing.

DISCLAIM'ER, a Plea containing an expreſs Denial or Refuſal. *L. T.*

To DISCLO'SE [of *dis* and *clorre*, F. or *diſcludere*, L.] to diſcover or reveal.

To DISCLO'SE [with *Floriſts*] to blow, bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLO'SED [in *Falconry*] a Term apply'd to young Hawks newly hatched, and as it were put forth from the Shells.

To DISCOL'OUR [*diſcolorare*, L.] to alter or ſpoil the Colour of a Thing.

To DISCOM'FIT [*diſconfit*, F.] defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOM'FITURE [*Diſconfiture*, F.] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout, Slaughter.

To DISCOM'FORT [of *dis* and *conforter*, F.] to afford no Comfort, to afflict, or caſt down.

To DISCOMMEND' [of *dis* and *commendare*, L.] to diſpraiſe or blame.

DISCOMMENDA'TION [of *dis* and *commendatio*, L.] Blame, Diſpraiſe, Diſgrace, Shame.

To DISCOMMO'DE [of *dis* and *commodare*, L.] to incommode.

DISCOMMOD'ITY [of *dis* and *commoditas*, L.] Inconveniency.

To DISCOMPO'SE [of *dis* and *composer*, F. of *componere*, L.] to diſorder, diſquiet, trouble, put out of humour, or ruffle.

DISCOMPO'SURE [of *dis* and *compoſitura*, L.] Confuſion, Diſorder, &c.

DISCON'SOLATE [of *dis* and *conſolatus*, L.] deprived of Conſolation, comfortleſs, melancholy.

DISCONTENT'
DISCONTENT'MENT [of *dis* and *Contentement*, F.] a not being contented; Sorrow, Trouble.

DISCONTENT'ED [of *dis* and *content*, F. or *contentus*, L.] diſpleaſed, troubled.

DISCONTENT'EDLY, uneaſily.

DISCONTENT'EDNESS, Uneaſineſs.

DISCONTIN'UANCE
DISCONTINUI'TY [of *dis* and *Continuite*, F. of *Continuatio*, L.] an Interruption or breaking off.

DISCONTIN'UANCE *of a Plea* or *Proceſs* [in *Law*] is when the Opportunity of Proſecution is loſt, and not recoverable but by beginning the Suit afreſh.

DISCONTINUA'TION [of *Poſſeſſion*] is when a Man may not enter upon his own Land and Tenement, alienated, whatſoever his Right be, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover Poſſeſſion by Law.

To DISCONTIN'UE [*diſcontinuer*, F.] to leave or break off for a Time.

To be DISCONTIN'UED [in *Law*] is to be finally diſmiſſed the Court.

DIS'CORD [*Diſcorde*, F. of *Diſcordia*, L.] Diſagreement, Strife, Variance.

To DISCORD [*diſcordare*, L.] to diſagree.

DISCORDS [in *Muſick*] are certain Intervals of Sounds, which, being heard at the ſame Time, do offend the Ear; yet, when orderly intermixed with Concords, make the beſt of Muſick.

DISCORD'ANT [*diſcordans*, L.] diſagreeing, jarring, untuneable. F.

DISCORD'ANTLY, jarringly.

To DISCOV'ER [*deſcouvrir*, F. of *dis* and *operire*, L.] to reveal, to make manifeſt, to find out, to ſpy.

DISCOV'ERY [of *Decouverte*, F.] a diſcovering, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT' [of *dis* and *Conte*, F.] Abatement in a Sum or Accompt.

To DISCOUNT' [either of *dis* and *conter*, F. or *computare*, L.] to abate from an Accompt or Reckoning.

To DISCOUN'TENANCE [*decontenancer*, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a Check to.

To DISCOUR'AGE [*decourager*, F.] to diſhearten, or put out of Heart.

DISCOUR'AGEMENT [*Decouragement*, F.] a diſcouraging, diſheartening, &c.

To DISCOURS'E [*diſcourcir*, F.] to talk, to reaſon, to argue.

DISCOURSE [*Diſcours*, F. *Diſcurſus*, L.] Reaſoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in *Logick*] is that rational Act of the Mind, by which we deduce or infer one Thing from another.

DISCOUR'TEOUS [*diſcourtois*, F.] uncourteous, unkind, uncivil.

DISCOUR'TESY [of *dis* and *Courtoiſie*, F.] Diſpleaſure, an ill Turn.

DICOI'DAL *Flowers*
DISCOUS [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch whoſe little Leaves are ſet together ſo cloſe and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Diſh.

DISCRED'IT [of *dis* and *crédit*, F.] Diſgrace, Reproach, Diſrepute.

To DISCRED'IT, to make one loſe his Credit, to diſagree.

DISCREET' [*diſcreto*, Ital.] wiſe, conſiderate, ſober. F.

DI'SCREPANCE [*Diſcrepantia*, L.] Diſagreement.

DI'SCREPANT [*diſcrepans*, L.] differing from, diſagreeing.

DI'SCRETE [*diſcretus*, L.] ſevered, ſeparated, or diſtinguiſhed one from another.

DISCRETE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Proportion disjoins in the Middle, or when the *Ratio* of the Firſt Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the ſame with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE *Quantity*, is ſuch a one as is continued and joined together.

DISCRE'TION, a diſcreet Management, Prudence, Wiſdom; alſo Will or Pleaſure. F. of L.

To *live at* DISCRETION [*Military Term*] to have free Quarters.

To *ſurrender at* DISCRETION, to yield without Articles or Terms.

DISCRE'TIVE, that ſerves to ſeparate. L.

DISCRETIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch where various Judgments are made and denoted by the Particle *But*, *Notwithſtanding*, &c.

DISCRE'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Diſcretion. *Ital.*

DISCRETORIUM [with *Anatomical Writers*] the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

DISCRI'MEN, Difference. L. Alſo a ſort of Bandage uſed in bleeding in the Forehead and Temples.

To DISCRIM'INATE [*diſcriminare*, L.] to put a Difference between, to diſtinguiſh as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINA'TION, a diſtinguiſhing one Thing from another.

To **DIS'CURE**, to diſcover. *Spenc.*

DISCUR'SION, a running to and fro. *L.*

DISCUR'SIVE, running to and fro. *L.*

DIS'CUS [a Platter, *L.*] among the *Romans*, was a round Quoit, uſed in their Exerciſes.

DIS'CUS [among *Botaniſts*] is the middle, plain, and flat Part of ſome Flowers, ſuch as the Marigold, *&c.*

DIS'CUS } [in *Aſtronomy*] the round
DISK } Phaſes in the Sun or Moon, which at a great Diſtance appear plain or flat.

DIS'CUS } a Deſk or Reading-Shelf in
DES'CUS } a Church. *O. L.*

To **DISCUS'S** [*diſcutere*, L.] to examine, to ſcan, to ſift; to ſtrike off thoſe Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DISCUS'SED, ſhaken off. *Spenc.*

DISCUS'SION, an Examination of a Queſtion, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to diſcover the Truth; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. *L.*

DISCUS'SION [in *Surgery*] a diſperſing of the Matter of any Swelling, *i. e.* a Diſcharge of ſome thin Matter, gathered together in any Part, by inſenſible Evaporation.

DISCUS'SIVE, that can diſſolve or diſperſe Humours.

DISCU'TIENT *Medicines*, ſuch as diſſolve impacted Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Averſion or Pride. *F.*

To **DISDAIN'** [of *des* and *daigner*, F. or *dedignare*, L.] to deſpiſe or ſcorn.

DISDAIN'FULLY, ſcornfully.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, Scornfulneſs.

DISDIAPA'SON [in *Muſick*] a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

DISEA'SE [of *des aiſé*, F.] a Diſtemper or Sickneſs; alſo Uneaſineſs. *Spenc.*

DISEASED, troubled with a Diſeaſe.

To **DISEMBARK'** [*deſembarquer*, F.] to go off from on board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

To **DISEMBO'GUE** [*deſemboucher*, Obſol. F. of *des* and *bouche*, a Mouth] to roll or diſcharge itſelf into the Sea, as a great River does; alſo a Ship is ſaid to *diſembogue*, when it paſſes out of ſome Streight's Mouth, or Gulf, into the Sea.

To **DISENGA'GE** [of *deſengager*, F.] to free from an Engagement; to fetch, to get, or take off.

To **DISESTEEM'** [of *des* and *eſtimer*, F. of *æſtimare*, L.] to have no Eſteem for.

DISFA'VOUR [of *dis* and *favor*, L.] a being out of Favour, a Diſfigurement, an ill Turn.

To **DISFIG'URE** [*desfigurer*, F.] to ſpoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE *that Peacock* [a Term in *Carving*] *i. e.* cut it up.

DISFIG'UREMENT, a Blemiſh.

To **DISFOR'EST** [of *dis* and *Foreſt*] to diſplant or cut down the Trees of a Foreſt.

To **DISENFRAN'CHISE** [*desfranchir*, F.] to exclude out of the Number of free Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCH'ISEMENT, a being disfranchiſed.

To **DISGARN'ISH** [of *dis* and *garnir*, F.] to take away the Garniſh.

To **DISGARNISH** *a Place* [*Military Term*] to take away a great Part of it's Garriſon and Ammunition.

To **DISGORGE'** [*degorger*, F.] to throw up by Vomiting; to empty itſelf into the Sea as a River does.

DISGRA'CE [*Diſgrace*, F.] Diſfavour, Diſhonour.

To **DISGRA'CE** [*diſgracier*, F.] to put to Shame, to turn out of Favour.

DISGRACE'FULLY, Shamefully.

DISGRACEFULNESS, Shamefulneſs.

DISGRADING } [*Law Term*] the de-
DEGRA'DING } poſing a Clergyman from Holy Orders; alſo a Lord, Knight, *&c.* from his Titles of Honour.

To **DISGRE'GATE**, to ſcatter, ſeparate, or diſperſe. *L.*

DISGUI'SE, [of *dis* and *guiſe*, *deguiſement*, F.] a counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **DISGUISE'** [*deguiſer*, F.] to put into another Guiſe or Faſhion; to diſſemble or cloak.

DISGUI'SEDLY, by way of Diſguiſe.

To **DISGUST'** [*deſgouſter*, F. *diſguſtare*, Ital.] to diſtaſte or diſlike, to diſpleaſe, or be averſe to.

DISGUST' [of *dis* and *guſtus*, L.] a Diſtaſte or Diſlike.

DISGUST'FUL, diſtaſteful, unpleaſant.

DISGUST'FULLY, diſtaſtefully, unpleaſantly.

DISHABIL'LE } [*Deſhabille*, F.] an
DISHABIL'LY } Undreſs or Home-dreſs.

A **DISH** [ꝺıſc, or ꝺyſcaſ, *Sax.* *Diſcus*, L.] a Platter, *&c.*

DISHAR'MONY [of *dis* and *Harmonia*, L.] Diſcord, jarring.

To **DISHEART'EN** [of *dis* and *hearten*, Eng.] to put out of Heart, to diſcourage.

DISHEART'ENINGLY, by way of Diſcouragement.

DISHER'ISON, diſinheriting. *O. L. T.*

DISHER'ITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEV'ELLED [*dechevellé*, F.] with diſhevelled Hair, *i. e.* having the Hair hanging looſe, or dangling down on the Shoulders.

DISHON'

DISHON'EST [*Deſhonnête*, O. F. or of *dis* and *Honeſtus*, L.] void of Honeſty, knaviſh; alſo unchaſte, lewd.

DISHON'ESTLY, knaviſhly.

DISHON'ESTY [*Deſhonnêteté*, O. F. or of *dis* and *Honeſtas*, L.] Knavery, unfair Dealing; alſo Debauchery, Lewdneſs.

DISHON'OURABLE, diſgraceful.

DISHON'OUR [*Deſhonneur*, F.] Infamy, Diſgrace.

DISHON'OURABLY, diſgracefully.

To DISHON'OUR [*deſhonorer*, F.] to render infamous, to diſparage, or diſgrace.

To DISINCHANT [of *dis* and *enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to ſet free from an Enchantment.

To DISINGA'GE [*deſengager*, F.] to revoke an Engagement.

DISINGENUI'TY [*des* and *Ingenuité*, F. or *dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] want of Ingenuouſneſs; Inſincerity, Diſſimulation.

DISINGENU'OUS [*dis* and *ingenuus*, L.] unſincere, falſe-hearted, unfair.

DISINHABITED [of *dis* and *inhabitatus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, deſolate.

To DISINHER'IT [*deſheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To DISINTAN'GLE, to unravel, to diſengage or rid out of.

DISIN'TERESTED } [*diſintereſſe*, F.]
DISINTERES'SED } void of Self-Intereſt, impartial, unbiaſſed.

DISIN'TERESTEDLY, impartially.

To DISINTER'R [of *des* and *enterrer*, F.] to dig or take up a dead Body out of the Grave.

To DISINVI'TE [of *des* and *inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to recal an Invitation, to forbid a Perſon to come, who was before invited.

To DISJOIN' [*desjoindre*, F. of *disjungere*, L.] to ſeparate, part, or looſen.

To DISJOINT' [of *des* and *Joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJUNC'TION, a disjoining, Separation, Diviſion. *L.*

DISJUNC'TIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch in which the disjunctive Particle *or* is found.

DISK. See *Diſcus*.

DISKENNYING, concealing or hiding. *Chauc.*

DISKEVER, to diſcover. *Chauc.*

To DIS'LOCATE [*diſloquer*, F. of *diſlocare*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DIS'LOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] put out of it's Joint or Place.

DISLOCA'TION, the putting out of Joint or Place.

To DISLODG'E [*deſloger*, F.] to put or turn out of Houſe, Lodging, or Poſt, &c.

To DISLODG'E [in *Hunting*] is to raiſe Beaſts or Game from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOIN'D, remote. *Spenc.*

DISLOY'AL [*déloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Huſband; traiterous treacherous.

DISLOY'ALLY, perfidiouſly.

DISLOY'ALTY [*Déloyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulneſs, Perfidiouſneſs; commonly uſed with regard to one's Prince.

DIS'MAL [q. d. *Dies Malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or Dags-meal, *Belg.* q. d. *Dimmel*, of ꝺim, *Sax.* dark; ſpoken in Compariſon with Hell, which is called *Utter Darkneſs*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

DIS'MALLY, dreadfully.

DIS'MALNESS, Dreadfulneſs.

To DISMAN'TLE [*demanteler*, F. to take off a Mantle or Cloak] to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

To DISMAY' [*deſmayer*, Sp. or *ſe eſmayer*, F.] to aſtoniſh, terrify, &c.

DISMAY'INGLY, diſhearteningly.

To DISMEMBER [of *dis* and *Membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to diſjoin, divide, or cantle out.

DIS'MES [*Decimæ*, L.] Tithes or Tenths, of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Perſons in Holy Orders. *F. L. T.*

To DISMIS'S [*dimiſſum*, L.] to diſcharge, ſend or put away.

DISMIS'SION [*Dimiſſio*, L.] a ſending away.

To DISMOUNT' [*deſmonter*, F.] to take away or remove; to unhorſe, to alight from on Horſe-back.

To DISMOUNT' *a Piece of Ordnance*, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

DIS'NATURED, ill-natured, ill-conditioned. *Shakeſp.*

DISOBE'DIENCE [*Deſobeïſance*, F. of *dis* and *Obedientia*, L.] Undutifulneſs, Frowardneſs.

DISOBE'DIENT [*deſobeïſant* F. of *dis* and *obediens*, L.] undutiful, ſtubborn, froward.

DISOBE'DIENTLY, undutifully.

To DISOBEY' [*deſobeïr*, F. of *dis* and *obedire*, L.] to withdraw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGA'TION [of *dis* and *Obligatio*, L.] a diſobliging, diſpleaſing; Diſpleaſure, Offence.

To DISOBLIG'E [*deſobliger*, F. or of *dis* and *obligare*, L.] to diſpleaſe, to do an ill Office to.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, diſpleaſingly, offenſively.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, Offenſiveneſs.

DISOCCIDEN'TATED, ſwerved or declined from the Weſt, ſpoken of a Sun-Dial.

DISOR'DER [*Deſordre*, F.] Confuſion, Riot, Diſcompoſure of Mind, Trouble.

To DISOR'DER, to put out of Order, to confound, to diſcompoſe, vex.

DISOR'DERLINESS, Unrulineſs.

DIS'ORDERLY, unrulily.

DISORDINAUNCE, Diſorder. *Chauc.*

To DISOWN' [of *dis* and eignen, to own, *Teut.*] not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

To DISPAND' [*diſpandere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to ſpread abroad.

DISPAN'SION, a ſpreading abroad. *L.*

To DISPAR'AGE [*diſparager*, F.] to decry or ſpeak ill of.

DISPARAG'INGLY, by way of Diſparagement.

DISPAR'AGEMENT, a diſparaging, or undervaluing, a leſſening in Eſteem. *F.*

DISPARAGEMENT [in *Law*] is the diſpoſing of an Heir or Heireſs in Marriage under his or her Degree, or againſt Decency.

DIS'PARATES [*Diſparata*, L.] Oppoſites in Logick, which are together unlike one another.

DISPARIL'ITY } [*Diſparité*, F. of *Diſ-*
DISPAR'ITY } *paritas*, L.] Difference, Inequality, Unlikeneſs.

To DISPARK' [of *dis* and *Park*] to take away the Pales or Incloſures of a Park.

DISPARP'LED } [in *Heraldry*] ſcattered
DISPERP'LED } looſely, or ſhooting itſelf into ſeveral Parts.

To DISPART', to put aſunder.

DISPART [in *Gunnery*] is the Thickneſs of the Metal on the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To DISPART *a Cannon*, is to ſet a Mark at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Piece, that a Sight-Line taken upon the Top of the Baſe Ring, againſt the Touch-hole, may thereby be parallel to the Axis of the concave Cylinder of the Piece, for the Gunner to take aim by at the Mark he is to ſhoot.

To DISPAR'TION, to divide, diſtribute. *Chauc.*

DISPATCH' [*Dépeche*, F.] the quick doing of a Thing, Riddance.

To DISPATCH [*dépecher*, F.] to haſten, to ſpeed, or rid off, to ſend away in haſte; alſo to kill with ſpeed, or quickly.

DISPATCH'ES, Letters ſent abroad about publick Affairs.

DISPAU'PERED [of *dis* and *pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of ſuing *in Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees.

To DISPEL' [*diſpellere*, L.] to drive away.

To DISPEND' [*diſpendere*, L.] to ſpend, or to lay out Money.

DISPENS'ABLE, that may be diſpenſed with. *L.*

DISPENS'ARY [*Diſpenſaire*, F.] a Treatiſe of Medicines; alſo a Place where they are made or kept.

DISPENSA'TION, a diſtributing or dealing; alſo a ſuffering or permitting a Man to do a Thing contrary to Law, an Indulgence from the Pope. *F.* of *L.*

A DISPENSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is when the Simples of a Compoſition are ſet in order, leſt any of the Ingredients ſhould be forgotten.

DISPENSA'TION [in *Divinity*] is the giving the Levitical Law to the *Jews*, and the Goſpel to the Gentiles.

DISPENS'ATORY [*Diſpenſaire*, F.] a Book which directs the Apothecaries in the ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quantity and Manner of making up every Phyſical Compoſition.

To DISPEN'SE [*diſpenſer*, F. *diſpenſare*, L.] to diſtribute or diſpoſe of, to adminiſter, beſtow, or manage.

To DISPENSE *with*, to exempt, or excuſe, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

DISPEN'SES, Expences or Charges. *O.*

To DISPEO'PLE [*depeupler*, F.] to unpeople, or deſtroy the People of a Country.

To DISPERSE [*diſperſer*, F. *diſperſum*, L.] to ſpread abroad, to ſcatter.

DISPERS'EDLY, here and there.

DISPER'SION, a ſcattering or ſpreading abroad. *F.* of *L.*

To DISPIR'IT [of *dis* and *Spirit*] to pull down one's Spirit.

DISPI'TOUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] full of Spite, angry.

To DISPLAC'E [*deſplacer*, F.] to put out of Place, to remove.

To DISPLANT' [*deplanter*, F. *deplantare*, L.] to pluck up that which is planted.

A DISPLAY', particular Explication, an unfolding, an opening wide.

To DISPLAY' [*deployer*, F.] to ſpread wide, unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DISPLAYED [in *Heraldry*] a Term apply'd to an Eagle, when repreſented in an Eſcutcheon with the Wings ſpread abroad.

To DISPLE, to diſcipline. *Spenc.*

To DISPLEA'SE [*deplaire*, F.] not to pleaſe, to offend, to be diſagreeable or unacceptable to.

DISPLEAS'INGLY, offenſively.

DISPLEA'SURE [*deplaiſir*, F.] Affront, ſhrewd Turn, Diſcontent, Anger.

DISPLEASAUNCE, Diſpleaſure. *Chauc.*

DISPLO'SION, a breaking or burſting aſunder with great Noiſe or Sound; alſo the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIA'TION, a robbing, rifling, or ſpoiling. *L.*

To DISPO'NE [*diſponere*, L.] to diſpoſe, to put in Order. *O.*

DISPORT' [*Diſporto*, Ital.] Divertiſement, Paſtime.

To DISPORT *one's ſelf*, to divert one's ſelf, to take his Pleaſure.

DISPO'SAL } the Power of diſpoſing;
DISPO'SE } Command, Management.

To **DISPOSE** [*diſpoſer*, F. *diſponere*, L.] to ſet in order, to fit or make ready.

To **DISPO'SE** *of*, to do what one pleaſes with a Thing.

DISPOSI'TION, a diſpoſing or placing of things; Situation, State, Inclination, or Aptneſs; alſo the natural [illegible]ination of the Mind or Conſtitution of the Body.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an imperfect Habit, where the Perſon operates but with ſome Difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is the juſt placing all the ſeveral Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

DISPOS'ITOR, a Diſpoſer or Setter in Order. *L.*

DISPOS'ITOR [in *Aſtrology*] the Planet who is Lord of the Sign where another Planet chances to be.

To **DISPOSSESS'** [of *dis* and *poſſidere*, L. *depoſſeder*, F.] to deprive, put or turn out of Poſſeſſion.

DISPO'SURE, Diſpoſing, Diſpoſal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *Praiſe*] Blame, Cenſure, Reproach.

To **DISPREADEN** [ausbrietten, *Teut.*] to ſpread. *Spenc.*

DISPROF'IT [of *dis* and *Profit*] Damage, Loſs, Prejudice.

DISPROOF', a diſproving.

To **DISPROP'ERTY**, to deprive of, or take away the Property from a Perſon, *&c.*

DISPROPOR'TION [of *dis* and *proportio*, L.] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. *F.*

DISPROPOR'TIONABLE } [of *dis* and
DISPROPOR'TIONATE } *proportionatus*, L.] which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To **DISPROPOR'TION** [*diſproportioner*, F.] to make unequal.

To **DISPRO'VE** [of *dis* and *prouver*, F.] to prove the contrary.

DISPURVEY'ANCE, want of Proviſion. *Spenc.*

DISPU'TABLE [*diſputabilis*, L.] which may be diſputed. *F.*

DIS'PUTANT [*Diſputeur*, F. *Diſputans*, L.] a Diſputer, one who holds a Diſpute or Diſputation.

DISPUTA'TION, a debating, diſputing, or reaſoning. *L.*

DISPU'TATIVE, apt to diſpute, contentious, quarrelſome. *L.*

DISPU'TE [*diſpute*, F.] Debate, Conteſt, Quarrel.

To **DISPUTE** [*diſputer*, F. of *diſputare*, L.] to debate, diſcourſe, or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To **DISPUTE** *a Thing*, to ſtrive or contend for it, or to quarrel about it.

DISQUAMA'TION, a taking off the Scales of a Fiſh. *L.*

DISQUIET [of *dis* and *Quiet*, F. of *Quies*, L.] Unquietneſs, Trouble.

To **DISQUI'ET** [of *dis* and *quietare*, L.] to diſturb one's Quiet or Reſt, to make uneaſy, to trouble.

DISQUI'ETLY, uneaſily.

DISQUISI'TION, a diligent Search or Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. *L.*

DISRATIONA'RE } to juſtify or ſtand
DIRATIONARE } by the Denial of a Fact; to clear one's ſelf of a Crime. *O. L.*

To **DISREGA'RD** [of *des* and *regarder*, F.] to have no Regard to, not to mind, to ſlight.

DISREGARDFUL, negligent.

DISREGARD'FULLY, negligently, ſlightingly.

DISREGARD'FULNESS, Neglectfulneſs.

To **DISREL'ISH** [of *dis* and *relecher*, F. to lick again] not to reliſh well, to diſlike.

DISREPUTA'TION } [of *dis* and *repu-*
DISREPU'TE } *tatio*, L.] ill Name or Fame, Diſcredit.

DISRESPECT' [of *dis* and *reſpect*, F.] Incivility, Slight.

DISRESPECT'FUL, not ſhewing Reſpect.

DISRESPECT'FULLY, ſlightingly, uncivilly.

DISRESPECT'FULNESS, Incivility.

To **DISRESPECT'** [of *dis* and *reſpecter*, F. *reſpectare*, L.] to ſhew no Reſpect, to be uncivil to.

To **DISRO'BE** [of *dis* and *Robe*, or *derober*, F.] to pull off one's Robe, to ſtrip one of his Cloaths.

DISRU'LY, diſorderly. *Chauc.*

DISSATISFAC'TION [of *dis* and *ſatisfactio*, L. *diſſatisfaction*, F.] Diſcontent, Diſguſt, Diſpleaſure.

DISSATISFAC'TORILY, by way of Diſſatisfaction.

DISSATISFAC'TORY [*diſſatisfactoire*, F.] which gives no Satisfaction, diſpleaſing, offenſive.

To **DISSAT'ISFY** [of *dis* and *ſatisfaire*, F. of *ſatisfacere*, L.] to diſguſt, diſpleaſe, offend.

To **DISSECT'** [*diſſequer*, F. *diſſectum*, L.] to cut open a dead Body, to anatomize.

DISSEC'TION, a cutting aſunder or in Pieces; it moſt commonly ſignifies the cutting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Animals. *F.* of *L.*

To **DISSEI'SE**, to diſpoſſeſs, to turn out of Poſſeſſion. *F. L. T.*

DISSEISEE', a Perſon who is put out of his Lands, *&c.*

DISSEI'SIN, an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN *upon Diſſeiſin*, is where the Diſſeiſor is put out of his Poſſeſſion by another.

DISSEI'SOR, he who puts another out of his Poſſeſſion.

DISSEISORESS, a Woman who puts another Perſon out of Poſſeſſion.

DISSEM'BLABLE, unlike, having no Reſemblance. *F.*

To DISSEM'BLE [*diſſimuler*, F. of *diſſimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign, to conceal, or cloak.

DISSEM'BLINGLY, by way of Diſſimulation.

To DISSEM'INATE [*diſſeminare*, L.] to ſow, ſcatter, or ſpread abroad.

DISSEMINA'TION, a ſowing or ſcattering here and there; a ſpreading all about. *L.*

DISSENSION, Diſagreement, Strife, Quarreling. *L.*

DISSENT', Contrariety of Opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS [*diſſentaneus*, L.] Diſagreeing, Contrariety.

DISSENTA'NEOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are ſuch Things which are equally manifeſt among themſelves, yet appear more clearly, when taken ſeparately.

DISSEN'TER [of *diſſentire*, L.] one of a different or contrary Opinion; 'tis chiefly uſed to ſignify a Non-conformiſt, who complies not with the Diſcipline of the Church of *England*, or of any Eſtabliſhed Church.

DISSEN'TORY, a kind of Still. *O.*

DISSERTA'TION, a Debate, Reaſoning, or Diſcourſe upon any Point or Subject. *L.*

To DISSER'VE *one* [*diſſervir*, F. of *de* and *ſervire*, L.] to do one a Prejudice.

DISSER'VICE [of *dis* negative, and *Service*, F. of *ſervire*, L.] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSEVERED [of *dis* and *ſeparatus*, L.] ſeparated, divided, parted in twain.

To DISSEVIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

DISSEYVABILL, deceitful. *Chauc.*

DIS'SIDENCE [*Diſſidentia*, L.] a diſagreeing or falling out; Diſagreement, Diſcord.

DISSIGNIF'ICATIVE [of *dis* and *ſignificativus*, L.] that ſerveth to ſignify ſomething different from.

DIS'SILIENCE [*diſſilire*, L.] a leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another; a leaping aſunder.

DISSIM'ILAR [*diſſimilaire*, F.] unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DISSIMILAR *Parts* [in *Anatomy*] are thoſe Parts which conſiſt of other Parts differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand conſiſts of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Muſcles*, &c. all which differ from one another.

DISSIMILAR *Leaves* [with *Botaniſts*] are the two firſt Leaves of a Plant, when it firſt ſhooteth out of the Ground, ſo called becauſe they are uſually of a different Form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

DISSIMIL'ITUDE [*Diſſimilitudo*, L.] Unlikeneſs.

DISSIMULA'TION, Counterfeiting, diſguiſing, diſſembling, a pretending to one Thing, and deſigning quite the contrary; Hypocriſy. *L.*

DIS'SIPABLE [*diſſipabilis*, L.] that may be ſcattered or diſperſed.

To DIS'SIPATE [*diſſiper*, F. *diſſipare*, L.] to diſperſe or ſcatter; to diſſolve; to conſume, ſpend, or waſte.

DISSIPA'T[illegible] a diſperſing, conſuming, waſting, ſca[illegible] *F.* of *L.*

DISSOCIA'TION, a Separation of Company. *L.*

DISSOL'UBLE [*diſſolubilis*, L.] that may be diſſolved.

To DISSOL'VE [*diſſolvere*, L.] to looſen, to unbind; to melt.

To DISSOLVE' [in *Chymiſtry*] to reduce ſome hard Subſtance into a liquid Form.

A DISSOL'VENT [*Un diſſolvant*, F. *Diſſolvens*, L.] a Medicine fitted to diſperſe collected Humours.

A DISSOL'VENT [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Liquor proper for diſſolving a mixt Body, commonly called a *Menſtruum*.

DIS'SOLUTE [*diſſolu*, F. *diſſolutus*, L.] looſe, wanton, given to Pleaſure.

DISSOLUTELY, wantonly, voluptuouſly.

DIS'SOLUTENESS, Looſeneſs of Manners, Debauchery, Lewdneſs, *&c.*

DISSOLU'TION, a Separation of Parts, a diſſolving; alſo Death. F. of *L.*

DISSOLU'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is that Action by which Fluids looſen the Textures of immerſed Bodies, and reduce them into very ſmall Particles; as *Water* diſſolves *Salt*, *Sugar*, &c. *Aqua Fortis* diſſolves *Braſs*, *Silver*, &c.

DISSOLUTION, [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling of mixt Electuaries or Powders in in Waters.

DIS'SONANCE [*Diſſonance*, F. of *Diſſonantia*, L.] a diſagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which, being continued together, offend the Ear; alſo a Contrariety or Difference in Opinion.

DIS'SONANT [*diſſonant*, F. *diſſonans*, L.] untunable, jarring, diſagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies all diſagreeing Intervals.

DISSONID, diſſonant, diſagreeing. *Chauc.*

To DISSPRED, to ſpred. *Spenc.*

To DISSUA'DE } [*diſſuader*, F. of
To DISSWA'DE } *diſſuadere*, L.] to divert, to put off from a Deſign, to adviſe to the contrary.

DISSUA'SION, a perſuading one contrary to a Reſolution taken. *L.*

DISSWAS'IVE [*deſuaſif*, F.] apt or proper to diſſuading.

A DISSWASIVE, an Argument or Diſcourſe diſſuading.

DIS'TAFF [Diꞅtæꝼ, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument uſed in Spinning.

To DISTAIN' [*deſtaindre*, F.] to ſtain, defile, or pollute.

DIS'TANCE [*Diſtantia*, L. of *dis* and *ſtare*] is the Remoteneſs of one Thing from another, either in Point of Time, Place, or Quantity. *F.*

DIS'TANCE [in *Navigation*] is the Number of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has ſailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE *of Baſtions* [in *Fortification*] is the Side of the exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCE *of Polygons* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made from a Flank, and the Prolongation of it to the exterior Polygon.

DIS'TANCED, ſet at a convenient Diſtance, *&c.* outſtripped.

DIS'TANT [*diſtans*, L.] being far aſunder, differing. *F.*

DISTAS'TE [of *dis* and *Taſte*] Diſlike. See *To Taſte*.

To DISTASTE', to give Diſtaſte, to cauſe Offence, to diſpleaſe, or diſlike.

DISTASTE'FUL, diſpleaſing, diſagreeable.

DISTASTE'FULLY, diſpleaſingly.

DISTASTE'FULNESS, Diſagreeableneſs.

DISTEM'PER [of *dis* and *temperies*, L.] Sickneſs, Diſeaſe, Indiſpoſition of Body; alſo Diſorder in a Kingdom or State.

DISTEMPER [in *Painting*] a Piece is ſaid to be done in Diſtemper, when the Colours are not mixed with Oil or Water, but with Size, Whites of Eggs, or ſuch like gluey Subſtance.

To be DISTEM'PERED, to be diſeaſed; to be put out of Temper.

DISTEM'PERATURE, a being out of Order or Temper.

DISTEMPERAU'NCE, Intemperance. *Chauc.*

To DISTEND' [*diſtendere*, L.] to ſtretch, to ſtuff out.

DISTEN'SION, a ſtretching, a ſtuffing out or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

DISTENSION [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is when any Parts of the Body are puffed up, looſened, or widened.

To DISTER'MINATE [*diſterminare*, L.] to bound Place from Place, or to ſeparate one Place from another.

To DISTHRO'NE, to dethrone.

DIS'TICH [*Diſtique*, F. *Diſtichon*, L. of Δίϛιχον, of δὶς twice, and ϛίχος a Verſe, Gr.] a couple of Verſes in a Poem, making a compleat Senſe.

DISTICH'IA [Διϛιχία, Gr.] a double Row of Hairs upon the Eye lids.

To DISTILL' [*diſtiller*, F. *diſtillare*, L.] to drop, or run down Drop by Drop.

To DISTILL [among *Chymiſts*] is to draw off ſome of the Principles of a mixed Body by means of Fire.

To DISTILL *per Aſcenſum*, is when the Matter to be diſtilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Veſſel containing the Matter.

To DISTILL *per Deſcenſum*, is when the Matter to be diſtilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Veſſel.

DISTIL'LABLE, that which may be diſtilled.

DISTILLA'TION, a diſtilling or dropping down; alſo a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. *L.*

DISTILLA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] is an Extraction of the humid Part of Things by virtue of Heat, which humid Part is firſt reſolved into a Vapour, and then condenſed again by Cold.

DISTILLA'TIONS [in *Natural Philoſophy*] are wateriſh Vapours drawn by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again when the Sun is ſet.

DISTINCT [*diſtinctus*, L.] different, ſeparate one from another; alſo clear, plain. *F.*

DISTINCT *Baſe* [in *Opticks*] is that preciſe Diſtance from the Pole of a Convex-Glaſs, in which Objects beheld through it appear *diſtinct*, and well defined, and is the ſame as *Focus*.

DISTINC'TION, is an aſſigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; alſo the Difference itſelf. *F.* of *L.*

DISTINCT'IVE, making a Diſtinction. *L.*

DISTINCT'LY, ſeparately, clearly.

DISTINCT'NESS, the being diſtinct, or clear.

DISTIN'GUED, diſtinguiſhed. *Chauc.*

To DISTIN'GUISH [*diſtinguer*, F. of *diſtinguere*, L.] to diſcern between; to put a Difference between.

To DISTINGUISH *himſelf*, to raiſe himſelf above the common Level, by Prudence, Valour, Wit, *&c.*

DISTIN'GUISHABLE, which may be diſtinguiſhed.

DISTIN'GUISHABLY, in ſuch a manner as to be diſtinguiſhed from others.

DISTING'UISHABLENESS, Diſtinction, Difference.

To DISTORT' [*detorquer*, F. *diſtorquere*, L.] to wreſt aſide, to pull awry, to make crooked.

DISTORT'EDLY, crookedly.

DISTORT'EDNESS, Crookedneſs.

DISTOR'TION, } a wreſting or wring-
DISTOR'SION, } ing awry. *L.*

DISTORTION [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of an animal Body are ill placed, or ill figured.

To DISTOURBIN, to diſturb. *Chauc.*

To DISTRACT' [*diſtraire*, F. *diſtrahere*, L.] properly to draw or pull aſunder; to perplex, interrupt, or trouble; alſo to make one diſtracted or mad.

DISTRACT'EDLY, madly.

DISTRACT'EDNESS, Madneſs.

DISTRAC'TION Diſtractedneſs, Frenzy, Madneſs, Perplexity. *F.* of *L.*

To DISTRAIN' [*diſtraindre*, F. of *diſtringere*, L.] to ſeize upon a Perſon's Goods for Rent, Pariſh-Dues, *&c. &c.*

DISTRAUGHT', ſtrained, diſtorted; diſtracted or confuſed. *Spenc.*

To DISTREIN, to conſtrain. *O.*

DISTRESS' [*Diſtrezza*, Ital. of *dis*, twice, and *ſtringere*, L. to bind, *q. d.* a being doubly bound] the Act of Diſtraining; alſo a great Strait, Adverſity, or preſſing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in *Law*] is a Compulſion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRES'SED, brought into Diſtreſs, reduced to Extremity or Miſery.

DISTRES'SEDLY, miſerably.

DISTRES'SEDNESS, Miſerableneſs.

DISTREYTE, Diſtreſs. *Chauc.*

To DISTRIBU'TE [*diſtribuer*, F. *diſtribuere*, L.] to divide or ſhare, to diſpoſe or ſet in order.

DISTRIBU'TION, a dividing or ſharing amongſt many. *F.* of *L.*

DISTRIBU'TION [in *Logick*] is a reſolving the Whole into Parts.

DISTRIBU'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is an applying to every thing its peculiar Property.

DISTRIBUTION [of the *Chyle*] is when, after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it ſoaks into the little Teats in the Inteſtines, and paſſing through the *Lacteal* Veins, and its proper Channel along the Side of the *Thorax*, at laſt it falls into the *Subclavian* Vein, that it may circulate with the Blood, and receive its Colour.

DISTRIB'UTIVE, which ſerves to diſtribute. *F.*

DISTRIBUTIVE *Juſtice*, that Juſtice which is adminiſtred by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who, in executing his Office, may be ſaid to give every Man his own.

DISTRIBUTIVE *Noun* [in *Grammar*] is a Noun which betokens reducing into ſeveral Orders or Diſtinctions.

DIS'TRICT [in *Law*] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICT [*diſtrictus*, L.] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Juriſdiction.

DISTRICTION'ES, Diſtreſſes or Goods ſeized and kept till Payment and full Satiſfaction be made. *O. L.*

DISTRIN'GAS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or any other Officer, commanding him to reſtrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTROUB'LETH, diſturbeth. *Chauc.*

DISTRUST' [of *dis* Negative, and *Truſt*] Jealouſy, Suſpicion.

To DISTRUST' [mißtrauen, *Teut.*] to ſuſpect, to be jealous of.

DISTRUST'FUL, ſuſpicious.

DISTRUST'FULLY, ſuſpiciouſly.

DISTRUST'FULNESS, Suſpiciouſneſs.

To DISTURB' [*diſturbare*, L.] to interrupt, to hinder or lett; to croſs, trouble or vex.

DISTURB'ANCE, Diſorder, Trouble.

DISTURB'EDLY, interruptedly.

DISTURB'EDNESS, Diſorderlineſs, Interruption.

To DISTURNE', to turn away. *O.*

DISU'NION [of *dis* Negative, and *Unio*, L.] Diviſion, Diſagreement.

To DISUNI'TE [of *dis* Negative, and *unire*, L.] to divide or ſet at Variance; to disjoin or ſeparate.

DISU'SAGE } [of *dis* and *Uſage*, F. and
DISUSE' } *Uſus*, L.] a being out of Uſe.

To DISU'SE, to forbear the Uſe of; to break one's ſelf of a Uſe or Cuſtom.

DI'SWARE, not aware. *Chauc.*

DISSYL'LABLE [*diſſyllabus*, L.] a Word conſiſting of two Syllables.

A DITCH [Þice, *Sax.* Diige, Dan. Diik. L. S.] a Trench about a Field, *&c.*

To DITCH [dician, *Sax.* Diger, Dan.] to dig a Trench about a Field, *&c.* alſo to cleanſe a Ditch, *&c.*

DITHYRAM'BUS [Διθύραμβος, Gr.] an Hymn antiently ſung in Honour of *Bacchus.*

DITHYRAM'BICK, belonging to a *Dithyrambus.*

DI'TION [*Ditio*, L.] Dominion.

DITO'NE [Δίτονος, Gr.] a double Tone in Muſick, or the greater Third.

DIT'TANDER, an Herb, otherwiſe called Pepper wort. *Lepidium*, L.

DIT'TO, the aforeſaid, or the ſame. *Ital.*

DITTOL'OGY [Διττολογία, Gr.] a double Reading, as in ſeveral Scriptural Texts.

DIT'TY [of *Dictum*, L. a Saying] a Song that has the Words ſet to Muſick.

DIVAGA'TION, a going aſtray. *L.*

DIVAN', a great Council or Court of Juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians.*

DIVAPORA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] the driving out of Vapours by Fire.

DIVAR'ICATED [*divaricatus*, L.] ſpread wide from another, ſtraddling.

DIVARICA'TION, a ſtriding wide, a ſetting aſunder; winding and turning. *L.*

To DIVE [dippan, *Sax.* dauchen, *Teut.*] to duck or go under Water; alſo to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DI'VER, one who dives; alſo a Bird called a Didapper.

To DIVER'BERATE [*diverberare*, L.] to ſtrike or beat through.

DIVERBERA'TION, a ſtriking or beating through.

DIVER'GENT [*divergens*, L.] going farther and farther aſunder; thus, any two Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther aſunder.

DIVER'GENT *Rays* [*Opticks*] are ſuch ariſing from a Point of a viſible Object as are diſperſed, and continually depart one from another.

DI'VERS [*diverſus*, L.] ſundry, ſeveral, many. *F.*

DI'VERSE [*diverſus*, L.] various, different, contrary, unlike in Circumſtances.

To DIVER'SIFY [*diverſifier*, F. of *di verſus*, and *fio*, or *facio*, L.] to make divers, or different, to vary.

DIVERSIL'OQUENT [*diverſiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking diverſly or differently.

DIVER'SION, a Recreation, a Paſtime; a turning aſide from an Affair. *F.*

DIVER'SITH, diverſifieth. *Chauc.*

DIVER'SITY [*diverſité*, F. *diverſitas*, L.] Variety, being different, Unlikeneſs.

DI'VERSLY, variouſly.

To DIVERT' [*divertir*, F. of *divertere*, L.] to lead or turn aſide, to take off; to miſapply or imbezzle; alſo to delight or make chearful.

DIVERT'ING, pleaſant, agreeable.

DIVERT'INGLY, pleaſantly.

DIVERT'INGNESS, Pleaſantneſs.

To DIVERT'ISE to afford Divertiſement, to recreate.

DIVERT'ISEMENT [*Divertiſſement*, F.] Diverſion, Recreation, Sport, Paſtime.

DI'VES [*i. e.* Rich] a Title uſually applied to the rich Man in the Goſpel.

To DIVEST' [of *di* and *veſtire*, L.] to ſtrip or deprive of.

To DIVI'DE [*diviſer*, F. *dividere*, L.] to part or put aſunder, to ſet at Variance, to diſtribute.

DIV'IDEND [*Dividende*, F. *Dividendum*, L.] in *Arithmetick*, a Number given to be divided.

DIVIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal Share of the Profits of a Joint Stock.

DIVIDEND [in an *Univerſity*] is a Share of the annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DIVIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] ſeem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVI'DERS, a Pair of Mathematical Compaſſes.

DIVID'UALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Rule of *Diviſion*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, diſtinguiſhed by Points, *&c.*

DIVINA'TION, divining, preſaging, or foretelling Things to come. *F.* of *L.*

DIVI'NE [*Divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. *F.*

A DIVINE, a Clergyman.

To DIVINE [*divinare*, L.] to foretel, to gueſs, to ſoothſay.

DIVIN'ELY, in a heavenly Manner.

A DIVIN'ER [*Divinator*, L.] a Conjurer, a Soothſayer.

DIVINIS'TRE, a Divine or Doctor of Divinity. *Chauc.*

DIVIN'ITY [*Divinité*, F. of *Divinitas*, L.] the Divine Nature, the Godhead; alſo that Science which has for its Object God and his Revelation.

DIVI'SA, a Deviſe of Goods by one's laſt Will; alſo the Will itſelf. *O. L.*

DIVI'SI [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies divided into two Parts. *Ital.*

DIVISIBIL'ITY [*Diviſibilité*, F.] a being diviſible, or capable of being divided into ſeveral Parts.

DIVIS'IBLE [*diviſibilis*, L.] that may be divided. *F.*

DIVISIBIL'ITY, } the being capable of
DIVIS'IBLENESS, } being divided.

A DIVI'SION, a ſevering of any Thing into its Parts; alſo Variance, Diſcord. *L.*

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or to divide a Number into what Parts you pleaſe.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Diviſion to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, *etc.*

DIVISION [in *Muſick*] is the dividing a Tone into many ſmall Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi quavers*, &c.

DIVISION [*Logical*] is an Oration explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [*Phyſical*] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity, when one continued Body is ſeparated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Diſcipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Printing*] is a ſmall Line betwixt, and joining two Words, as Man hood.

DIVI'SOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. *L.*

DIVORCE' [*Divortium*, of *diverto*, L.] a Diſſolution of Marriage, or a Separation of a Man and Wife. *L.*

A Bill of DIVORCE, a Writing which a Woman, divorced under the Levitical Law, was to receive of her Huſband.

DIVORCE'MENT, the Act of Divorcing, or State of a Perſon divorced.

DIVOT'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a grave, ſerious Manner or Way of Playing or Singing, proper to inſpire Devotion. *Ital.*

DIURE'SIS [of Διὰ and Οὔρησις, of οὖρον, Gr. Urine] a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding it through the Bladder, *etc.*

DIEURE'TICAL } [*Diureticus*, L. Διου-
DIEURET'ICK } ρητικὸς, Gr.] which provokes Urine.

DIURETICKS [*Diuretiques*, F. *Diuretica*, L. Διουρητικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which by parting, diſſolving, and fuſing the Blood, do precipitate the *Serum* by the Reins into the Bladder.

DIUR'NAL [*diurne*, F. *diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Aſtrology*] thoſe Planets are ſo called, which contain more active than paſſive Qualities.

DIURNAL *Arch*, is the Arch or Number of Degrees deſcribed by the Sun, Moon, or Stars, between Riſing and Setting.

DIURNAL *Motion of a Planet*, is ſo many Degrees, Minutes, *etc.* as any Planet moves in the Space of Twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL *Motion of the Earth*, is the Motion whereby it turns about its own Axis, which cauſes the interchangeable Succeſſion of Day and Night.

A DIURNAL [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day; a Journal, a Day book. F.

DIUTUR'NITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Laſtingneſs, or long Continuance.

To DIVULGE' [*divulguer*, F. *divulgare*, L.] to publiſh or ſpread abroad.

DIVUL'SION, a pulling away or aſunder. L.

To DIZE, to put Tow on a Diſtaff. C.

DIZ'END, dreſſed. C.

A DIZ'ZARD [of ꝺizi, *Sax.* a Fool] a ſilly or ſottiſh Fellow.

DIZZINESS, Giddineſs, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZZY, giddy.

D-LA-SOL-RE, the fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gamut*.

D L S [among *Confectioners*] ſignifies Double refined Loaf-Sugar.

DOBU'NI, the Name of an antient People of *England*, who inhabited the Counties now called *Oxfordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

DO'CIBLE } [*docile*, F. *docibilis* and *docilis*, L.] teachable, apt to
DO'CILE } learn.

DO'CIBLENESS, the being apt to learn.

DOCIL'ITY [*Docilité*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableneſs, Tractableneſs.

To DO'CILIZE, to make tractable.

DOCK [ꝺocca, *Sax.*] a Plant. *Lapathum*, L. Alſo a Tail of an Horſe.

DOCK [among *Hunters*] the fleſhy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

DOCK [ſome derive it from δοχεῖν from δέχομαι, Gr. to receive, *q. d.* a Reception for Ships, others of **Duyken**, *Belg.* to lie hid] a Place for Shipping, either dry or wet.

A *Dry* DOCK, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood-Gates, till the Ship is built or repaired; but are opened to let in Water to float or launch her.

A *Wet* DOCK, is a Place in the Owze, out of the Way of the Tide, where a Ship may be haled in, and ſo dock herſelf, or ſink herſelf a Place to lie in.

To DOCK *a Horſe*, to cut off his Tail.

To DOCK *herſelf*, a Ship is ſaid to do ſo, when being brought on owzy Ground, ſhe makes a Place to lie in.

DOCK-*Creſſes*, an Herb. *Lampſana*, L.

DOCK'ED, as *ſtrong docked*, i. e, which has ſtrong Reins and Sinews.

DOCK'ET, a Bill with Direction tied to Goods, and directed to the Perſon and Place they are to be ſent to.

DOCKET [*Law Term*] a ſmall Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a large Writing; alſo a Subſcription at the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of the Dockets.

DOC'TOR [*Docteur*, F.] a Teacher; one who has taken the higheſt Degree in any Art or Science at an Univerſity. L.

DOC'TORAL, of or belonging to a Doctor. L.

A DOC'TORATE [*Doctorat*, F.] a Doctorſhip.

DOC'TORS [among *Gameſters*] falſe or loaded Dice.

DOC'TORS *Commons*, a College in *London*, for the Profeſſors of the Civil Law, firſt founded by Dr. *Harvey*, Dean of the Arches.

DOC'TRESS, a She-Doctor.

DOC'TRINAL [*doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, inſtructive.

DOC'TRINE [*Doctrina*, L.] Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. F.

DOC'UMENT [*Documentum*, L.] a Leſſon of Inſtruction, Admonition, Warning. F.

To DOC'UMENTIZE, to inſtruct or teach; alſo to admoniſh.

DOD'DED, unhorned; alſo lopped as a Tree. O.

DOD'DER, a Weed which winds itſelf about other Herbs. *Cuſcuta*, L.

DODECADAC'TYLUM [among *Anatomiſts*] the firſt of the ſmall Guts.

DODECAE'DRON [Δωδεκάεδρον, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded by twelve Equal and Equilateral *Pentagons*. It is one of the Platonick or regular Bodies.

DODE'CAGON [of δώδεκα and γωνία, Gr.] a Regular Polygon, conſiſting of twelve equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODE'CAGON [in *Fortification*] a Place with twelve Baſtions.

DODECAPHAR'MACUM [of δώδεκα twelve, and φάρμακον an Ingredient, *Gr.*] a Compoſition conſiſting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATE'MORY [of δώδεκα and μοῖρα, *Gr.* a Diviſion] the twelve Signs of the Zodiack.

To DODGE [perhaps of a *Dog*, becauſe he runs this Way and that in Hunting; or of **doddycke**, *Belg.* wavering] to run from one Place to another, to prevaricate, to play ſhifting Tricks.

DOD'KIN [**Duytkin**, *Belg.* of **kin** diminutive, and **duyt**, a ſmall Coin] a ſmall Piece of Coin about the Value of a Farthing.

DOD'MAN, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

DO'DO, the Monk Swan of *St. Maurice*'s Iſland; a Bird having a great Head, covered with a Skin reſembling a Monk's Cowl.

DOD'RED *Wheat*, Red Wheat without Beards. *C.*

DOE [ꝺa, *Sax.*] a Female Deer, Rabbet, *&c.*

DOEG [דויג *H. i. e.* Careful] the chief Herdſman to King *Saul.*

DOEN, done, made, or to make. *Spenc.*

To DOFF *and Don one's Cloaths*, contracted of *do off and do on*; to put off and on. *Weſt Country.*

A DOG [ꝺoc. *Sax.* **dogge**, *Belg.* **dock**, Teut.] a Quadrupede well known; alſo an Andiron.

DOG-Days, certain Days in *July* and *Auguſt*, commonly from the 24th of the firſt to the 28th of the latter, ſo called from the Star *Canis* or Dog-Star, which then riſes and ſets with the Sun, and greatly increaſes the Heat.

He who has a mind to beat a Dog,
will eaſily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally apply'd to ſuch Perſons, who, out of Prejudice or ill Deſign, ſeek Occaſion of Blame and Scandal againſt other Perſons, and aggrandize the moſt pardonable Infirmities into flagrant Crimes: It ſeems to be borrowed of the Latin, *Qui vult cædere canem, facilè invenit fuſtem.*

To DOG *one, i. e.* to follow one cloſe at the Heels, in order to know where he is going.

DOGE, the Chief Magiſtrate of either *Venice* or *Genoa.*

DOG-*Draw* [*Law Term*] is when a Man is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand.

DOG'GED, ſullen, ſurly, crabbed.

DOG'GEDLY, ſullenly.

DOG'GEDNESS, Sullenneſs.

DOG'GISH, ſnarling, crabbed.

DOG'GISHNESS, Crabbedneſs.

DOG'GER, a Ship of about eighty Tons Burden, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fiſh alive to ſhore.

DOG'GER-*Fiſh*, Fiſh brought in ſuch Veſſels.

DOG'GREL *Rhyme*, pitiful Poetry, paltry Verſes, a kind of Metre fitteſt for Burleſque Poetry.

DOG'MA [*Dogme*, F. of δόγμα, Gr.] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, a received Opinion. *L.*

DOGMAT'ICAL } [*Dogmatique*, F.
DOGMA'TICK } *Dogmaticus*, L. of δογματικὸς, Gr.] poſitive, wedded to, or impoſing his own Opinion; alſo prudent.

DOGMAT'ICK *Philoſophy*, is a Philoſophy, which, being grounded upon ſound Principles, aſſerts a Thing poſitively, and is oppoſed to *Sceptick.*

DOGMAT'ICALLY, poſitively.

DOGMAT'ICALNESS, Poſitiveneſs.

DOG'MATIST [δογματιστὴς, Gr.] one who is opinionative, or bigotted to his own Opinions; alſo one who is the Author of any new Sect or Opinion.

To DOG'MATIZE [*dogmatiſer*, F. of δογματιζεῖν, Gr.] to ſpeak peremptorily or poſitively; to give Inſtructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.

DOGS *Bane*, *-Graſs*, *-Tooth*, *-Mercury*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

DOG'S *Stone*, a Plant, a kind of Satyrion, *Cynoſorchis*, L.

DOI [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Two, as *Doi Canti*, two Songs. *Ital.*

DOIT' } [**duyt**, and **kin**, Du.] a
DOIT'KIN } ſmall Coin in *Holland*, in Value leſs than one Farthing.

DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*

DOL'CE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies ſoft and ſweet. *Ital.*

Con DOL'CE *Maniera*, ſignifies to play or ſing in a ſoft, ſweet, pleaſant, and agreeable Manner. *Ital.*

DOLCEMEN'TE, the ſame as *Dolce*, Ital.

DOLE [of *dolere*, L.] Sorrow, Moan. *Sp.*

DOLE [ꝺal, *Sax.*] a Part or Pittance, a Diſtribution, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

To DOLE' or DEAL [ꝺælan, *Sax.* **deelen**, *L. S.*] to diſtribute.

DOLES } Slips of Paſture left between
DOOLS } Furrows of ploughed Lands.

DOLE *Fiſh*, Fiſh which the Fiſhermen in the North Seas uſually receive for their Allowance.

DOLE-*Meadow*, one wherein divers Perſons have a Share.

DOLE FUL [*doloroſus*, L.] ſad, mournful, woeful.

DOLE'FULLY, mournfully.

DOLE'FULNESS Mournfulneſs.

DOLG'BOTE [ꝺalᵹboꞇ, *Sax.*] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.

DOL'LAR, [**Thaler**, *Teut.*] a *Dutch* Coin, worth about 4. *s.* 6 *d.* the *Zealand* Dollar 3 *s.* the Specie Dollar 5 *s.* the *Riga* Dollar 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

DOL'LING, Warning. *O.*

DOL'OROUS [of *doloroſus*, L.] grievous, painful, ſad.

DOL'OUR [*Dolor*, L.] Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Anguiſh.

DOL'PHIN [*Dauphin*, F. *Delphinus*, L. Δελφίνος, Gr.] a Sea Fiſh; alſo a Northern Conſtellation.

DOL'PHIN } a Title of the *French*
DAU'PHIN } King's Eldeſt Son, whoſe Coat of Arms is ſet out with Dolphins and *Flower de Lis's.*

DOLPHINS [in *Gunnery*] Handles made in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] ſmall black Inſects that infeſt Beans, *&c.*

A DOLT [Doll, *Belg.* ſtupid] a meer ſilly Sot or Block-head.

DOLT'ISHLY, ſtupidly.

DOLT'ISHNESS, Stupidity.

DOLT'ISH, dull, ſottiſh, ſtupid.

DOLVIN, dug, buried. *O.*

DO'LY or DOO'LY, mourning, ſad. *O.*

DO'MABLE [*domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.

DOMA'TION } a Taming. *L.*
DOMA'TURE }

DOM'BOC [domboc, *S.*] a Statute-Book belonging to the *Engliſh Saxons*, in which the Laws of their preceding Kings were contain'd.

DOME [*Domus*, L.] a Vaulted Roof, a Tower of a Church, a Cupola. *F.*

DOME, Judgment. *Chauc.*

DOME [among *Chymiſts*] an arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

DOMES-MAN } a Judge appointed to
DOOMS-MAN } hear and determine Law-Suits; alſo a Prieſt or Confeſſor who hears Confeſſions.

DOMESTIC'ITY [*Domeſticité*, F.] the being a Servant.

DOMES'TICK [*Domeſtique*, F. of *Domeſticus*, L.] belonging to a Houſhold, or one's *own* Country in Oppoſition to *Foreign*.

DO'MICIL [*Domicile*, F. *Domicilium*, L.] a Dwelling-houſe, Habitation, or Abode.

DOMIGE'RIUM [*Old Law*] Damage, Danger.

DOMINA'TION Dominion, Empire, Sovereignty. *F.* of *L.*

DOMINA'TIONS, one of the nine Orders of Angels. *L.*

DOM'INATIVE, belonging to Rule or Government.

To DOMINEE'R [*dominer*, F. of *dominari*, L.] to bear Rule or Authority; alſo to vapour over others.

DOM'INI [*i. e.* of the Lord] as *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord.

DOMINICA [*i. e. Dies*] the Lord's Day or *Sunday*.

DOMINI'CAL *Letter*, one of the firſt ſeven Letters of the Alphabet, wherewith the *Sundays* are mark'd throughout the Year in the Almanack: It changes every Year; and after the Term of 28 Years the Letters are uſed again.

DOMIN'ICANS, an Order of Friars, founded 1206, by *Dominick* a *Spaniard*.

DOMIN'ICUM, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *O. R.*

DOMIN'ICUM *Demain* or *Demeſne*, are Lands not rented to Tenants, but held in Demeſne, or in the Lord's own Uſe and Occupation. *L. T.*

DOMI'NICUM *Antiquum Regis*, the King's antient *Demeſne*; or Royal Manours not diſpoſed of to Barons or Knights, to be held by any Feudatory or Military Service, but reſerved to the Crown. *L.*

DOMIN'ION [*Dominium*, L.] Government, Authority, Rule, Juriſdiction, the Extent of a Kingdom or State.

DOM'INO, a ſort of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; alſo a Mourning Veil for Women.

DOMITEL'LUS, a Title anciently given to the *French* Kings Natural Sons.

DOM'MEROR, a Madman. *Cant.*

DO'MO *reparando*, a Writ lying againſt one whoſe Houſe going to decay, may endanger his Neighbour's by falling. *F.*

DO'MUS *Conſervorum*, the ancient Name of the Houſe where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane.* L.

DON, Lord or Maſter. *Span.*

DO'NARY [*Donarium*, L.] a Thing, which is given to a ſacred or holy Uſe.

DONA'TION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift, *F.* of *L.*

DO'NATISTS, a Sect of Hereticks, ſo called from *Donatus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 258: they were of two ſorts: the more rigid called *Circumcellians*, and the more moderate, *Rogatiſts*; they all held, that the True Church was in *Africa* only; that the Son in the Trinity was leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt leſs than the Son.

A DO'NATIVE [*Donativum*, L.] a Largeſs or Benevolence beſtowed upon the Soldiers by the *Roman* Emperors: it is now uſed for a Dole, Gift or Preſent, made by a Prince or Nobleman.

A DO'NATIVE [in *Law*] is a Benefice given to a Clerk, by the Patron, without Preſentation to the Biſhop, or Inſtitution, or Induction by his Order.

DO'NATIVE [*Donativus*, L.] which is able or apt to give.

DON'CASTER [Donceaſteꞃ, of the River Don and Ceaſteꞃ, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Yorkſhire* 123 Miles N. W. from *London.*

DONDONNER, the Afternooning. *Yorkſh.*

DON DON, a fat old Woman. *Dondone.* F.

DONEE' [*Law Term*] is he to whom Lands and Tenements are given.

DON'ET [Dynod, C. Br. of *Ælius Donatus*, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE *Hours*, Canonical Hours. *O.*

DON'GEON } [in *Fortification*] is gene-
DON'JON } rally taken for a large Tower or Redoubt of a Fortreſs, where the Garriſon may retreat in Caſe of Neceſſity, and capitulate with greater Advantage. *F.*

DONIF'EROUS [of *Donum* and *Ferre*, L.] bringing Gifts.

DON'MOW } a Priory in *Eſſex*, where
DUN'MOW } there was a Cuſtom, that any Perſon who had been married a Year and a Day, upon taking Oath before the Prior and Convent, that he had not repented of it in that Time, was intitled to a Gammon and Flitch of Bacon; which being delivered unto him, he was conducted out of Town with great Solemnity.

A DON'NAT [*i. e.* a Do-nought] a good for-nothing, or idle Perſon. *Yorkſh.*

DO'NOUR [*Donateur*, F. of *Donator*, L.] a Giver, a Benefactor.

DO'NOUR [in *Law*] one who gives Lands, *&c.* to another.

DOOL [of *Dolor*, L.] Dolour, Pain, Grief. *Spenc.*

DOOM } [ꝺome, *Sax.* Don, *Dan.*]
DOME } Judgment, Sentence.

DOOMS-*Day*, [Dommeda, Dan.] the Day of general Judgment in a future State.

DOOMS-*Day Book* } [ꝺom-boc, *Sax.* a
DOMES-*Day-Book* } Tax-Book] When King *Alfred* divided his Kingdom into Counties, Hundreds, and Tithings, he had an Inquiſition taken of the ſeveral Diſtricts, and digeſted into a Regiſter, called ꝺom-boc, *i. e.* the Judicial or Judgment-Book. *William the Conqueror*, in the Year 1085, and 20th of his Reign, following the Precedent of King *Alfred*, had alſo a general Survey, which was called by the Name of *Dooms Day-Book*, which is the ſame with Dom-boc, or *Doom-Book*, i. e. a Regiſter from which Sentence and Judgment might be given in the Tenure of Eſtates. It is now preſerved in the Exchequer, in two Volumes, fair and legible.

DOOMS-*Man*, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A DOOR [ꝺoꞃa, *Sax.* Dure, Goth. Doꝛe, Dan. Doꝛe, L. S.] the Entrance into a Houſe.

DOR, the Drone Bee; alſo a Term uſed in *Weſtminſter* School for leave to ſleep a while.

DOR'CAS [Δορκὰς, Gr. a Roebuck] a proper Name of Women.

DOR'CHESTER [of Dwr, C. Br. Water, and Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* i. e. a Town where is much Water, which *Leland* calls Ὑδροπόλις, Gr.] the County Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 100 Miles S. W. from *London*; alſo another in *Oxfordſhire*.

DOREE', a Sea-Fiſh, called alſo St *Peter's* Fiſh. *Fr.*

DO'RES, Inſects called Black-clocks.

DORI'AS's *Wound Wort*, an Herb ſo named from one Captain *Dorias*.

DOR'ICK *Dialect*, one of the five Dialects of the *Greek* Tongue, uſed by the *Dorians*.

DOR'ICK *Mood* [in *Muſick*] a kind of grave and ſolid Muſick, conſiſting of ſlow Spondaick Time.

DORICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, which took its Name from the *Dorians*; its Columns are ſimple without Pilaſters.

DO'RING or DA'RING. See *Clap-Net and Looking Glaſs*.

DOR'MANT [*Dormant*, F. of *Dormiens*, L.] a ſleeping.

DORMANT [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies a Beaſt in an Eſcutcheon, lying in a ſleeping Poſture.

DORMANT *Tree*, a great Beam which lies a-croſs an Houſe; a Sumner.

DORMANT *Writing*, a Deed which has a Blank to put in the Name of a Perſon.

To lie DORMANT, not to be uſed.

DOR'MAUNT, ſtanding or lying, always ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DOR'MER *Window*, a Window made in the Roof of a Houſe.

DOR'MITORY [*Dormitorium*, L.] a Sleeping-place or Bed-chamber, eſpecially in a Monaſtery, *&c.*

DOR'MOUSE [q. d. *Mus dormiens*, L.] a ſleeping Mouſe, a Field Mouſe that ſleeps all the Winter.

DOR'NIX, a ſort of Stuff.

DOR'OTHY [Δωρόθεα, Gr. *i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP, [Dorff, *L. S.*] a Country Town or Village.

DORR, a Door. *Chauc.*

DORR, a kind of Beetle living on Trees.

DOR'SER } [*Doſſier*, F. of *Dorſum*, L.
DOS'SER } Bark] a Pannier or great Baſket, to carry Things on Horſe Back.

DOR'SETSHIRE [from the *C. Br.* Durotriges, and this from Dwꝛ, Water, and Dꝛig, an Inhabitant, *q. d.* a People on the Sea-Coaſt] a County in *England*.

DOR'SAL [among *Phyſicians*] is applied to thoſe Diſtempers, whoſe Seat is ſuppoſed to be in the Back.

DOR'SI *Longiſſimus* [in *Anatomy*] a great Muſcle inſerted into the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the Vertebræ of the Loins. *L.*

DORSIF'EROUS *Plants* } [of *Dorſum*
DORSIP'AROUS } and *fero*, to bear on the Back, and *Dorſiparus*, of *dorſum* and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back] are ſuch Plants as are of a Capillary Kind, without Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on the backſide of their Leaves.

DOR'TER } [*Dormitorium*, L.] the
DOR'TOIR } common Room where
DOR'TURE } all the Friars of one Convent ſleep a Nights.

DOSE [Δόσις, Gr.] is the Quantity of Phyſick which a Phyſician appoints his Patient to take at once. *F.*

DO'SEL } a rich Canopy under which
DO'RSEL } Princes ſit; alſo a Curtain of a Chair of State.

DO'SENS } a ſort of Cloths made in
DO'ZENS } *Devonſhire*.

DOSEPE'RIS [*Les Douze Pairs*, F.] the twelve Peers of *France*. *Chauc.*

DISOL'OGY [of *Δόσις* and *λογία*, Gr.] a Diſcourſe concerning the Quantity or Doſe of Herbs or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DOS'IL, a ſort of Tent for Wounds.

A DOSOM *Beaſt*, content with nothing; alſo thriving. *Cheſh.*

DOS'SALE }
DOR'SALE } [*dorſale*, L.] Hangings of Tapeſtry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DOS'SER [*dorſarius*, L.] a Dorſer, a Crate or Baſket carried on the Back.

DO'TAGE [of *dote* and *Age*] Doting, Dulneſs, Stupidneſs.

DO'TAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DO'TANCE, Fear, Reverence, Reſpect. *C.*

A DO'TARD, a doting Fellow.

To DOTE [**Doten**, Du.] to grow dull, ſenſeleſs, or ſtupid.

A DOTE, a Drone. *O.*

To DOTE *upon*, to be very fond of.

DOTE *aſſignando* [in *Law*] is a Writ for the Eſcheator to aſſign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, ſwearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's Leave; theſe are the King's Widows. *L.*

DOTE *unde nihil habet* [in *Law*] is a Writ of Dower for a Widow of the Land ſold by her Huſband, whereof he was ſo ſeized, as that the Iſſue of them both might have inherited. *L.*

DO'TINGLY, ſillily, fondly, childiſhly.

DOTINGNESS, Fondneſs, Childiſhneſs.

DOTHIEN' [*Δοθιὴν*, Gr.] an hard Swelling or Puſh as big as a Pigeon's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DO'TING *Tree*, a Tree almoſt worn out with Age.

DOTKIN }
DODKIN } a ſmall *Dutch* Coin, the eighth Part of a Stiver.

DOT'TEREL, a ſilly Bird in *Lincolnſhire*, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

DOU'BELER }
DOU'BLER } a great Diſh or Platter. *C.*

DOU'BLE [*duplex*, L.] two-fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; alſo deceitful, diſſembling. *F.*

DOUBLE *Flower*, a beautiful, large, flat, Pear.

DOUBLE *Plea* [in *Law*] is that wherein the Defendant alledges two ſeveral Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is ſufficient to effect his Deſire in debarring the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE *Quarrel*, a Complaint made to the Archbiſhop of the Province againſt an inferior Ordinary, for delaying Juſtice in ſome Court Eccleſiaſtical.

DOUBLE *Veſſel* [in *Chymiſtry*] is when the Neck of one Matreſs is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

To DOUBLE [*doubler*, F. of *duplicare*, L.] to make double, or fold up.

To DOUBLE [among *Hunters*] a Hare is ſaid *to double*, when ſhe winds about to deceive the Hunters.

DOUBLE *Horizontal Dial*, a Dial with a double Style, one to ſhew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to ſhew the ſame in the *Stereographick Projection*, drawn on the ſame Plate.

DOUBLER. See *Doubeler.*

DOU'BLES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in *Law*] the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

DOUB'LET [*doubles*, F. *diubletto*, Ital.] an old-faſhioned Garment for Men, much the ſame as a Waiſtcoat.

A DOUBLET [with *Lapidaries*] is a falſe Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces join'd together.

DOUBLETS [at *Dice*] are Throws of the ſame ſort; as two Fours, two Fives, *&c.*

DOUBLETS [among *Antiquaries*] two Medals of the ſame ſort; alſo two Books, *&c.* of the ſame ſort.

DOUB'LING *the Cape* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to come up with it, paſs by it, and ſo to leave it behind the Ship.

DOUB'LINGS [*Military Term*] is putting two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in *Heraldry*] are the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

DOUBLINGS [*Hunting Term*] are the Windings and Turnings of a Hare to avoid the Dogs.

To DOUBT [*doubter*, F. of *dubitare*, L.] to be uncertain, not to know on which Side to determine in any Matter.

DOUBT'FUL, uncertain.

DOUBTFULLY, uncertainly.

DOUBTFULNESS, Uncertainty.

DOUBTINGLY, dubiouſly.

DOU'CET [probably of *Doucet*, ſweetiſh, *F.*] a kind of Cuſtard.

DOU'CETS }
DOUL'CETS } [*Hunting Term*] the Stones of a Deer or Stag.

DOUCHTRIN [**Dochter**, *L. S.* Daughter] *Chauc.*

A DOVE [ꝺoꝼa, *Sax.* **duyve**, *Belg.* **taube**, *Teut.*] a Female Pigeon.

DOVE-LIKE, harmleſs, innocent.

DOVER [Deoꝼꞃa, *Sax.* **Dufyrrah**, C. Br. a ſteep Place, from the ſteep Rocks not far from thence] a very famous Port in *Kent*, 67 Miles S. E. from *London*.

DOVE-TAIL *Joint*, a Joint ſo called by Carpenters and Joiners.

DOVE'TAILING [in *Architecture*] is the Way of faſtening Boards or Timber together, by letting one Piece into another indentedly, with a Joint in the Form of a Dove-tail.

DOUGH [ꝺah, *Sax.* of ꝺeagan, to knead or mix with Water, **Deig**, Teut. **Deyg**, Dan.] Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeaſt, and kneaded fit for baking.

DRAWING *Table*, a Table framed to hold Paper for Draughts in Fortification, *&c*.

To DRAWL *out one's Words*, to ſpeak leiſurely and lazily.

DRAY [*Traba*, L.] a ſort of Cart uſed by Brewers; alſo a Squirrel's Neſt.

A DRAZ'EL, a dirty Slut. *C*.

DREAD [ꝺꞃæꝺ, *Sax.*] great Fear.

DREADFUL, cauſing great Fear, terrible.

DREADFULLY, in a dreadful Manner.

DREAD'FULNESS, Terribleneſs.

DREAM [Droom, L. S. Traum, Teut.] an acting of the Imagination in Sleep.

To DREAM [Dromen, L. S. Drommer, Dan.] an Action well known.

DREAM'ER [Dromer, L. S.] one who dreams; a ſluggiſh Perſon.

DREAMINGLY, ſluggiſhly.

DREAM'INGNESS, Sluggiſhneſs.

DREAR, Sorrow. *Spenc.*

DREDES, Dread. *O.*

DREDG } Oats and Barley mingled to-
DREG } gether. *C.*

To DREDGE *Meat*, to ſcatter Flour on it while roaſting.

A DREDG'ER, a Flour-Box.

DREDG'ERS, Fiſhers for Oyſters.

DREE [ſpoken of a *Way*] long, tedious beyond Expectation. *N. C.*

DREER'IMENT, Sorrow, Heavineſs. *O.*

DREE'RY [of ꝺꞃẏꞃman, *Sax.* to make ſorrowful] lamentable, ſorrowful, diſmal, *O.*

DREGS [Dreck, L. S. and Teut. ꝺꞃeꞅten, *Sax.*] Filth, Droſs.

DREINT, drenched, drowned. *O.*

DREIT-DREIT, a double Right, *i. e.* of Poſſeſſion and Dominion. *F. L. T.*

DREN'AGE, the Tenure by which the *Drenches* held their Lands.

A DRENCH [Tranck, *Teut.*] a Phyſical Potion for a Horſe.

To DRENCH [ꝺꞃencan, *Sax.* trencken, *Teut.*] to drink, to water, to give a Drench; alſo to bathe or ſoak.

DRENCH'ES } ſuch Tenants as, being
DREN'GES } at the Conqueſt put out of their Eſtates, were afterwards reſtored by King *William*, becauſe they were not againſt him either in Perſon or by Councils.

DRENE, drowned. *Spenc.*

DRENIE, ſorrowful. *O.*

DRER'EMENT, Sadneſs. *Spenc.*

DRER'INESS [of ꝺꞃẏꞃman, *Sax.*] Sorrow. *Chauc.*

DRESHFOLD, a Threſhold. *Chauc.*

DRESLIE, ſorrowful. *O.*

To DRESS [*betreſcher*, F. to adorn; or *dreſſer*, F. to direct or to ſhape; trwſio, C. Br. to adorn or deck] to clothe; alſo to cook Meat.

To DRESSIN, [*dreſſer*, F.] to prepare. *Chauc.*

To DRETCH, to dream, to tarry. *O.*

To DRETCHE [of ꝺꞃeccan, *Sax.*] to vex, or trouble. *Chauc.*

To DRIB'BLE [probably of trieffen, to fall by little Drops, *Teut.*] to ſlabber, or let one's Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A *True* DRIBBLE, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent. *C.*

DRIB'BLET, a ſmall Portion. *O.* Still uſed for a ſmall Sum of Money, of a larger Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIEN [of Aꝺꞃeoᵹan, *Sax.*] to endure, to ſuffer. *Chauc.*

DRIFT [Trieb, *Teut.*] the Impulſe of the Mind, Aim, Purpoſe, Scope.

DRIFT [*Sea Term*] ſignifies any Thing that floats upon the Water; a Boat is ſaid to go a-drift, when it hath no body in it to row or ſteer it.

DRIFT-*Sail*, is a Sail only uſed under Water; it is veered out right a Head upon the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of the Ship right upon the Sea, *&c.*

DRIFT-*Way* [of a *Ship*] is the ſame as *Lee-Way*.

DRIFT [of the *Foreſt*] is an exact Examination what Cattle are upon the Foreſt.

DRILL, a Tool for boring; alſo an overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To DRILL [ꝺıꞃhan, *Sax.*] to bore Holes with a Drill.

To DRILL *one on*, to draw on or entice, to protract Time.

DRI'LY, in a dry Manner, ſlily.

DRINESS, Slineſs.

DRINK [ꝺꞃınk, *Sax.*] any Liquor to be drank.

To DRINK [ꝺꞃıncan, *Sax.* Drincken, L. S. and *Teut.*] to ſup up Liquor.

DRINKILESS, without Drink. *Chauc.*

DRINK'HAM } a certain Quantity of
DRINKLEAN } Drink provided by Tenants for the Lord and his Stewards: *Scot-Ale.*

DRIP [in *Architecture*] the moſt advanced Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To DRIP [Dripper, Dan.] to drop ſlowly.

DRIP'PING, the Fat which drops from Meat while it is roaſting.

DRIP'PING } [in *Falconry*] is when a
DROPPING } Hawk mutes directly downwards in ſeveral Drops.

To DRIVE [ꝺꞃıꝼan, *Sax.* Driben, L. S. triben, *Teut.*] to put on, impel, or force; a Ship is ſaid to *drive*, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her faſt.

To DRI'VEL [trieffen, *Teut.*] to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin.

A DRIV'ELER, a ſilly Fellow.

DRIVELINGLY, ſillily.

A DRIVER, one who drives or eggs on.

To DRIZ'ZLE [triſelen, *Teut.*] to fall in ſmall Drops like the Rain.

DRIZ'ZLY, full of ſmall Drops.

DROF'FEN [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROF'LAND } was anciently a Quit
DRYF'LAND } Rent, or yearly Payment, made by ſome Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle thro' the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A **DROIL** [of Drevel, *Belg.*] a Drudge or Slave.

DROIT, Right, Juſtice, Equity. *F.*

A **DROLL** [*Drole*, F.] a merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon; alſo a ſort of Farce or mock Play.

To **DROLL**, to play the Droll, to be waggiſh, to joke or jeſt.

DROLL'ERY [*Drolerie*, F.] a merry and facetious way of ſpeaking or writing, full of merry and waggiſh Wit.

DROM'EDARY [*Dromedaire*, F. of *Dromedarium*, L.] a ſort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DRO'MO [Δρόμων, Gr.] a Caravel or ſwift Bark, that ſcours the Seas; alſo a kind of Fiſh of great Swiftneſs.

DROMO'NES } at firſt ſignified high
DRO'MOS } Ships; but afterwards thoſe we now call Men of War. *O. L.*

A **DRONE** [Ðꞃæn, *Sax. Minſhew* derives it of Droomigh, *Belg.* ſleepy] a ſort of Bee or Waſp without a Sting; alſo a ſlothful Fellow or Wench.

DRO'NISH, ſlothful.

DRO'NISHLY, ſlothfully.

DRO'NISHNESS, Slothfulneſs.

To **DROOP** [of Droevigh, *Belg.* ſorrowful] to hang down the Head, to languiſh.

DROOP'INGLY, faintly, languiſhingly.

A **DROP** [Ðꞃop, *Sax.* Drop, L. S. Tropffe, *Teut.*] the ſmalleſt Quantity of any Liquor.

A **DPOP** [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament of Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, repreſenting Drops or little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To **DROP** [ꝺꞃoppan, *Sax.* tropffen, Teut.] to fall by Drops.

DROP'ACISM [*Dropaciſmus*, L. of δρώπαξ, Gr.] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROP'SICAL [*Hydropique*, F. *Hydropicus*, L. of ὑδρόπικος, Gr.] ſubject to, or troubled with, the Dropſy.

DROP'SIED, dropſical, afflicted with a Dropſy. *Shakeſp.*

A **DROP'SY** [*Hydropiſie*, F. of *Hydrops*, L. of ὑδρόπεσις, Gr.] the Settlement of a watry Humour either through the whole Body, or ſome Part of it.

DROSO'MELI [δροσόμελι, of δρόσος, Dew, and μέλι Honey, Gr.] Honey-Dew, or Manna.

DROSS [ꝺꞃoꞅ, *Sax.* Droes, *Belg.*] the Scum of Metals.

DROS'SINESS, the being droſſy.

DROS'SY, full of, or belonging to Droſs.

DRO'VA, a common Way or Road for driving Cattle. *O.*

A **DROVE** [ꝺꞃaꝼ, *Sax.*] a Herd of Cattle.

DROVERS, [Treiber, *Teut.*] Men who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [ꝺꞃuᵹoð, *Sax.* Droochte, *Belg.*] exceſſive Thirſt or Drineſs of the Earth, Air, or Thirſtineſs of Animal Bodies.

DROU'SY } [Drooſen, *Belg.* always to
DROW'SY } ſlumber] ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

DROU'SILY, ſluggiſhly.

DROU'SINESS, Sluggiſhneſs.

DRO'VY, troubled, muddy. *O.*

To **DROWN** [*Skinner* derives it of Drunden, Teut. below or under] to plunge or over-whelm.

DROW'SY-*Head*, Drowſineſs. *Spenc.*

DROZEN, fond. *C.*

DRU [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Thicket of Wood.

To **DRUB** [*q. d.* to dub, *i. e.* to beat upon a Drum; or from Druben, *Teut.* ſignifying over-againſt, or on the other Side, or δρύπτω, Gr. to bruiſe] to cudgel or bang ſoundly.

DRUB'BING [in *Barbary*, &c.] is a beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A **DRUDGE**, one who does all mean Services.

To **DRUDGE** [probably of ꝺꞃeccan, *Sax.* to vex or oppreſs, or of Draghen, L. S. tragen, Teut. to bear Burthens] to toil and moil; alſo to fiſh for Oyſters.

A **DRUD'GER**, an Oyſter-Fiſher.

DRUDG'ERY, dirty, laborious Work, Slavery.

DRUDG'INGLY, laboriouſly.

DRUG'GERMAN } [*Drogueman*, F.
DRA'GOMAN } Δράγομανος, Gr. probably of תרגמן *Chald.*] an Interpreter made uſe of in the *Eaſtern* Countries.

DRUG'GET, a Sort of Woollen Stuff.

DRUG'GIST } [Drooghiſt, *Belg.*] a
DRUGS'TER } Dealer in Drugs.

DRUGS [*Drogues*, F.] all kinds of Simples, for the moſt Part dry, for the Uſe of *Phyſick*, *Painting*, &c. alſo ſorry Commodities, which ſtick on Hand.

DRU'IDS [either of Ðyꞃ, *Sax.* a wiſe Man, or δρῦς, Gr. an Oak, under which they celebrated their ſuperſtitious Rites and Ceremonies] certain learned Pagan Prieſts of the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*, who lived naked in the Woods, giving themſelves to the Study of Philoſophy, and avoiding Company as much as poſſible.

DRUM [Tromme, Dan. Trummel, L. S.] a Muſical Warlike Inſtrument; alſo a fine Sieve; alſo a Membrane of the Cavity of the Ear.

To **DRUM** [trummelen, L. S.] to beat upon a Drum.

DOUG'HTY [ꝺohꞇiꝣ, *Sax.* valiant, or ꝺuꝣuð, Valour] ſtout, undaunted.

DOUND'RINS, Afternoons Drinkings. *Derbyſhire.*

DOVYL'LET [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing a Pig, call'd *au Pere douyllet.*

DOUS'ABEL [*Douce-et-belle*, F. *i. e.* ſweet and fair] a proper Name of Women.

DOUS'ET, a ſort of Apple.

DOUTANCE, Doubt. *Chauc.*

A DOUTER, an Extinguiſher for a Candle. *C.*

DOUTOUS, doubtful. *Chauc.*

DOUTREMERE [*d' outre mer*, F.] Seafaring, travelling beyond Sea. *O.*

DOUX [in *Muſick Books*] ſoft and ſweet, much the ſame as *Piana. Ital.*

To DOW, to give. *O.*

DOW'AGER [*Douairiére* of *Douaire*, F. a Dowry] a Widow who enjoys her Dower. This Title is moſt commonly given to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, and other Perſons of Honour.

A DOW'DY, a ſwarthy groſs Woman.

DOW'ER } [*Douaire*, F.] the Marriage-
DOW'RY } Portion brought by a Wife to her Huſband.

DOW'ER [in *Common Law*] that which a Wife hath with her Huſband after Marriage, or after her Huſband's Deceaſe.

DOW'GATE [*q. d.* Dourgate, *i. e.* the Water-Gate, from dwr, C. Br. Water, and Gate] a Port of the *Thames*, near the Bridge, *London.*

DOW'LAS, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

DOWLE, a Feather, or rather the ſingle Particles of the Down. *Shakeſp.*

DOWLY, melancholy, lonely. *C.*

DOWN [ꝺune, *Sax.*] downwards.

DOWN [dun, *Dan.* duune, L. S. a Feather] the fineſt Feathers of Geeſe.

DOWN'GYV'D, turn'd or ty'd down. *Shakeſp.*

DOWN'INESS, the being downy.

DOWNS [of ꝺuno, *Sax.* an Hill; but probably from Δȣνὸς for Βȣνὸς, Gr. an Hill, *Dunes*, F.] hilly Plains, or Hills conſiſting of Sands, *&c.* Alſo the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coaſt of *Kent*, where the *Britiſh* Navy rides.

DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of Down.

DOW'RY [*Caſaubon* derives it from Δῶρον, Gr. a Gift.] See *Dower.*

To DOWSE [douſen, L. S.] to give one a Slap of the Chaps.

DOWEREMERE, fair Weather. *Chauc.*

DOXOLOGY [Δοξολογία, of δόξη, Glory, and λόγος, a Word, Gr.] a Song or ſhort Hymn of Praiſe ſaid in Divine Service; as the *Gloria Patri, i. e.* Glory be to the Father, *&c.*

DOX'Y [perhaps of dochen, Du. to yield willingly] a She-Beggar, a Trull.

To DOZE [probably of duyſelen, *Belg.* to be vertiginous, or of ꝺpaꞅ, *Sax.* a Blockhead, or of *Dote*, Engl.] to make or to grow dull, heavy, or ſleepy.

DOZ'EL } a Tent for a Wound, with-
DOS'SEL } out a Head.

A DOZ'EN [*Douzaine*, F.] Twelve.

DRAB [ꝺꞃabbe, *Sax.* coarſe, common, or the Refuſe of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth. See *Drap.*

DRAB [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Topſail.

DRACHM [with *Phyſicians*] is the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples, or ſixty Grains.

DRACHMA [δραχμὴ, Gr.] a Coin among the *Grecians*, in Value 7 *d.* 3 *qrs.* of our Money; alſo a Weight containing 2 Penny-Weights 6 9-24th Grains Troy.

DRAC'MON } [דרחמון *H*] an *He-*
DAR'CON } *brew* Gold Coin, in Value 15 *s*

DRA'CO *Regius*, a Standard borne by one of our antient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. *L.*

DRACO's *Laws*, certain ſevere Laws made at *Athens* by *Draco*, from whence a ſevere Puniſhment for a ſlight Offence is termed *Draco's Laws.*

DRA'CO *Volans* [according to *Meteorologiſts*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. *L.*

DRACUN'CULUS, a kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve itſelf. *L.*

DRAD, to be feared. *Spenc.*

DRAFF [ꝺꞃabbe, *Sax.* or draf, *Belg.* Lees] Waſh for Hogs.

DRAFTY, irkſome, troubleſome. *O.*

DRAG, a Hook; alſo a Net.

A DRAG [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail.

A DRAG-NET, a Draw or Sweep-net.

Gum DRA'GANT [corrupt, of *Tragacantha*, L.] a ſort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber, ſo joined together, as, ſwimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River; alſo whatſoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her ſailing.

To DRAG'GLE, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRA'GIUM, Drag, a coarſer ſort of Bread Corn. *O. L.*

DRAG'MA [δράγμα, Gr.] a Handful, a Gripe.

DRAGMA [with *Apothecaries*, &c.] a Handful of Herbs.

DRAG'MIS [in *Pharmacy*] as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

DRAG'ON [*Dragon*, F. of *Draco*, L. Drache, *Teut.*] a ſort of Serpent; alſo a Conſtellation.

Flying DRAGON [with *Meteorologiſts*] is a fat, heterogeneous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a Flying Dragon.

DRAGON *Beams* [in *Architecture*] are two ſtrong Braces which ſtand under a Breaſt-Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGON's *Blood* [Dꝛachen=Blut, *Teut.*] the Gum or Roſin of a Tree called *Arbor Draco.*

DRAGON's *Head* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon interſects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as ſhe aſcends from the South to the North.

DRAGON's *Tail*, is a Point of the Ecliptick, oppoſite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in deſcending from the North to the South.

DRAGON's *Head* [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Eſcutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGON's *Tail* [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey Colour of the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*, ſo called
DRAGOO'NER } becauſe at firſt they were as deſtructive to the Enemy as Dragons] a Soldier who fights ſometimes on Horſeback, and ſometimes on Foot. *F.*

DRAIN, a Water-courſe or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To DRAIN [*trainer*, F. of *trahere*, L.] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, *&c.*

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, L.] a Male Duck; alſo a ſort of Gun.

DRAM } [δραχμὴ, Gr.] the Weight
DRACHM } of 60 Grains; among *Apothecaries*, 1-8th of an Ounce; in Averdupois Weight 1 16th.

DRA'MA [δρᾶμα, Gr.] a Play, either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMAT'ICK [*Dramatique*, F. δραματικὸς, Gr.] relating to Acts; eſpecially thoſe of a Stage-play.

DRAMATICK *Poem*, a Compoſure intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMATICK *Poetry*, is when the Perſons are every-where adorned and brought upon the Theatre to ſpeak and act their own Part.

DRAMAT'ICALLY, like Stage Plays.

DRAME [Dꝛom, L. S. Traum, *Teut.*] a Dream. *Chauc.*

DRA'NA, a Drain or Water-courſe. *O. L.*

DRAP } [*Drap*, F.] Cloth, Woollen-
DRAB } Cloth.

DRAP-DE-BERRY, a kind of Frieze or thick Cloth, firſt made in the Country of *Berry* in *France.*

DRAPE, a Farrow Cow, whoſe Milk is dried up. *N. C.*

DRAPE *Sheep*, bad or culled Sheep. *C.*

DRA'PER [*Drapier*, F.] a Seller of Cloth, Linen, or Woollen.

DRA'PERY [*Draperie*, F.] the Cloth Trade.

DRAPERY [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] is the cloathing of human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linen Cloths. *Spenc.*

DRAS'TICK *Remedies* [of δραςικὸς, Gr. briſk] are ſuch Remedies as work ſpeedily and ſmartly.

DRAUGHT [ꝺꞃohꞇ, *Sax.* Dꝛaght, *Belg.*] the Reſemblance of a Thing drawn; the Copy of a Writing.

The DRAUGHT [ꝺꞃoꝣe, *Sax.* the Excrements] a Houſe-of-Office, Neceſſary, or Bog-houſe.

DRAUGHT [in *Military Affairs*] is a Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] is the Quantity of Water a Ship draws when afloat; or the Number of Feet under Water when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] is an Allowance in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT [Dꝛunck, L. S. and *Teut.*] a Potion, or what a Perſon, *&c.* drinks at once.

DRAUGHTS, a Game; alſo Harneſs for Drawing-Horſes.

DRAUGHT *Hooks*, large Iron Hooks, fixed on the Cheeks of a Cannon Carriage, two on each Side.

To DRAUL, to ſpeak very ſlowly.

DRAUL'INGLY, ſpeaking very ſlowly.

DRAUL'INGNESS, Slowneſs in Speech.

To DRAW [ꝺꞃaꝣan, *Sax.* of *trahere*, L. trecken, L. S.] to pull, to pull out or along: to trace with a Pencil, *&c.*

DRAW [in *Navigation*] a Ship is ſaid *to draw* ſo much Water, according to the Number of Feet ſhe ſinks into it.

DRAW'BACK [in *Commerce*] a Return of ſome Part of the Duties paid for Goods on Importation, or on Exportation.

DRAW-*Bridge*, is a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up or let down as Occaſion ſerves, before the Gate of a Town or Caſtle.

DRAW *Gear*, any Furniture or Harneſs of Cart-Horſes.

DRAW *Latches*, Night Thieves, called *Robert's Men.* *S.*

DRAW *Net* for catching the larger ſort of Fowl.

DRAWING [among *Painters*] is the Repreſentation of the Form or Shape of Things with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among *Hunters*] is beating the Buſhes, *&c.* after a Fox.

DRAWING *Amiſs* [*Hunting Term*] is when the Hounds hit the Scent of their Chace contrary, *i. e.* up the Wind inſtead of down.

DRAWING *in the Slot*, is when the Hounds, having touched the Scent, draw on 'till they hit on the ſame again.

A DUNCE [ſome derive it from *attonitus*, L. others from *Dumb*, Eng. *q. d.* Dumps, *i. e.* dumbiſh] a blockiſh, ſtupid Perſon.

DUN-NECK, a Bird.

DUNA, a Bank of Earth caſt upon the Side of a Ditch. *O. L.*

DUNCH, Deaf. *O.*

DUNG [ꝺinᵹ, *Sax.* Dung, *Teut.*] Ordure, Soil, Filth.

To DUNG [ꝺingan, *Sax.* Dungen, *Teut.*] to manure Land with Dung.

DUNG-MEERS, Pits, where Dung, Weeds, &c. are mixed to lie and rot together ſome time, for the Improvement of Huſbandry.

DUNG'EON [*Dungeon*, F, a dark, ſtrong, fenced Place; or probably from *Dung*, Eng. becauſe of it's Naſtineſs] the darkeſt, cloſeſt, and moſt loathſome Part of a Priſon.

DUNGE'ONABLE *Body*, a ſhrewd Perſon; alſo a deviliſh Fellow. *N. C.*

DU'NIO, a ſort of Coin leſs than a Farthing. *O. L.*

DUN'MOW [of ꝺun an Hill, and mapan to mow, *Sax.* it being a fruitful Hill that yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town in *Eſſex*.

DUNNY, deafiſh, ſomewhat deaf.

DUN'NILY, deafiſhly.

DUN'NINESS, Deafiſhneſs.

DUN'STABLE [of *Dunus*, a Robber in the Time of King *Henry* I. who made it dangerous for Travellers, by his continual Robberies] a Town in *Bedfordſhire*, thirty Miles N. W. from *London*.

DUNSTAN [of ꝺun a Hill, and ſtan a Stone, *Sax.*] a proper Name of an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

DU'NUM } [in *Doomſday-book*] a Down
DU'NA } or hilly Place.

DUN'WICH [of ꝺun a Hill, and Wic a Fort, *Sax. q. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in *Suffolk*, eighty-two Miles N. E. from *London*.

DUODECEN'NIAL, of twelve Years. *L.*

DUODE'CIMO [*i. e.* the Twelfth] as a Book in *Duodecimo*, or Twelves, is one that has twelve Leaves in a Sheet. *L.*

DUODE'NA, a Jury of twelve Men. *O. L.*

DUODE'NUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Firſt of the Inteſtines or Guts, in Length about twelve Fingers Breadth.

A DUPE, a Cully, a Fool, or Ninny. *F.*

DU'PLICATE [*Duplicatum*, L.] any Manuſcript or Copy of Writing.

DU'PLICATE *Proportion* } [in *Arithme-*
DU'PLICATE *Ratio* } *tick*] is a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the firſt Term to the third is ſaid to be in *Duplicate Ratio* of the firſt to the ſecond.

DUPLICATE *Ratio* [in *Geometry*] is the Product of the *Ratio* multiplied by itſelf, or the Square of the *Ratio*.

DUPLICA'TIO [in the *Civil Law*] is the ſame with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is the ſame as *Anadiploſis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] is an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the multiplying any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the *Cube*] is when the Side of the Cube is found, which ſhall be double of the Cube given.

DU'PLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the Doubling of any Membranes, when they go off to ſome Diſtance, and return again. *L.*

DU'PLICITY [*Duplicité*, F.] a being double.

DU'RABLE [*durabilis*, L.] which is of long Continuance, laſting.

DU'RABLE, laſtingly.

DU'RABLENESS, Laſtingneſs.

DU'RA *Mater* [among *Anatomiſts*] the outward Skin, which encompaſſes or enwraps the Brain. *L.*

DU'RANCE [of *Durance*, F.] Confinement, Inpriſonment.

DURA'TION, Continuance. *L.*

DURATION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is the Continuance of the Exiſtence of any Thing, and is the ſame with abſolute Time. *L.*

DURATION *of an Eclipſe* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipſed, or darkened in any Part of them.

DUR'DEN, a Coppice or Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

DURES'S [*Durities*, L.] Hardneſs, or Hardſhip, Severity, Confinement, Impriſonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is where one is impriſoned, or reſtrained of his Liberty contrary to Law.

DUR'GEN [ꝺƿeoɼᵹ, *Sax.*] a Dwarf, a little, thick, and ſhort Perſon.

DUR'HAM [of ꝺun-holm, *Sax.* i. e. a Town in a Wood] a Biſhop's See, two hundred and twelve Miles N. from *London*.

DUROTRI'GES, an ancient People of *England*, who inhabited the County now called *Dorſetſhire*.

DURZ'D *Corn*, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. *N. C.*

DUSK'ISH } [ꝺyſtne, *Sax.*] ſome-
DUSKY } what dark, obſcure.

DUSK'ISHLY, darkly.

DUSK'ISHNESS, Darkneſs, Obſcurity.

DUST [ꝺuſt, *Sax.*] Earth dry'd to a Powder.

DUSTI'NESS, the being full of Duſt.

DUS'TY, full of Duſt.

DUSTY *Foot*, a Foreign Trader, or Pedlar, one who has no ſettled Habitation. *O. L. T.*

DUTCH'ESS [*Ducheſſe*, F.] a Duke's Wife.

DUTCH'Y [*Duché*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Territory of a Duke; in *Great-Britain*, a Seigniory or Lordſhip eſtabliſhed by the King under that Title, with ſeveral Privileges, Honours, *&c.*

DUTCHY *Court*, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DUTIFUL, obedient, reſpectful.

DU'TIFULLY, obediently.

DU'TIFULNESS, Obedience.

DU'TY [of *Deu*, of *Devoir*, F. or *Debitum*, L.] any Thing that one is obliged to do; a publick Tax.

DUTY [in *Military Affairs*] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldier.

DUTY [in *Merchandize*] is Money paid for Cuſtom of ſuch Goods.

DUU'MVIRATE [*Duumviratus*, L.] the Office of the *Duumviri*, a *Roman* Magiſtracy of two Perſons in equal Authority.

DWALE, Deadly Nightſhade. *Bella Donna.* Ital.

DWARF [dƿeorh, *Sax.* Dwargh, *L. S.* ʒwarg, *Teut.*] a Perſon of a very low Stature.

DWAR'FISH, like a Dwarf.

DWARF'TREES, low ſtunted Trees.

To DWELL [dvelger, *Dan.* to abide, dƿelian, *Sax.* dwale, *Belg.* to wander, becauſe our Anceſtors once lodged in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit.

To DWIN'DLE [dƿinan, *Sax.* ſchwinden, *Teut.*] to decreaſe, decay, or waſte.

DWIND'LINGLY, decreaſingly.

DWIND [of dƿinan, *Sax.*] conſumed, pined away. *O.*

To DYE [deaᵹan, to tinge, *Sax.*] to dye Colours.

To DYE [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of δύω or δύνω, Gr. to inter. Dr *T. H.* from *Divier*, F. and that from *de Vie*, F. *q. d.* (to depart) from Life; *Minſhew* from δείδω, Gr. to affright, whence Death is called the King of Terrors] to give up the Ghoſt.

DYERS-WEED, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark bluiſh green Colour, uſed in dying Yellow, *&c.* *Geniſtella tinctoria*, L.

DY'NASTY [δύναστεια, Gr.] ſupreme Government and Authority; alſo a Liſt of the Names of ſeveral Kings, who have reigned in a particular Kingdom ſucceſſively.

DYRKID, darkened. *Chauc.*

DYSÆSTHESI'A [δυσαισθησία, of δὺς and αἴσθησις, Senſe, *Gr.*] a Difficulty or Fault in Senſation.

DYS'CINESY [δυσκινησία, of δὺς and κίνησις, Motion, *Gr.*] an Inability to move.

DYS'CRACY [δυσκρασία, of δὺς bad, and κράσις, Conſtitution, *Gr.*] an unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood, or nervous Juice.

DYSECOI'A [δυσηκοία, of δὺς and ἀκοὴ Hearing, Gr.] Dulneſs of Hearing.

DYS'ENTERY [δυσεντερία, of δὺς and ἔντερον a Bowel, and ῥέω to flow, *Gr.*] Looſeneſs, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly.

DYSEPULOT'ICA [δυσεπυλωτικὰ, of δὺς and ἐπυλωτικὸς cicatrizing, *Gr.*] great Ulcers beyond Cure.

DYS'NOMY [δυσνομία, of δὺς and νόμος a Law, *Gr.*] an ill ordering of Laws.

DYSO'DES [δυσοδία, Gr.] that ſends forth an ill Smell, ſtinking.

DYSOREX'IA [δυσορεξία, of δὺς and ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Decay or Want of Appetite.

DYS'PATHY [δυσπαθία, of δὺς and πάθος, Gr.] an Impatience in Temper.

DYS'PEPSY [δυσπεψία, of δύς bad, and πέπλω to concoct, *Gr.*] a Difficulty of Digeſtion, or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.

DYS'PHONY [δυσφονία, of δὺς and φωνὴ a Voice, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Speaking.

DYS'PHORY [δυσφορία, of δὺς and φέρω to bear, *Gr.*] an Impatience in Suffering.

DYSPNOE'A [δυσπνοία, of δὺς and πνέω to breathe, *Gr.*] a Difficulty in Breathing.

DYSTHERA'PEUTA [δυσθεράπευτα, of δὺς and θεραπεύω to heal, *Gr.*] Diſeaſes of difficult Cure.

DYSTHYMY [δυσθυμία, of δὺς and θύμος the Mind, *Gr.*] a Sickneſs in the Mind.

DYS'TOCHY [δυστοκία, Gr.] a Difficulty in bringing forth.

DYS'URY [δυσυρία, of δὺς and οὖρον Urine, and ῥέω to flow, *Gr.*] a Difficulty of Urine.

EA

E, Often ſtands for *eſt*, L. is; as *i. e.* for *id eſt*, that is.

EACH [elc, *Sax.* elkeen, *L. S.*] every one.

EADBERT [of Ead, Happineſs, and Beorht, illuſtrious, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*.

EADITH [Eadiᵹ, Happy, *Sax.*] a proper Name of Women.

EADEL'MAN } [Æðelman, *Sax.*
ADEL'MAN } Aedelman, *Teut.*]
a Nobleman.

EAD'GAR [of Eadiᵹ Happy, and Ar Honour, *Sax.* But *Verſtegan* draws it from Ead an Oath, and Gard to keep, *q. d.* one who keepeth his Oath, and ſuppoſes it is the ſame with *Edward*] the Name of a moſt puiſſant and peaceable King of the *Engliſh Saxons*.

EADWIN [of Ead Happineſs, and Win an Obtainer, *Sax.* *i. e.* one who attaineth Happineſs] a Chriſtian Name of Men.

EA'GER [eaᵹor, *Sax.* *aigre*, F. ear, C. Br.

DRUM-*Major*, the Chief Drummer.

DRUNK', fuddled, intoxicated with Liquor.

DRUNK'ARD, a hard Drinker.

DRUNK'ENNESS, exceſſive Drinking.

DRU'RY, Sobriety, Modeſty. *O.*

DRUSIL'LA [δρύσιλλα, Gr. *i. e.* dewy Eyes] a proper Name of Women.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Damaſk Roſe Water.

DRY [ꝺꞃıᵹᵹe, *Sax.* Droogh, *Belg.*] which has no Juice or Moiſture; empty, flat; alſo reſerved, ſly, ſtingy.

DRY [ſpoken of Wine] a Wine that, by reaſon of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated, or has loſt much of it's wateriſh Quality.

DRY *Exchange* [in *Uſury*] is when ſomething is pretended to be exchanged on both Sides, but nothing really paſſed but on one Side.

To DRY [Aꝺꞃıᵹan, *Sax.* Drooghen, *Belg.*] to make dry.

To DRY *Shave*, to cheat, gull, or chowſe notoriouſly.

DRY *Stitch* [in *Surgery*] is when by means of a Piece of Linen Cloth with ſtrong Glue, ſtuck on each Side a Wound, it's Lips are drawn together.

DRY'ADES [Δρύαδες, Gr.] certain Wood Nymphs, or Fairies, ſo called from δρῦς, an Oak, becauſe their Lives were feigned to be included in Trees.

DUVILLET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing of Pigs, Pigeons, *&c.* *F.*

DU'AL [*dualis*, L.] belonging to two, as the Dual Number [in *Grammar*] is when the Number ſignifies two Perſons or Things, and no more.

DUA'RIUM, a Wife's Jointure, ſettled on her at Marriage, to be enjoyed after her Huſband's Deceaſe.

DUAR'CHY [of δύο two, and Ἀρχὴ, Gr. Principality] a Form of Government, where two govern conjointly.

DUB, a Pool of Water, *N. C.*

To DUB *a Knight* [probably of *douber*, F. of ꝺubban, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one.

DUB'BING [of a *Cock*] is a cutting off the Cock's Comb and Wattles.

DU'BIOUS [*dubius*, L.] doubtful, uncertain.

DU'BIOUSLY, doubtfully.

DUBIOUSNESS, Doubtfulneſs.

DU'CAL [*ducalis*, L.] belonging to a Duke.

DUCA'PE, a ſort of Silk uſed for Womens Garments.

DUC'AT } [ſo called probably, be-
DUCK'ET } cauſe coined in the Territories of a Duke] a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, of different Values, according to the Places, where current.

DUCATOO'N } a foreign Coin, much
DUCKATOON } the ſame with Ducat, that of *Holland* and *Flanders*, in Value about 6 *s.* 3 *d.* 3-5ths.

A DUCE [*un Deux*, F. of *Duo*, L.] the Two of Cards or Dice.

DUCE *take you* [probably from ꝺueꝼ. *Sax.* a Spectre] *i. e.* the Devil, or an evil Spirit, take you.

DU'CES *tecum*, a Writ commanding one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him ſome Evidence, or other Things which that Court would view. *L.*

A DUCK [of ducken, *Belg.* to dive] a Water-Fowl.

To DUCK [of ducken, L. S. dauchen, *Teut.* or ᵹeꝺuꝼian, *Sax.*] to dive under Water, to ſtoop, to bow.

DUCK'ER } a Cock who in fighting
DOUK'ER } runs about the Pit, almoſt at every ſtroke he ſtrikes.

DUCKING *at the Main-Yard*, is when a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope faſtened under his Arms, about the Waiſt, and under his Breech, is hoiſted up to the End of the Yard, and then violently let fall two or three Times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on Ponds. *Lens Paluſtris.* L.

DUCK'UP [*Sea Term*] a Word uſed by the Steerſman, or him who is at the Helm, when either Main-ſail, Fore-ſail, or Sprit-ſail hinder his Sight, ſo that he cannot ſee to ſail by a a Land-mark, *&c.* for then he cries, *Duckup the Clew-Lines of thoſe Sails.*

DUC'TILE [*ductilis*, L.] that may eaſily be drawn out into Wires, or hammered out into thin Plates.

DUCTIL'ITY is an eaſily yielding and ſpreading the Parts of any Metal under a Hammer.

DUC'TION, a leading. *L.*

DUCTO'RIOUS, a drawing or leading.

DUC'TUS, guiding, leading or drawing; alſo a Conduit-Pipe for conveying Water. *L.*

DUC'TUS *adipoſi* [in *Anatomy*] are certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin. *L.*

DUC'TUS *alimentalis*, the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels, which make up but one continued Canal or Duct. *L.*

DUCTUS *biliarius*, a Channel paſſing to the lower End of the Gut *Duodenum.* L.

DUCTUS *chyliferus*, a Veſſel conveying the *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower Parts to the Heart. *L.*

DUCTUS *cyſticus*, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that Part where the *Porus biliarius* joins it. *L.*

DUCTUS *lacbrymalis*, a Paſſage whereby the Water which moiſtens the Eyes is conveyed into the Noſe.

DUCTUS *pancreaticus*, is a little Channel ariſing from the *Pancreas*, and running along the middle of it, and is inſerted into the *Duodenum*.

DUCTUS *roriferus*, is the ſame with *Ductus Chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *ſalivares*, are little Canals, which, proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice called Spittle. *L.*

DUC'TUS *thoracicus*, the ſame as *Ductus Chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *Wirtſungianus*, ſo called from *Wirtſungus*, the Inventor, and is the ſame with *Ductus pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS *umbilicalis*, the Navel-Paſſage of a Child in the Womb. *L.*

DUCTUS *urinarius*, the urinary Paſſage; the ſame with *Ureter* and *Uretbra*. L.

DUDG'EON, Stomachfulneſs, Grudge, Diſdain. *O.*

To *take in* DUDG'EON [ſome derive it from Dudgeon, a Dagger, *q. d.* to reſent a Thing ſo ill as to draw his Sword to be revenged; others from ꝺolᵹ, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *dolendo*, L. grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury impatiently] to take in bad Part, to be diſpleaſed at.

DUDGEON *Dagger*, a ſmall Dagger.

DUDMAN, a Malkin, or Scare-crow; a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [*deu* of *devoir*, F.] to be owing or unpaid.

DUE, two. *Ital.*

DU'EL [*Duellum*, L.] a Fight between two Perſons, uſually upon a Challenge. *F.*

DU'EL [in *Law*] a Combat between two Perſons for the Trial of the Truth.

DUEL'LER } [*Duelliſte*, F.] a Perſon
DUEL'LIST } who fights a Duel.

DUE'NESS, a being due.

DUET'TI } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
DUET'TO } little Songs, or Airs in two Parts. *Ital.*

A DUG [ſome derive it from Duyghe, *Belg.* a Faucet, becauſe the Milk is ſucked out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet; others from דוד *Heb.* a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beaſt.

DUG *Tree*, a ſort of Shrub.

DUI, two. *Ital.*

DUKE [*Duc*, F. from *Dux*, L.] the higheſt Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*: He is created by Patent, girded with a Sword, a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKE'DOM [*Duche*, F. *Ducatus*, L.] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCAR'NON [*Arab.*] a certain Propoſition, found out by *Pythagoras*, upon the Account of which he ſacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulneſs. Whence *Chaucer*, &c. uſes it to ſignify any knotty Point or Queſtion.

To *be at* DULCAR'NON, to be nonpluſſed, to be at one's Wits end.

DUL'CET, ſweet. *Shakeſpear.*

DULCIFICATION, a making ſweet. *L.*

To DUL'CIFY [*dulcifier*, F.] to make ſweet, or ſweeten.

To DUL'CIFY [in *Chymiſtry*] is to waſh the Salt off from any mixed Body, which was calcined with it.

DULCIL'OQUY [of *dulce* ſweet, and *loquium*, L. Speech] ſweet-ſpeaking.

DUL'CIMER [*Dolcemelle*, Ital.] a muſical Inſtrument.

DUL'CINISTS, a Sort of Hereticks, ſo called from one *Dulcin*, their Ring-leader, who aſſerted that, the Father having reigned from the Beginning of the World 'till the Coming of Chriſt, then the Son's Reign began, and laſted 'till the Year 1300, when the Reign of the Holy Ghoſt began.

DULCI'NO, a ſmall Baſſoon. *Ital.*

DULCIS'ONANT [*dulciſonans*, L.] ſounding ſweetly.

DUL'CITUDE [*Dulcitudo*, L.] Sweetneſs.

DULCORA'TION, making ſweet. *L.*

DU'LEDGE, a Peg of Wood, which joins the Ends of ſix Fellows, which form the Round of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

DULOC'RACY [Δουλοκρατία, of δοῦλος, a Servant, and κράτος Power, Gr.] a Government where Servants and Slaves have ſo much Licence and Privilege, that they domineer.

DULL [ꝺole, *Sax.* Dull, *Belg.* Doll, *Teut.* Dwl, C. *Br.* a Blockhead] heavy, ſluggiſh, ſtupid.

DUL'LY, heavily, ſtupidly.

DUL'NESS, Heavineſs, Stupidity.

DUL'WICH *College*, an Hoſpital in *Surry*.

DU'MAL, pertaining to Briars and Brambles.

DUM *fuit infra ætatem*, is a Writ to recover Lands ſold at Under-Age.

DUM *non fuit Compos Mentis*, is a Writ to recover Lands made over by one not of ſound Mind.

DUMB [ꝺumbe, *Sax.* Dum, *Dan.* ſtum, *Teut.* ſtupid] not having the Uſe of Speech; alſo ſilent.

DUMB'LY, ſilently.

DUMB'NESS, the being dumb.

DUMO'SE [*dumoſus*, L.] moſſy; alſo full of Brambles and Briars.

DUMP [of *Dumb*] a ſudden Aſtoniſhment, a melancholy Fit.

DUMPISH, ſomewhat melancholy.

DUMP'ISHLY, in a melancholy Manner.

DUMPS, Melancholy, fixed Sadneſs.

DUN [ꝺun, *Sax.*] a Colour ſomething like brown.

A DUN [ꝺyn, *Sax.* a great Noiſe] a clamorous or preſſing Demand of a Debt.

To DUN [ꝺynan, *Sax.* to make a great Noiſe] to demand a Debt clamorouſly, preſſingly, and frequently.

C. Br. *Acer*, L.] ſharp, ſour, tart; alſo earneſt, ſharp-ſet, vehement.

The EA'GER, the Current, the Tide, or ſwift Courſe of a River.

EA'GERLY, ſharply, earneſtly.

EA'GERNESS, Sharpneſs, Earneſtneſs.

EA'GLE [*Aigle*, F. of *Aquila*, L.] the biggeſt and ſtrongeſt of all Birds of Prey.

EAGLE *Stone*, a Stone ſaid to be found in an Eagle's Neſt.

EAGLET [*Aiglette*, F.] a young Eagle.

EAK'EKE [Æak, *Sax.*] Eternity.

EALD, Age. [*O.*

EALDERMAN [Ealꝺoꞃman, *Sax.* Alterman, *Teut.*] the ſame with the *Saxons* as Earl was with the *Danes.*

EARLDRED [*i. e.* all Counſel] a proper Name of Men. *Sax.*

EAM [Eame, *Sax.* Oom, L. S, Oheim, *Teut.*] an Uncle, a Compeer, a Friend. C.

To EAN, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Yean.*

Ear-*Hard*, ſpoken of a Horſe.

Ear-*Briſk*, when he carries his Ears pointing forward.

EAR [Eaꞃe, *Sax.* Ore, *Dan.* Oor, L. S. Ohr, *Teut.*] of an Animal Body.

EAR [Eaꞃe, *Sax.* Aehre, *Teut.* Are, L. S.] an Ear of Corn.

To EAR, to ſhoot out Ears as Corn.

To EAR, or ARE [of eaꞃian, *Sax.* of *arare*, L.] to till, to plow, or fallow the Ground.

EAR'ABLE } [*arabilis*, L.] fit to be
AR'ABLE } plowed.

EAR'ING [in a *Ship*] is that Part of the Bolt-Rope, which at the four Corners of the Sail is left open in Form of a Ring.

EAR'ING *Time*, Harveſt.

EARL [Eoꞃl, *Sax.* Eorla, *Dan.*] a Title of Nobility between a Marquis and a Viſcount.

EARL'DOM [Eoꞃlꝺom, *Sax.*] the Dignity and Juriſdiction of an Earl.

EARLINESS, the being early.

EARLY [of æꞃ, *Sax.* before, probably erſtlich, *Teut.*] betimes.

To EARN [Eaꞃnan, *Sax.* of Ernten, to reap, *Teut.*] to get or obtain by Labour, *&c.*

To EARN, to glean; alſo to run as new Cheeſe does. C.

EARNED, longed earneſtly, *Spenc.*

EARN'EST [Ernſt, *Teut.*] induſtrious, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

EARNEST [Eoꞃneꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

EAR'NESTLY, induſtriouſly, eagerly.

EARNESTNESS [Ernſtlich, *Teut.*] Eagerneſs.

EARN'ING, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheeſe-Curds. C.

EARST, before, formerly. *Milton.*

EARTH [Eoꞃð, *Sax.* Erd, D. S. Erde, *Teut*, probably of Ἔρα, Gr. the Ground] one of the four Elements.

EARTH [among *Chymiſts*] the laſt of the five Chymical Principles, that Part of Bodies that moſt anſwers to what they call *Caput Mortuum*, that is at laſt left in the Furnace, and neither capable of being raiſed by Diſtillation, nor diſſolved by Solution.

New EARTH, that which never ſerved to the Nouriſhment of any Plant, lying three Feet deep, or as far as you can go, if it be really Earth; or elſe Earth that has been a long Time built-upon, tho' it had formerly bore; or Earth of a ſandy, loamy Nature, where Cattle have been a long Time fed.

Fallow EARTH, Earth left unemployed to recover and re-eſtabliſh.

To EARTH [eaꞃðiᵹan, *Sax.*] to go into a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.

EARTH-*Nut*, a Root in Shape and Taſte like a Nut. *Bulbocaſtanum*, L.

EARTHING [among *Gardeners*] is the covering of Trees, Plants, and Herbs, with Earth.

EARTHING [among *Hunters*] is the Lodging of a Badger, *&c.*

EARTHLINESS, the being earthly.

EARTH'LY, belonging to the Earth.

EARTH'QUAKE [of Eoꞃð and cƿacian, *Sax.* to tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, ſometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and ſometimes general, and felt by ſeveral Nations at the ſame Time.

EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EARTHY *Triplicity* [in *Aſtrology*] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo*, and *Capricorn.*

EAR'WIG [Eaꞃƿiᵹᵹa, *Sax.* Earwurm, *Teut.*] an Inſect.

EASE [*Aiſe*, F. *Menage* draws it from *Otium*, L. but more probably of Eað, *Sax.* eaſy] Reſt, Comfort, Pleaſure.

To EASE, to give Eaſe or Reſt; alſo to ſlacken or let looſe.

To EASE *the Helm*, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To EASE [in a *Ship*] is to ſlacken the Shrouds when they are too ſtiff.

EA'SEL [of Eſel, an Aſs, *Teut.*] a wooden Frame, on which a Painter ſets the Cloth, *&c.* to be painted.

EA'SEL *Pieces*, are ſuch ſmall Pieces as are painted on the Eaſel.

EASE'MENT, Eaſing, Refreſhment.

EASEMENT [in *Law*] a Service which one Neighbour has of another; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, *&c.*

An EASEMENT [*Aiſemente*, F.] a Privy or Houſe of-Office.

EA'SILY, gently.

EASINESS, Gentleneſs, Contentedneſs.

EAST [Eaꞅꞇ. *Sax.* Eſten, *Teut.*] the Quarter of the Earth where the Sun riſes.

EAS'TER [Eaꞅꞇeꞃ of Eaꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*

Goddeſs of the *Saxons*, in Honour of which, Sacrifices were offered about the Time of the Year, Eſtern, *Teut.*] a ſolemn Feſtival appointed in Commemoration of Chriſt's Death and Reſurrection.

EASTER-*Offerings*, Money paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt at *Eaſter*.

EASTERLINGS, People living in the Eaſt of *England*; eſpecially Merchants of the *Hans Towns* in *Germany*. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there ſtamped by King *Richard* I.

EASTERN *Mile*, a Scripture Meaſure of Length, containing one *Engliſh* Mile, 403 Paces, and one Foot.

EA'SY [*aiſé*, F.] at eaſe, free, contented; ready, mild.

To EAT [Ætan, *Sax.* *Edere*, L. Eſſen, *Teut.* Eeten, L. S.] to feed.

An EAT-*Bee*, a ſmall Bird feeding on Bees.

EAT'ABLE, which may be eaten.

EARTH, eaſy, it is eath to do *i. e.* eaſy to do.

EA'TON [of Ea, Water, and tun, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town ſeated on the Shore of the River *Thames*.

EAVES [*Eaux*, F. of Ea, *Sax.* Water] the Edges of the Tiling of a Houſe.

EAVES [in *Architecture*] is a flat ſquare Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-*Dropper*, a lurking Liſtener under the Eaves, or at the Window of a Houſe, to hear what People ſay.

EAVES *Catch* [in *Architecture*] is a thick feather-edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a Houſe.

EBB [Ebba, *Sax.* Ebbe, *Dan.* and L. S.] to going out of the Tide.

To EBB [ebben, L. S.] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADA'RIUS [of Ἑβδομὰς, Gr.] a Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly to overſee the Performance of Divine Service. *O. L.*

EB'EN *Tree*, a Tree in *India*, *&c.* without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMORTH } [Ebene-monð,
EBEREMURDER } *Sax.*] down-right Murder, in Diſtinction from Man-Slaughter and Chance Medley.

EB'IONITES, Hereticks, *A. C.* 71, who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the Goſpels but St. *Matthew*'s; ſo called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON, made of Ebony. *Spenc.*

EBONIST [*Ebeniſté*, F.] one who works or deals in Ebony.

EBONY [*Ebéne*, F. *Hebenum*, L. of הבונים *H.*] a ſort of black Wood of the Ebony-Tree.

EBRA'ICK [*Hebraique*, F. *Hebraicus*, L.] belonging to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

EBRAICK, the *Hebrew* Tongue. *Chauc.*

EBRI'ETY [*Yvreſſe*, F. *Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

EBRIOS'ITY [*Ebrioſitas*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

EBULLIENCY, Ebullition.

EBULLITION, boiling or bubbling. *L.*

EBULLITION [among *Chymiſts*] the great Struggling or Effervescence which ariſes from the Mixture of an acid and alkaliſate Liquor.

EBUR'NEAN [*Eburneus*, L.] belonging to Ivory.

ECBASIS [Ἔκβασις, Gr.] a going out, an Event.

ECBASIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure called *Digreſſion*.

ECBOL'ICA [of Ἐκβολία, Gr.] Medicines which help Delivery in hard Labour; alſo ſuch as cauſe Abortions.

ECCENTRI'CITY [of ἐξ and κέντρος, Gr.] the Diſtance of the Centres of the Excentrick Circles from one another.

EXCCENTRI'CITY [in the *Ptolemaick Aſtronomy*] is that Part of the *Linea Apſidum*, lying between the Centre of the Earth and of the Eccentrick.

EXCENTRICITY *Simple* or *Single* [in the *New Elliptical Aſtronomy*] is the Diſtance between the Centre of the *Ellipſe* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Centre of the Eccentrick.

ECCENTRICITY *Double*, is the Diſtance between the *Foci* in the *Ellipſe*, and is equal to twice the Excentricity.

ECCEN'TRICK [Ἐκκεντρικὸς, Gr.] that hath not the ſame Centre.

ECCENTRICK *Circles*, are Circles which have not the ſame Centre.

ECCENTRICK *Equation* [in *Old Aſtronomy*] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Centre of the *Eccentrick*, to the Body or Place of any Planet.

ECCENTRICK *Place of a Planet*, is that very Point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in his Orbit, falls there with right Angles.

ECCHO [Ἔχος, *Sonus*, Gr.] the Reflection of a Sound or Voice from Woods, Rocks, and hollow Places, but rather *Echo*.

ECCHYMO'MA } [Ἐχύμοσις, Gr.]
ECCHYMO'SIS } Marks and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravaſation of the Blood.

To ECCLE, to aim or intend. *N. C.*

ECCLE'SIA [Ἐκκλησία, Gr.] the Church, or the Congregation of People met together to worſhip God; alſo the Place ſet apart for that Uſe.

ECCLESIAS'TES [Ἐκκλησιαστὴς, Gr. *i. e.* the Preacher] the Title of a Book in the Scripture, written by King *Solomon*.

ECCLESIASTICAL [Ἐκκλησιαστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Church.

An ECCLESIASTICK, a Churchman, or Clergyman.

ECCLESIASTICUS, a Book of Apocryphal Scripture, written by *Jeſus* the Son of *Sirach*.

ECCO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the Repetition of ſome Part of a Song or Tune in a very low or ſoft Manner, in Imitation of a real or natural Echo. *Ital.*

ECCOPE [Ἐκκοπὴ, Gr.] a cutting off.

ECCOPE' [in *Surgery*] a cutting off any Member, or Part of the Body.

EC'CRISIS [Ἔκκρισις, Gr.] a Secretion of Excrements out of a Natural Body.

EC'DICUS [Ἐκδικὸς, Gr.] an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation, a Recorder. *C. L.*

To **E'CHE**, to increaſe, add, or help out.

ECHINATE *Seeds*, [of *Plants*] are ſuch as are prickly and rough.

ECHINUS [in *Botany*] the prickly Head or Cover of the Seed on the Top of any Plant, ſo called from it's Likeneſs to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capital.

ECHO [Ἠχὼ, Gr.] an airy Nymph, feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Echo*; Gr.

ECHO'ICUS *Verſus*, a Verſe which returns the laſt Syllable like an *Echo*; as *grata malis lis.* L.

ECHUS [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Ecco*; which ſee.

To **ECKLE**, to aim at, to intend. *N. C.*

ECLAIRCIS'SEMENT, a making clear an Explication or unfolding. *F.*

ECLEG'MA [Ἐκλείγμα of ἐκλείχω, to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or ſucked, to eaſe the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies, *&c.*

ECLIP'SE [*Eclipſis*, L. Ἔκλειψις, Gr.] a Defect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon, *&c.* *F.*

ECLIPSE [of the *Sun*] is when the Moon interpoſes between us, or the Earth, and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the *Moon*] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, ſo as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial **ECLIPSE**, is when either the *Sun* or *Moon* are darkened but in Part.

Total **ECLIPSE**, is when they are wholly eclipſed or darkened, although, properly ſpeaking, the Sun is not univerſally eclipſed.

To **ECLIPSE** [*faire eclipſer*, F.] to darken, or obſcure.

ECLIP'SIS [in *Grammar*] is when a Word is wanted in a Sentence.

ECLIPTICK [*Ecliptique*, F. *Eclipticus*, L. Ἐκλειπτικὸν, Gr.] is a great Circle of the Heavens, in which the *Sun* moves in it's annual Motions. It is ſuppoſed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiac*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoctial* of 23 D. 30 M. It is called the *Ecliptick Line*, becauſe the Eclipſes of the Sun or Moon always happen under it.

The **ECLIPTICK** [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is that Way or Path amidſt the fixed Stars, which the Earth appears to deſcribe, to an Eye ſuppoſed to be placed in the Sun, as in it's annual Motion it runs round the Sun from Weſt to Eaſt.

EC'LOGUE [*Ecloga*, L. ἐκλογὴ, Gr. *i. e.* a choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil*'s Paſtoral Poems.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a fictitious Name for the Succeſſor of Sleep. *Chauc.*

E'CLYSIS [ἔκλυσις, Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a Want of ſufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHO'NEMA [ἐκφώνημα, Gr.] a breaking out of the Voice with ſome interjectional Particle.

ECPHO'NESIS [ἐκφώνησις, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure whereby the Orator expreſſes his own Paſſion and Affections, and ſtirs up that of his Auditors. *L.*

ECPHRAC'TICKS [ἐκφρακτικὰ of ἐκφράσσω, to open, Gr.] Medicines good againſt Obſtructions.

ECPHRAX'IS [ἔκφραξις, Gr.] a taking away of Obſtructions.

ECPHYS'ESIS [ἐκφύσησις, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHY'SIS [ἔκφυσις, Gr.] a raiſing or ſpringing up. *L.*

ECPHY'SIS [in *Anatomy*] the Part where the Guts take Riſe from the lower Orifice of the Stomach, called *Pylorus*.

ECPHY'SIS [among *Surgeons*] a Proceſs that coheres with the Bone.

ECPI'ESMA [ἐκπίεσμα, Gr.] a Juice ſqueez'd out; alſo a Fracture of the Skull, wherein the broken Parts preſs upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain. *L.*

ECPI'ESMUS [ἐκπιεσμος, Gr.] a very great Protuberance of the Eyes. *L.*

EC'PLEXIS [ἔκπληξις, Gr.] a Fright or Conſternation. *L.*

ECPNEUMA'TOSIS [ἐκπνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the Faculty of breathing out.

ECPTOMA [ἔκπτωμα, Gr.] a being out of Joint, as the Bones.

EC'PTOSIS [ἔκπτωσις, Gr.] a falling or ſlipping down, the ſame with *Ecptoma*.

ECPY'ESMA [ἐκπύεσμα, Gr.] the ſame with *Empyema*.

ECRITH'MUS [of ἐξ and ἄριθμος, Gr. Number] a Pulſe which obſerves no Method or Order. *L.*

ECSAR'COMA [ἐκσάρκομα, Gr.] the growing of Fleſh in any Part.

EC'STACY [ἔκϛασις, Gr.] a Trance or Swooning; alſo a Tranſport of the Spirits by Paſſion.

ECSTAT'ICAL } [ἐκϛατικὸς, Gr.] be-
ECSTAT'ICK } longing to an Extaſy.

EC'STASIS [ἔκϛασις, Gr.] Extenſion or ſtretching out; alſo a Figure in Grammar, whereby a ſhort Syllable is made long. *L.*

ECTHLIM'MA [ἐκθλίμμα, Gr.] an Ulceration ariſing from a violent Compreſſion in the Surface of the Skin. *O. L.*

ECTHLIPSIS [ἔκθλιψις, Gr.] a preſſing, ſqueezing, or daſhing out.

ECTHY'MATA [Ἐκθύματα, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, *&c.*

ECTHY'MOSIS [Ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumeſcence of the Blood; alſo a Cheerfulneſs of Mind.

ECTILLOT'ICA [Ἐκτιλλοτικά, Gr.] Medicines which conſume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME' [ἐκτομή, Gr.] the cutting off of any Thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτρόπιον, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is ſhorter than the upper.

EC'TYPE [ἔκτυπον, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; alſo the Counterfeit.

EDA'CITY [*Edacitas*, L.] greedy eating or devouring.

ED'DER, a kind of Fiſh.

ED'DISH } [Eðiſch, *Sax.*] the latter
EDISH } Paſture, or Graſs which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

ED'DY [of Eð again, and Ea Water, *Sax.*] is the running back of the Water at any Place contrary to the Tide or Stream, and ſo falling back into the Tide or Current again; occaſioned by ſome Head-land or Point jutting out ſuddenly.

ED'DY *Water*, is that which falls back, as it were, on a Rudder of a Ship under Sail.

EDDY *Wind*, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail, or any other Thing, and ſo goes contrary to it's Courſe before it ſtruck the Sail, *&c.*

E'DEN [עדן *H. i. e.* Pleaſure] Paradiſe.

To EDEN'TATE, to make toothleſs.

E'DER *Breche*, the Treſpaſs of Hedge-breaking.

ED'GAR [of eaðiʒ happy, and Aꞃe Honour, *Sax.*] the Name of a King of *England*. See *Eadgar*.

EDGE [of Ecʒe *Sax. Acies*, L. Ἀκὴ, Gr.] the ſharp part of a Weapon.

To EDGE, to make a Border or Edge.

To EDGE, to borrow. *C.*

EDGE'COMBE [of Ecʒe and Comb, *Sax.* a Valley invironed with Hills] a Sirname.

EDGEREW, Graſs left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Graſs*, or *latter Math*.

E'DIBLE [*edibilis*, L.] eatable, or that may be eaten.

E'DICT [*Edit*, F. *Edictum*, L.] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance or Decree.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an Improving; alſo Inſtruction. *L.*

ED'IFICE [*Ædificium*, L.] a Building. *F.*

To ED'IFY [*edifier*, F. of *ædificare*, L.] to profit by Inſtruction.

ED'INBURGH [of the Hill Eden, and Buꞃʒ, *Sax.*] the Metropolis of the kingdom of *Scotland*, 328 Miles N. from *London*.

EDINTON } [of eað eaſy, and Dun a
EDINDON } Hill, *Sax.*] a Town in *Wales*, memorable for King *Alfred*'s ſignal Victory over the *Danes*.

EDITH [of eað proſperous, and yðian to redound, *Sax. q. d.* one who overflowed with Proſperity] the Wife of *Edward the Confeſſor*.

EDITION, a ſetting forth or publiſhing, the Publication or putting out of a Book, *F.* of *L.*

ED'MONTON [q. d. *Edmund*'s Town, probably of King *Edmund*] a Village ſeven Miles N. from *London*.

ED'MUND [Eað Bleſſedneſs, and Mund Peace, *q. d.* Bleſſed Peace] a King of the *Eaſt Engliſh*, martyred by the *Danes*.

ED'MUNDSBURY [of St *Edmund*, and Buꞃʒ, *Sax.*] a pleaſant Town in *Suffolk*, ſixty Miles N. N. E. from *London*, ſo called from St *Edmund*, that there ſuffered Martyrdom under the *Danes*.

E'DOM [אדום *H. i. e.* red or earthy] the Sirname of *Eſau*, from whence the *Edomites* deſcended.

To ED'UCATE [*educare*, L.] to bring or train up, to nurture, to nouriſh; to inſtruct.

EDUCA'TION, the bringing up of Children and Youth; Inſtruction. *F.* of *L.*

To EDUL'CORATE [of *e* and *dulcorare*, L.] to ſweeten, to make ſweet.

EDULCORA'TION [in *Chymiſts*] ſignifies the clearing any Matter from the Salts it may be impregnated with, by waſhing it in Water.

EDWARD [of Eað Bleſſedneſs, and Aerd, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of a Man.

ED'WIN [of Eað and ƿin, *Sax. q. d.* a happy Conqueror] the Name of two Kings of *England*.

EEL [Æl, *Sax.* Aal, *Teut*, and L. S.] a long and roundiſh ſort of Fiſh.

EEL *Back'd* [*Horſes*] ſuch as have black Liſts along their Backs.

EEL-FARES }
EEL-VARES } a Fry or Brood of Eels.

EEL-POUT, a kind of young Eel.

To EEIN, to be at Leiſure. *Cheſh.*

EEVER, Corner or Quarter. *Cheſh.*

EFFABLE [*effabilis*, L.] that may be ſpoken, uttered, expreſſed.

EFFA'CE [*effacer*, F.] to deface, raſe out, to deſtroy.

EFFECT' [*Effet*, F. of *Effectum*, L.] any Thing done, finiſhed, or brought to paſs; alſo Conſequence, End, Iſſue.

EFFEC'TS, the Goods of a Merchants, Tradeſman, *&c.*

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EFFEC'TOR, the Author or Performer of a Thing.

EFFEC'TLESS, of no Effect.

EFFEC'TUAL, which neceſſarily produces it's Effect; forcible, powerful. *L.*

EFFEC'TUALLY, thoroughly, compleatly.

To **EFFEC'TUATE**, to accompliſh, to do a Thing thoroughly.

EFFEM'INACY } a Womaniſh
EFFEM'INATENESS } Softneſs. *L.*

EFFEM'INATE [*effeminé*, F. *effeminatus*, L.] Woman-like, tender, delicate, nice.

To **EFFEM'INATE** [*effeminer*, F. *effœminare*, L.] to make womaniſh, or laſcivious, to ſoften by Voluptuouſneſs.

EFFERVES'CENCE } [*Efferveſcentia*,
EFFERVES'CENCY } L.] a boiling over, a growing very hot, a greater Degree of Motion or Struggling of the ſmall Parts of a Liquor, than is commonly underſtood by Fermentation and Ebullition, and ſuch as occaſions great Heats.

EFFERVES'CENCE [in *Philoſophy* and *Chymiſtry*] ſignifies a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the ſmall Particles of any Liquor, that is uſually underſtood by Fermentation, and denotes a great Ebullition or boiling up, with ſome Degree of Heat.

EFFE'TE [*effœtus*, L.] worn out, or paſt bearing.

EFFICA'CIOUS [*efficace*, F. *efficax*, L.] full of Efficacy, effectual, powerful.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, effectually.

EFFICA'CITY [*Efficacité*, F. of *Efficacitas*, L.] the ſame as Efficacy.

EF'FICACY } [*Efficace*, F.
EFFICA'CIOUSNESS } *Efficacia*, L.] Ability, Operation, Virtue, Force, Strength.

EFFI'CIENCE } [*Efficientia*, L.] the
EFFI'CIENCY } Faculty or Power to do a Thing.

EF'FICIENT [*efficiens*, L.] producing it's Effect, accompliſhing, cauſing. *F.*

EFFICIENT *Cauſe*, is the Cauſe which immediately produces the Effect.

EFFIGIES [*Effigie*, F.] Image, Likeneſs, Shape, the Picture or Portraiture of a Perſon, &c. *L.*

To **EFFLA'GITATE** [*efflagitare*, L.] to deſire a Thing earneſtly.

EFFLAGITA'TION, earneſt Deſiring.

EFFLORES'CENCE } [of *effloreſcere*,
EFFLORES'CENCY } L.] a blowing out, as a Flower; a Flouriſh of Rhetorick: [in *Phyſick*] it is the Appearance of Spots in a Diſeaſe.

EF'FLUENCE [*effluentia*, L.] a flowing or running out.

EFFLU'VIUMS [of *effluvium*, L.] are ſuch ſmall Particles as are continually flowing out of almoſt all mixed Bodies, and are therefore called *Corpuſcular Effluviums*.

EFFLUVIUMS [*Phyſically*] are Vapours which paſs through the Pores of the Skin.

EF'FLUX [*effluxus*, L.] a running or flowing out.

EFFLUX'ION, the ſame as *Effluxus*, but is more eſpecially applied to Women when they bring forth an imperfect Birth. *L.*

EF'FORT [*Effort*, F.] ſtrong Endeavour, a forcible Attempt.

EFFRAC'TOR, a Houſe-breaker. *L. T.*

EFFRON'TERY [*Effronterie*, F. of *Effrons*, L.] Boldneſs, Impudence, Malapertneſs, Saucineſs.

EFFUL'GENCE, a ſhining forth. *L.*

EFFU'SIO *Sanguinis*, the Fine or Penalty impoſed by the old *Engliſh* Laws for Bloodſhed. *L.*

EFFU'SION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, when the Matter, by it's Weight, is ſunk to the Bottom of the Veſſel.

EFT [Evet, *Sax.*] a venomous Creature in the Shape of a Lizzard.

EFT, againſt. *O.*

EF'TERS, Walks, Entries, Galleries, Hedges. *O.*

EFTSOO'NS [eftſona, *Sax.* jetzund, *Teut.*] immediately, often, ever and anon, afterwards. *O.*

E. G. an Abbreviation of the *Latin* Words *Exempli Gratia*, i. e. for Example.

EGALL, equal. *Chauc.*

EGBERT [*Ebert*, of Ece, eternal, and beorht, *Sax.* flouriſhing, *q. d.* always flouriſhing; but *Verſtegan* derives it from Eght Equity, and berht propenſe, *q. d.* greatly inclined to Equity] the Name of the firſt Monarch of *England*.

To **EGEL'IDATE** [*egelidare*, L.] to thaw, alſo to make cold, or congeal.

To **EGER'MINATE** [*egerminare*, L.] to bud or ſpring out.

EGERS, the Spring Tulips, or firſt blown Tulips. *C.*

EGES'TION, an Evacuation of the Excrements, or going to Stool; alſo the diſcharging of Meat digeſted through the *Pylorus*, into the reſt of the Entrails. *L.*

EGESTUOSITY [*Egeſtuoſitas*, L.] extreme Poverty.

EGES'TUOUS [*egeſtuoſus*, L.] extreme poor.

An **EGG** [Æg, *Sax.* Eg, *Dan.* Eg, *Teut.*] the Production or Semen of Fowls, Inſects, &c.

To **EGG** *on* [egger, *Dan.*] to provoke, ſtir up, or ſet on.

EGGIMENT, egging, promoting, Procurement. *O.*

EGIST'MENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken into to graze, or to be fed by the Week, &c.

EG'LANTINE [*Aiglantier*, F. a wild Roſe] Sweet-briar.

ECTHLIPSIS [ἔκθλιψις, Gr.] a preſſing, ſqueezing, or daſhing out.

ECTHY'MATA [Ἐκθύματα, Gr.] are Pimples, or certain Breakings out in the Skin, as Small-Pox, *&c.*

ECTHY'MOSIS [Ἐκθύμωσις, Gr.] is a Commotion and Intumeſcence of the Blood; alſo a Cheerfulneſs of Mind.

ECTILLOT'ICA [Ἐκτιλλοτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which conſume callous Parts, and pull out Hairs.

ECTOME' [ἐκτομὴ, Gr.] the cutting off of any Thing.

ECTRO'PIUM [ἐκτρόπιον, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turned downwards, or when the lower is ſhorter than the upper.

EC'TYPE [ἐκτύπον, Gr.] a thing drawn after a Copy; alſo the Counterfeit.

EDA'CITY [*Edacitas*, L.] greedy eating or devouring.

ED'DER, a kind of Fiſh.

ED'DISH } **EDISH** } [Eꝺıꞅch, *Sax.*] the latter Paſture, or Graſs which comes after mowing, or after reaping.

ED'DY [of Eꝺ again, and Ea Water, *Sax.*] is the running back of the Water at any Place contrary to the Tide or Stream, and ſo falling back into the Tide or Current again; occaſioned by ſome Head-land or Point jutting out ſuddenly.

ED'DY *Water*, is that which falls back, as it were, on a Rudder of a Ship under Sail.

EDDY *Wind*, is that Wind which is reflected from a Sail, or any other Thing, and ſo goes contrary to it's Courſe before it ſtruck the Sail, *&c.*

E'DEN [עדן *H. i. e.* Pleaſure] Paradiſe.

To **EDEN'TATE**, to make toothleſs.

E'DER *Breche*, the Treſpaſs of Hedge-breaking.

ED'GAR [of eaꝺıᵹ happy, and Aꞃe Honour. *Sax.*] the Name of a King of *England.* See *Eadgar.*

EDGE [of Eꝺᵹe *Sax.* *Acies*, L. Ἀκὴ, Gr.] the ſharp part of a Weapon.

To **EDGE**, to make a Border or Edge.

To **EDGE**, to borrow. *C.*

EDGE'COMBE [of Eꝺᵹe and Comb, *Sax.* a Valley invironed with Hills] a Sirname.

EDGEREW, Graſs left growing after Mowing. Some call it the *latter Graſs*, or *latter Math.*

E'DIBLE [*edibilis*, L.] eatable, or that may be eaten.

E'DICT [*Edit*, F. *Edictum*, L.] a Commandment, Publick Ordinance or Decree.

EDIFICA'TION, a building up, an Improving; alſo Inſtruction. *L.*

ED'IFICE [*Ædificium*, L.] a Building. *F.*

To **ED'IFY** [*edifier*, F. of *ædificare*, L.] to profit by Inſtruction.

ED'INBURGH [of the Hill Eden, and Buꞃᵹ, *Sax.*] the Metropolis of the kingdom of *Scotland*, 328 Miles N. from *London.*

EDINTON } **EDINDON** } [of eaꝺ eaſy, and Dun a Hill, *Sax.*] a Town in *Wales*, memorable for King *Alfred*'s ſignal Victory over the *Danes.*

EDITH [of eaꝺ proſperous, and yꝺian to redound, *Sax. q. d.* one who overflowed with Proſperity] the Wife of *Edward the Confeſſor.*

EDITION, a ſetting forth or publiſhing, the Publication or putting out of a Book, *F.* of *L.*

ED'MONTON [q. d. *Edmund*'s Town, probably of King *Edmund*] a Village ſeven Miles N. from *London.*

ED'MUND [Eaꝺ Bleſſedneſs, and Munꝺ Peace, *q. d.* Bleſſed Peace] a King of the *Eaſt Engliſh*, martyred by the *Danes.*

ED'MUNDSBURY [of St *Edmund*, and Buꞃᵹ, *Sax.*] a pleaſant Town in *Suffolk*, ſixty Miles N. N. E. from *London*, ſo called from St *Edmund*, that there ſuffered Martyrdom under the *Danes.*

E'DOM [אדום *H. i. e.* red or earthy] the Sirname of *Eſau*, from whence the *Edomites* deſcended.

To **ED'UCATE** [*educare*, L.] to bring or train up, to nurture, to nouriſh; to inſtruct.

EDUCA'TION, the bringing up of Children and Youth; Inſtruction. *F.* of *L.*

To **EDUL'CORATE** [of *e* and *dulcorare*, L.] to ſweeten, to make ſweet.

EDULCORA'TION [in *Chymiſts*] ſignifies the clearing any Matter from the Salts it may be impregnated with, by waſhing it in Water.

EDWARD [of Eaꝺ Bleſſedneſs, and Aerd, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of a Man.

ED'WIN [of Eaꝺ and ƿin, *Sax. q. d.* a happy Conqueror] the Name of two Kings of *England.*

EEL [El, *Sax.* Aal, *Teut*, and L. S.] a long and roundiſh ſort of Fiſh.

EEL *Back'd* [*Horſes*] ſuch as have black Liſts along their Backs.

EEL-FARES } **EEL-VARES** } a Fry or Brood of Eels.

EEL-POUT, a kind of young Eel.

To **EEIN**, to be at Leiſure. *Cheſh.*

EEVER, Corner or Quarter. *Cheſh.*

EFFABLE [*effabilis*, L.] that may be ſpoken, uttered, expreſſed.

EFFA'CE [*effacer*, F.] to deface, raſe out, to deſtroy.

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EGGIMENT, egging, promoting, Procurement. *O.*

EGIST'MENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken into to graze, or to be ſed by the Week, *&c.*

EG'LANTINE [*Aiglantier*, F. a wild Roſe] Sweet-briar.

EGO'ITY [of *Ego*, L. I,] the Being or Eſſence of *I*, or Myſelf.

EGRE, Sore. *C.*

EGRE'GIOUS [*egregius*, L.] choice, excellent, ſingular, rare, remarkable.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, remarkably.

E'GRESS [*egreſſus*, L.] a going forth.

EGRES'SION, the ſame. *L.*

E'GRET, a Fowl of the Hern Kind.

E'GRITUDE [*Ægritudo*, L.] Sickneſs, Grief.

To EGRO'TE [*ægrotare*, L.] to be ſick, or to feign himſelf ſick.

E'GULA, a ſort of Sulphur uſed in working woollen Cloth, which makes it ſoft and white.

To EGUR'GITATE [*egurgitare*, L.] to empty or diſgorge.

EGYP'TIANS, Natives of *Egypt*; alſo Gypſies.

EGYP'TIAN *Thorn*, a Shrub.

E'HUD [אהוד *H. i. e.* a praiſing] a Judge of *Iſrael*.

ELA, an Iſland, an Eit, or Ait. *Sax.*

EJACULA'TION, a ſhooting forth, a ſhort Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULA'TORY [*ejaculatorius*, L.] ſhooting forth, ejaculative.

EJACULA'TORY *Veſſels* [among *Anatomiſts*] Veſſels ſerving to diſcharge the *Semen* in the Act of Copulation.

To EJECT' [*ejectare*, L.] to caſt or throw out.

EJEC'TION, a caſting out.

EJEC'TION [in *Phyſick*] is the diſcharging digeſted Meats into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Cuſtodiæ*, is a Writ lying againſt one who caſts out a Guardian from any Lands during the Minority of the Heir. *L.*

EJECTIONE *Firmæ*, is a Writ lying for the Leſſee for Term of Years, who is ejected before the Term is expired. *L.*

EJECTUM, a Jetſon, or Goods thrown out of a Ship. *O. L.*

EIGHN, Eyes. *O.*

EIGHT [Eahta, *Sax.* Acht, *Teut.* *Huit*, F. *Octo*, L. Ὀκτὼ, Gr.] VIII. 8. in Number.

EIGHT, an Iſland in a River.

EIGHT *Alney*, a little Iſle in *Glouceſterſhire*, where *Edmund* King of *England*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, in a ſingle Combat try'd their Right to the Kingdom.

EIGHTETH *Mow*, might grant. *O.*

EIGHTEE'N [Eahtatyne, *Sax.* Achtien, L. S.] XVIII. 18. in Number.

EIGHTH [Eahtoð, *Sax.*] VIIIth, or 8th, an Adjective Numeral.

EIGHT'Y [Eatatȝ, *Sax.* Achezig, *Teut.*] LXXX. or 80 in Number.

EI'GNE, the Eldeſt or Firſt-born. *F. L.*

EINECIA, Eldership. *F. L. T.*

EI'RENARCHY [εἰρηναρχεία, of Εἰρηνὴ Peace, and Ἀρχὴ Dominion, Gr.] a peaceable Government.

EISIL [Eſſig, *Teut.*] Vinegar. *O.*

EI'THER [æȝðeɲ, *Sax.*] or.

EJULATION, a yelling, howling, wailing. *L.*

EJULA'TOR, a wild Beaſt called *A Crier*, which makes a Noiſe like the crying of a young Child. *L.*

EJURA'TION, a renouncing or reſigning one's Place. *L.*

EKE [eac, *Sax.* ook, L. S. oc, *Dan.* auch, *Teut.*] alſo, likewiſe.

To EKE *out* [eacan, *Sax.* which *Junius* derives of αὔξειν, Gr.] to add, to make larger by adding another Piece.

ELA [perhaps of *eleva*, L. lift up] the higheſt Note in the Scale of Muſick.

ELAB'ORATE [*elaboratus*, L.] done with Exactneſs and Pains.

ELABORA'TION, the working any thing with the Hands.

ELABORA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] Digeſtion or Concoction of the Animal Fluids.

An ELABORATORY, a Place to work in; more properly of a *Chymiſt*.

To ELACERATE [*elacerare*, L.] to tear in Pieces.

E'LAM [עלם *i. e.* a young Man, *H.*] the Father of the *Elamites*.

E-LA-MI', the fixth aſcending Note of each Septenary in the Scale of Muſick.

To ELAP'IDATE [*elapidare*, L.] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDA'TION, a clearing of Stones. *L.*

ELAP'SED [*elapſus*, L.] paſt or ſlid away.

ELAP'SION, a paſſing or ſliding away.

To ELA'QUEATE [*elaqueare*, L.] to diſintangle, to ſet free from a Snare.

ELASTI'CITY [of Ἐλαςίω, Gr.] is a Springineſs which moſt Bodies have, more or leſs, a Power to return to it's firſt Place and Condition; as a Stick which is forcibly bent; the Air has it in a very remarkable Manner, and, being compreſſed, it endeavours with a very great Force to reſtore itſelf to it's former State.

ELAS'TICAL } [*Elaſtique*, F. *Elaſticus*, ELAS'TICK } L. of ἐλαςικὸς, Gr.] ſpringy, or endued with Elaſticity.

ELAS'TICK *Body*, is that which being preſſed for a while yields to the Stroke, but afterwards can recover it's former Figure by it's own natural Power.

ELASTICK *Force*, the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend itſelf again.

ELASTICK *Force* [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is ſuch an Exploſion of animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps and Convulſions.

ELAT'ED } [*elatus*, L.] puffed up, lofty, ELA'TE } proud, haughty.

To ELA'TE, to lift up or exalt.

ELA'TEDNESS, Loftineſs, Pride.

ELA'TERISTS, a Name given by Mr *Boyle* to thoſe Perſons who held the Doctrine of *Elaterium*.

ELATE'RIUM [ἐλατήριον, Gr.] the Elaſticity or ſpringing Faculty of the Air.

ELATE'RIUM [in *Phyſick*] the Juice of wild Cucumbers, made up in a thick and hard Conſiſtence; alſo any Medicine which purges or looſens the Belly.

ELA'TION, a lifting up, Haughtineſs, Pride. *L.*

To **ELA'TRATE** [*elatrare*, L.] to bark out, or ſpeak aloud.

To **ELAX'ATE** [*elaxare*, L.] to unlooſe or make wider.

EL'BOW [Eboȝa, *Sax.* Ellenbogen, *Teut.* Albu, *Dan.*] Part of the Arm.

ELCESA'CITÆ, a Sect of Hereticks in the Third Century, who rejected all St *Paul*'s Epiſtles, and taught that there were two Chriſts, one in Heaven, and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghoſt was Chriſt's Siſter.

ELL [Æld, Old, *Sax.* Alt, *Teut.*] Old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, Old Times, &c. *Shakeſp.*

ELDAR }
ELDER } a Tree. *Sambucus*, L.

EL'DEN [Æld, *Sax.*] Fuel for Fire. *N. C.*

EL'DEN-*Hole*, a Hole in *Derbyſhire*, remarkable for it's Deepneſs.

EL'DER [ældor, *Sax.* aelter, *Teut.*] more aged, or further advanced in Years.

ELDER *Battalion* [*Military Term*] that Battalion which was firſt raiſed, and has the Poſt of Honour according to it's Standing.

EL'DER *Officers*, ſuch Officers whoſe Commiſſions bear the eldeſt Date.

EL'DER [Eyter, *Teut.*] an Udder of a Beaſt. *C.*

EL'DEST, oldeſt.

ELDIN [alten, *Teut.*] to grow old. *Chauc.*

ELE, Aſſiſtance, Help. *O.*

ELEANOR [*Camden* ſuppoſes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*; others derive it from Æl Eamen, *Sax.* all fruitful, *q. d.* a Teeming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEA'ZAR [אלעזר *H.* of אל God, and עזר Help, *i. e.* the Help of God] the Son and Succeſſor of *Aaron*.

ELECAMPA'NE, an Herb. *Enula campana*, L.

ELECT [*electus*, L.] choſen, appointed.

The **ELECT'** [among *Divines*] the Faithful, the Elected Saints.

To **ELECT'** [*elire*, F. *electum*, Sup. of *eligere*, L.] to chuſe, or make choice of.

ELEC'TION, Chuſing or Choice. *F.* of *L.*

ELEC'TION [in *Numbers*] the ſeveral Ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having reſpect to their Places.

ELECTIONS [among *Aſtrologers*] are certain Times pitched upon as fitteſt for the undertaking a particular Buſineſs.

ELECTION *de Clerk*, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, aſſigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. *F.*

ELEC'TIVE [*electif*, F. *electivus*, L.] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELEC'TOR [*Electeur*, F.] a Chuſer. *L.*

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of *Germany*, who, according to the Inſtitution of *Charles* the Vth, have a Right to chuſe the Emperors. There are Nine in Number: Three Spiritual and Six Temporal, in Rank as follows: *Mentz*, *Treves*, *Cologn*, *Bohemia*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Palatine*, *Brunſwick*.

ELEC'TORAL of, &c. the Electors. *F.*

ELEC'TORATE [*Electorat*, F. *Electoratus*, L.] the Dignity or Territory of an Elector of the Empire.

ELECTORESS [*Electrice*, F.] the Wife of an Elector.

ELECTRI'CAL [of ἤλεκτρον, Gr. Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRI'CITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-Wax, &c. have of attracting and repelling very light Bodies, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chafed.

ELECTRIF'EROUS [*electrifer*, L.] bearing Amber.

ELECTUA'RIUM *Theriacum*, a ſort of Cordial for weak and conſumptive Horſes.

ELEC'TUARY [*Electuaire*, F. of *Electuarium*, L.] a Medicinal Compoſition made to the Conſiſtence of a Conſerve.

ELEC'TUARY *of Kermes*, a Compoſition made of the Grain of Kermes, Juniper-Berries, &c.

ELEMOSYNARY, a Place in a Monaſtery, where the common Alms were laid up; alſo the Almoner's Office, to which peculiar Rents were allowed. *L.*

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the Almoner or Officer who received the Eleemoſynary Gifts and Rents, and diſpoſed of them to charitable and pious Uſes.

ELEEMO'SYNARY [*Eleemoſynarius*, L. of ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] belonging to Alms, freely given by Way of Alms; alſo an Almoner.

EL'EGANCE }
EL'EGANCY } [*Elegantia*, L.] Fineneſs of Speech, Politeneſs of Language, Neatneſs in Apparel. *F.*

EL'EGANT [*elegans*, L.] eloquent, handſome, fine, neat. *F.*

EL'EGANTLY, eloquently, handſomely.

ELE'GIACK [*elegiaque*, F. *elegiacus*, L. ἐλεγιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Elegy.

ELEGIACK *Verſe*, a ſort of Verſe in *Latin* and *Greek*, called *Pentameter*.

ELEGIAMBICK *Verſe*, a ſort of Verſe uſed in *Horace*'s Poems, called *Epodes*.

ELEGIOG'RAPHER [*Elegiographus*, L. ἐλεγιογράφος, of ἐλεγεῖα and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of Elegies.

ELE'GIT, a Writ that lieth for him who has recovered Debt or Damage in the King's Court againſt one not able in his Goods to ſatisfy.

EL'EGY [*Elegie*, F. *Elegia*, L. ἐλεγεῖα, Gr.] a mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.

ELEMEN'TARY [*elmentaire*, F. *elementarius*, L.] belonging to Elements.

EL'EMENTS [*Elementa*, L.] among *Natural Philoſophers* and *Chymiſts*, are the ſimpleſt Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing elſe, but of which all Things are made, being four in Number, viz. *Fire*, *Air*, *Earth*, *Water*, F.

ELEMENTS [among *Artiſts*] ſignify the Principles of any Art or Science, or thoſe *Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Poſtulates*, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First **ELEMENTS** *of Magnitude* [in *Geometry*] are a Point, a Line, and a Surface.

EL'EMI, a ſort of Gum.

ELENC'HICAL } [*elenčticus*, L. of ἐλεγχτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Elenchus.
ELENC'TICAL }

EL'ENCHUS [ἔλεγχος, Gr.] a Sophiſtical Argument, a Confutation; alſo an Index to a Book.

ELENGE, ſtrange, foreign. *O.*

ELENGELICK, ſtrangely, or miſerably.

E'LEOT [in *Cyder Countries*] an Apple much eſteemed for it's excellent Juice.

ELEOSAC'CHARUM [of ἔλαιον, Gr.] Oil, and *Saccharum*, L. Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is uſed with the diſtilled Oils, to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for preſent Uſe.

EL'EPHANT [*Elephas*, L. of ἐλέφαντος, Gr.] the biggeſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt intelligent of all four-footed Beaſts. *F.*

ELEPHANT'IA, the Leproſy, which makes the Skin rough like that of the Elephant. *L.*

ELEPHANTI'ASIS [ἐλεφαντίασις, Gr.] the ſame with *Elephantia*.

ELEPHANT'INE [*elephentinus*, L.] belonging to an Elephant.

To **EL'EVATE** [*elever*, F. *elevare*, L.] to lift up, to raiſe, to make chearful or merry.

EL'EVATED [*elevé*, F. *elevatus*, L.] raiſed, lifted up, made chearful.

ELEVATED [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet is ſaid to be elevated above another, when, being ſtronger, it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVA'TION, a lifting up, an exalting. *F.* of *L.*

ELEVA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the riſing up of any Matter in the Manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVA'TION [in *Gunnery*] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the hollow Cylinder, makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon, or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raiſed above the Horizon.

ELEVATION *of the Pole* [in *Dialling*] is the Angle which the Style makes with the Subſtylar Line.

ELEVA'TOR, a Perſons who helps or lifts up. *L.*

ELEVA'TORS [among *Anatomiſts*] are thoſe Muſcles which ſerve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards.

ELEVA'TOR *Labiorum*, a Muſcle lying between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator Labii ſuperioris proprius*. L.

ELEVA'TOR *Labii inferioris*, a Muſcle that with it's Partner lies within the lower Lip, and draws it upwards. *L.*

ELEVA'TOR *Labii ſuperioris*, a Muſcle ſpringing from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, ſerving to draw up the upper Lip. *L.*

ELEVATOR *Oculi*, the Muſcle of the Eye, riſing near the Place where the Optick Nerves enter the Orbit. *L.*

ELEVATO'RIUM [*Elevatorie*, F.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, wherewith Skulls that are depreſſed are raiſed up again. *L.*

ELEV'EN [Endlyꝼan, *Sax.* of ene, one, and lyꝼan, to leave, *i. e.* one remaining after the Computation of Ten] XI. 11.

ELF [Ælꝼ, or Elꝼenne, *Sax.* Elfe, *Teut.*] a Fairy, an Hobgobblin, a Dwarf.

To **ELFE** *the Hair*, to tie it up in Knots and Ringlets.

ELF-*Arrows*, Flint-ſtones ſharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, uſed in War by the ancient *Britons*.

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies. *Spenc.*

ELI [עלי *H.* *i. e.* offering or lifting up] a Judge of *Iſrael*.

ELIAKIM [אליקים *H.* of אל God, and קים he aroſe, *i. e.* God ariſes] a proper Name of a Man.

ELIBA'TION, a taſting or offering of Sacrifices. *L.*

ELICITA'TION, a drawing out or alluring. *L.*

To **ELIDE** [*elidere*, L.] to ſtrike, daſh, or knock out.

ELI'GIBLE [*eligibilis*, L.] fit or deſerving to be choſen.

ELI'HU [אליהוא *H.* of אלי my God, and הוא He, *i. e.* He is my God] one of *Job*'s Friends.

ELI'JAH } [אליהו *H.* of אל God, and
ELI'AS } יהו the Lord, *i. e.* God the Lord] a certain great Prophet.

ELIMA'TION, a filing off, or poliſhing. *L.*

ELIMINA'TION, a throwing over the Threſhold, a turning out of Doors. *L.*

ELI'PHAZ [אליפז, of אל God, and פז he ſtrengthened, *H.* the Strength of God] one of *Job*'s Friends.

ELI'QUAMENT [*Eliquamen*, L.] a fat Juice ſqueezed out of Fleſh or Fiſh.

ELI'SHA [אלישע *H.* of אל and ישוע Salvation, *&c.* *i. e.* the Health of God] a Prophet.

ELIS'ION, a ſtriking or daſhing out. *L.*

ELISION [in *Grammar*] a cutting off a Vowel at the End of a Word in Verſe, as *th'*.

ELIXA'TION, a ſeething or boiling; alſo the drawing the Virtues out of Ingredients by ſtewing.

ELIX'IR [*Arabick*, *i. e.* Strength] in Chemiſtry is a very fine and uſeful Tincture; as *Elixir Proprietatis*, *&c.* or a Medicine made by ſtrong Infuſion, where the Ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the *Menſtruum*, and give it a thicker Conſiſtence than a Tincture.

ELIZ'ABETH [᾿Ελισαβετ, Gr. of אלישבת, *H. q. d.* God hath ſworn] the Mother of *John Baptiſt*.

ELK [Elch, *Sax.* Elend, *Teut.*] a ſtrong, ſwift Beaſt, in Shape like a Hart, and as tall as a Horſe.

ELKE, a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

ELL [Eln, *Sax.* Elle, L. S. and *Teut.* *Aulne*, F. *Ulna*, L.] a Meaſure containing three Feet and nine Inches.

EL'LA [Elen, *Sax.* Valour] the firſt King of the South *Saxons*.

ELLINGE [alleine, alone, *Teut.*] ſolitary, lonely, melancholy, far from Neighbours.

ELLIP'SIS [ἔλλειψις, Gr.] an Omiſſion. *L.*

ELLIPSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby ſome Part of a Diſcourſe is left out or retrenched.

ELLIPSIS [in *Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plane cutting both Sides of a Cone (but not parallel to the Baſe) and which may be deſcribed upon a Plane, by a Line made by a looſe Cord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLIPSIS [in *Grammar*] is when ſome Word is wanting to make up the Senſe.

ELLIP'TICAL [*ellipticus*, L.] of or belonging to an Ellipſis.

ELLI'PTICAL *Compaſſes*, Compaſſes to draw an Oval.

ELLIP'TICAL *Dial*, a ſort of Pocket Dial.

EL'LIS [according to *Camden*, from *Elias*] formerly a Chriſtian, now a Surname.

ELM [Elm, *Sax.* Elme, Dan. Elm, *Belg.* Ulm, *Teut.*] a Tree or Wood of it.

ELMIN'THES [᾿Ελμίνθος, Gr.] Worms breeding in the Bowels, eſpecially in the Gut called *Rectum*, or the lowermoſt, ſtraight, or great Gut.

An ELL-MOTHER, a Step-Mother. *Cumberl.*

ELOCU'TION, Utterance, Delivery. *F.* of *L.*

ELO'DES [ἑλώδες, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almoſt melted through Moiſture.

E'LOGY [*Eloge*, F. *Elogium*, L. of ἐλογεῖον, Gr.] a Teſtimonial to one's Commendation, or Praiſe.

E'LOHIM [אלוהים *H.*] one of the Names of God.

ELOI [אלוהי *Syr.*] my God.

To ELOIN [*eloiner*, F.] to remove, or ſend away to a great Diſtance.

To ELON'GATE [*elongare*, L.] to remove afar off.

ELONGA'TION, a lengthening or prolonging. *L.*

ELONGA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet to the fartheſt Diſtance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is ſtretched and extended, but not ſo that the Bone goes quite out of it's Place.

To ELO'PE [of *elabi*, L.] to leave her Huſband, and dwell with an Adulterer; alſo to go away by Stealth.

An ELOPE'MENT, a going away from a Huſband, *&c.* for which, without voluntary Reconcilement to her Huſband, a Wife ſhall loſe her Dower; nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

EL'OQUENCE [*Eloquentia*, L.] that has the Gift of ſpeaking well, or with a good Grace. *F.*

ELSE [elleꞃ, *Sax.* prob. of *alias*, L. *Minſhew* derives of ἄλλως, Gr.] otherwiſe.

ELSE [elleꞃ, *Sax.*] before, already. *C.*

To ELT, to knead. *C.*

To ELU'CIDATE [*elucidare*, L.] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDA'TION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. *L.*

ELUCUBRA'TION, a Writing or Studying by Candle-light. *L.*

To ELU'DE [*eluder*, F. of *eludere*, L.] to eſcape any impending Trouble or Danger, to ſhift off, to wave.

EL'VERS, a ſort of Gregs or ſmall Eels, which at a certain Time of the Year ſwim on the Top of the Water about *Briſtol*.

EL'VES [Elꝼenne, *Sax.*] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

EL'VISH, froward, moroſe, wicked, helliſh. *O.*

E'LUL [אלול *H.*] a *Jewiſh* Month, anſwering to part of *Auguſt*.

ELUM'BATED, lamed about the Loins. *L.*

ELU'SIVE, evaſive. *L.*

ELU'SIVELY, evaſively.

ELU'SORY [*eluſorius*, L.] ſerving to elude or ſhift off.

ELUX'ATED, wrenched, ſtrained. *L.*

ELY [probably of ἕλος, Gr. a Marſh, or Helig, C. Br. a Willow, becauſe it, as other Fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeſhire*, fifty-four Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

ELY'SIAN *Fields*, a certain Paradiſe of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of good Men paſſed after Death.

ELY'SIUM [ἐλύσιον, Gr.] the Paradiſe laſt mentioned.

EMACERA'TION, a making lean or waſting; alſo a ſoaking or ſowſing. *L.*

To EMA'CIATE [*emaciare*, L. of *macies*] to make lean.

EMACIA'TION, a making lean. *L.*

EMA'CITY [*Emacitas*, L.] a Deſire to be always buying.

To EMAC'ULATE [*emaculare*, L.] to take out Spots.

EMANA'TION, that which flows from another. *L.*

EMANATION [with *Divines*] is uſed to expreſs the Proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the *Father* to the *Son*.

EMANA'TIVE, that floweth from.

To EMAN'CIPATE [*emanciper*, F. *emancipare*, L.] to ſet at Liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is the taking away the Scurf from the Brims of Wounds or Sores. *L.*

To EMAS'CULATE [*emaſculare*, L.] to geld, to enfeeble, or weaken.

EMASCULA'TION, a Gelding, Unmanning or making effeminate. *L.*

To EMBALE, to make up into Bales or Packs.

EMBAL'ING, making up into Bales or Packs. *Shakeſp.*

To EMBAL'M [*embaumer*, F.] to dreſs a dead Body with Balm, Spices, *&c.* to preſerve it ſome Time from Putrefaction.

An EMBALM'ING, ſuch a dreſſing or ſeaſoning of a dead Body.

EMBAR'GO, a Stop or Arreſt of Ships. *Span.*

To EMBAR'K [*embarquer*, F. *imbarcare*, Ital.] to go on Ship-board; alſo to enter upon a Deſign.

An EMBARKA'TION, a going or putting on Ship-board.

To EMBAR'RASS [*embarraſſer*, F.] to peſter, to clog, to encumber.

EMBAR'RASS } [*Embarras*
An EMBAR'RASSMENT } F.] a perplexing, intangling, or hindering.

EMBAS'SADOUR [*Ambaſſadeur*, F.] one appointed to act for and repreſent the Perſon of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBAS'SADRESS [*Ambaſſadrice*, F.] an Embaſſadour's Wife.

EMBAS'SAGE } [*Ambaſſage*, F.] the
EMBAS'SY } Commiſſion given by a Prince or State; the Errand an Embaſſadour is ſent upon.

EMBA'TER, the Hole or Look-through to take Aim by in a Croſs-Bow.

EMBATEU'TICON *Jus*, a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them in their own Poſſeſſion. *C. L.*

EMBAT'TELED [of *em* and *Bataille*, F.] put in Array.

EMBAT'TELED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of any Ordinary reſembles the Battlement of a Wall, *&c.*

To EMBAY' to cheriſh, foment, or bathe. *Spenc.*

To EMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F.] to adorn, beautify, to ſet out to the Eye.

EMBEL'LISHMENT [*Embelliſſement*, F.] an Ornament or ſetting off.

EM'BER [of Emmer, Dan. a Spark] a Coal of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER *Days* [ſo called from a Cuſtom anciently of putting Aſhes on their Heads on thoſe Days, in Token of Humiliation] are the *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays* in the Ember Weeks.

EMBER *Weeks*, four Seaſons in the Year, ſet apart more particularly for Prayer and Faſting, *viz.* the firſt Week in *Lent*, the next after *Whit-Sunday*, the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

To EMBEZEL } to ſpoil or waſte, to
To EMBEZZLE } pilfer or purloin.

An EMBLEM [*Embleme*, F. *Emblema*, L. of ἔμβλημα, Gr.] a Repreſentation of ſome moral Notion by way of Device or Picture; as a Lion is a Device of Generoſity.

EMBLEMAT'ICAL } [*Emblematique*,
EMBLEMAT'ICK } F.] of or belonging to an Emblem.

EMBLEMAT'ICALLY, by way of Emblem.

EMBLEM'ATIST, a Contriver or Maker of Emblems.

EM'BLEMENTS [in *Law*] are the Profits of Lands which have been ſowed.

EMBOLDED, ſwelled. *O.*

EM'BOLISM [ἐμβολισμός, Gr.] an adding a Day to a Year, which makes Leap-Year.

EMBOLISMICAL *Lunation* or *Month*, [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the Lunations, which happen every ſucceſſive Year 11 Days ſooner than in the foregoing, and amount to 30 Days, and make a new additional Month, to render the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

To EMBOSS' *a Deer* [*emboſquer*, F. *imboſcare*, Ital. of *Boſco* a Wood] to chace her into a Thicket.

To EMBOSS [*imboſſare*, Ital.] to adorn with emboſſed Work.

EMBOS'SED [in *Architecture*] raiſed with Bunches or Knobs.

EMBOS'SED, covered, overlaid. *Spenc.*

EMBOS'SING, a ſort of Sculpture or Carving, where the Figure is protuberant, or ſticks out from the Plane on which it is cut.

EMBOST' [*Hunting Term*] is a foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer ſo hard chaced that he foams at the Mouth.

EMBOUNDED, limited, kept or reſtrained within Bounds. *Shakeſp.*

To EMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

To **EMBRACE** [*embraſſer*, F. *imbracciare*, Ital.] to encompaſs in one's Arms.

EMBRACEOU'R } [in *Law*] is he who,
EMBRASOU'R } when a Matter is in Trial between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, being bribed thereto, and either ſpeaks in the Cauſe, being no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt the Judge.

EMBRA'CERY, is the Offence of an *Embraceour*.

EMBRASURE [in *Architecture*] is an Enlargement made in the Wall to give more Light or Convenience to the Windows, Doors, *&c.*

EMBRASURES [in *Fortification*] are the Holes in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field. *Fr.*

To **EMBRAVE**, to adorn, to make brave. *Spenc.*

EMBROCA'TION [of ἐμβροχὴ of ἐμβρέχω, to ſoak in, *Gr.*] is a kind of Fomentation, wherein the fomenting Liquor is let diſtil from aloft Drop by Drop, very ſlowly, upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

To **EMBROIDER**, to work Figures on Silk or Cloth with gold or ſilver Thread, *&c.*

EMBROIDERER, one who works ſuch Figures.

EMBROID'ERY, Works wrought by an Embroiderer.

To **EMBROIL'** [*embrouiller*, F.] to diſturb, confound, or ſet together by the Ears.

EMBROUDID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

EM'BRYO [*Embryon*, F. ἔμβρυον, of ἐμβρύω to ſprout out, *Gr.*] the Fœtus or Child in the Womb, as ſoon as it's Members come to be diſtinctly formed.

EMBRYOTHLASTES [ἐμβρυοθλάϛης, of ἔμβρυον an Embryo, and θλάω to break, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, wherewith they break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may be more conveniently taken out of the Womb.

EMBRYOT'OMY [of ἔμβρυον, and τομὴ cutting, *Gr.*] an Anatomical Diſſection of a Fœtus or new formed Child.

EMBRYUL'CUS [of ἔμβρυον and ἕλκω to draw] an Inſtrument to cruſh the Bones of an Embryo, or a dead Child, ſo as to be more eaſily extracted, and to lay hold of, and draw it out of the Womb.

To **EMBURSE** [*embourſer*, F.] to reſtore or refund Money owing.

EME, the Emmet or Ant. *O.* An Uncle by the Mother's Side. *Spenc.*

EMEN'DALS, Remainder; an old Word uſed ſtill in the *Inner Temple*, where ſo much in *Emendals*, is ſo much in Bank, in the Stock of the Houſe.

EMENDA'TION, a Correcting or Amendment. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO *Panni* [*Law Term*] the Power of looking to the Aſſize of Cloth. *L.*

EMENDA'TIO *Panis & Cerviſiæ* [*Law Term*] the Power of ſuperviſing the Weights and Meaſures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

EM'ERALD [*Eſmeraude*, F. *Eſmeralda*, Span. *Smaragdus*, L. of Σμάραγδος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour.

EM'ERALD [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To **EMERGE** [*emergere*, L.] to ariſe with Difficulty or Surprize.

To **EMERGE** [among *Naturaliſts*] when a Natural Body, in Specie lighter than Water, being thruſt down forcibly into it, riſes again, then it is ſaid to emerge out of the Water.

EMER'GENCY [of *emergere*, L.] a Thing which happens ſuddenly, an unexpected Circumſtance of Affairs; as an emergent Occaſion, *i. e.* Buſineſs of Conſequence happening on a ſudden.

EMER'GENT [*emergens*, L.] riſing up above Water; alſo accidental, appearing on a ſudden, momentous.

EMERGENT [in *Aſtronomy*] when a Star is getting out of the Sun's Beams, and is ready to become viſible, it is ſaid *to be emergent.*

EM'ERIL } a ſort of Stone uſed in bur-
EM'ERY } niſhing Metals, *&c.* alſo a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glaſs.

EMER'SION [in *Aſtronomy*] is when a Star that is ſo nigh the Sun that it cannot be ſeen, begins to appear again; alſo the coming of the Sun or Moon out of an Eclipſe.

EMET'ICAL } [*emetique*, F. *emeticus*,
EMET'ICK } L. ἐμετικὸς, Gr.] that provokes Vomiting.

EMET'ICKS [of ἐμέω, Gr. to vomit] Medicines which cauſe Vomiting.

EME'TICK *Tartar*, Cream of Tartar powdered and mingled with *Crocus Metallorum*, prepared according to Art.

EMFORTH, according to. *Chauc.*

EMICA'TION, a ſhining forth. *L.*

EMIGRA'TION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. *L.*

EM'INENCE } [*Eminentia*, L.] Excel-
EM'INENCY } lency, high Degree of Quality; a Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above *Excellent.*

An **EM'INENCE**, is a little Hill or riſing Ground.

An **EM'INENCE** [in *Fortification*] is a Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

EM'INENT [*Eminens*, L.] excellent, high, great, renowned. *F.*

EMINENTLY, excellently.

EMINENTNESS, Excellentneſs.

E'MIR, a *Turkiſh* Lord, eſpecially one deſcended from the Prophet *Mahomet.*

EMIS'SARY [*Emiſſaire*, F. *Emiſſarius*, L.] a Perſon ſent out to obſerve the Motions of an Enemy; or to ſound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMIS'SION, a ſending forth, a caſting out, a hurling or ſhooting forth. *F.* of *L.*

To EMIT' [*emittere*, L.] to ſend forth or caſt out.

EMMENAGO'GICKS } [ἐμμεναγώγικα, of ἐν in, μὴν a Month, and ἄγω to lead, Gr.] Medicines which excite the Courſes in Women.
EMMENAGO'GUES }

EM'MET [*Æmet*, *Sax.* Ameiſz, *Teut.*] an Ant or Piſmire.

EMMOI'SED, comforted. *O.*

EMOL'LIENT [*emolliens*, L.] making ſoft, pliant, looſe.

EMOL'LIENTS [*emollientia*, L.] ſoftening Medicines, ſuch as ſheathe and ſoften the Aſperities of the Humours, and relax and ſupple the Solids at the ſame Time.

EMOL'UMENT [*Emolumentum*, L.] Advantage, Profit. *F.*

EMOLUMEN'TAL, profitable. *L.*

EMO'TION, a ſtirring or moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

To EMPAIR' [*empirer*, F.] to injure, to weaken, to make leſs. *Spenc.*

EMPAIRIN, to impair. *Chauc.*

EMPALEMENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant encompaſſing the Foliation or Attire.

To EMPAN'NEL, to ſet down the Name of a Jury in a Roll called the *Pannel.* *L. T.*

EMPAR'LANCE [of *parler*, F. to ſpeak] a Motion or Petition made in Court, for a Day of Reſpite. *F. L. T.*

EMPASM'S [ἐμπάσμα, Gr.] Medicines compoſed of ſweet Powders, to take away Sweat and allay Inflammation.

EMPAT'TEMENT [in *Fortification*] the ſame as *Talus.*

To EMPEACH' [*empêcher*, F.] to hinder.

EMPEROUR [*Empereur*, F. *Imperator*, L] a Sovereign Prince who bears Rule over ſeveral large Countries.

EM'PHASIS [*Emphaſe*, F. ἔμφασις, Gr.] a ſtrong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earneſtneſs, or an expreſs Signification of one's Intention. *L.*

EMPHAT'ICAL } [*emphatique*, F. *emphaticus*, L. of ἐμφατικός, Gr.] ſpoken with Earneſtneſs, ſignificant, forcible.
EMPHAT'ICK }

EMPHAT'ICAL *Colours* [in *Philoſophy*] are ſuch as are often ſeen in Clouds, before the Riſing, or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHAT'ICALLY, ſignificantly.

EMPHAT'ICALNESS, Significantneſs.

EMPHRAX'IS [ἔμφραξις, Gr.] an Obſtruction in any Part. *L.*

EMPHY'SEMA [ἐμφύσημα, Gr.] an Inflammation proceeding from an Effervelſcence, or otherwiſe.

EMPHY'TON *Thermon* [ἔμφυτον θερμὸν, Gr.] the innate Heat, or Heat firſt ſuppoſed to be produced in a *Fœtus* or Child, in the Womb.

EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. *Spenc.*

EM'PIRE [*Imperium*, L.] the Dominions of an Emperor; Authority, Power. *F.*

EMPIR'ICAL [*Emperique*, F.] belonging to a Quack.

EMPIR'ICE [ἐμπειρικὴ, Gr.] Skill in Phyſick gotten by meer Practice.

EMPIR'ICISM, the Profeſſion or Practice of a Quack or Empirick.

EM'PIRICK [ἐμπειρικὸς, of ἐμπειράω to try, Gr.] a Phyſician by bare Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.

To EMPLAIS'TER, to paint, to ſet forth with Advantage. *Chauc.*

EMPLAS'TRUM [ἔμπλαςρον, Gr.] a Plaiſter or Salve.

EMPLAS'TICKS [ἐμπλαςικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which conſtipate and ſhut up the Pores of the Body, ſo that ſulphureous Vapours cannot paſs.

EMPLEACHED, bound together, interwoven, &c. *Shakeſp.*

To EMPLEAD [*implaider*, F.] to plead at the Bar.

To EMPLOY' [*employer*, F.] to ſet one at work, or about ſome Buſineſs; to make uſe of.

EMPNEUMATO'SIS [ἐμπνευματόσις, Gr.] an alternate Dilatation of the Cheſt, by which the external Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood.

To EMPOI'SON [*empoiſonner*, F.] to poiſon. *O.*

EMPORET'ICAL } [*emporeticus*, L. ἐμπορετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchandize.
EMPORET'ICK }

EMPO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] the common Senſory of the Brain.

EM'PORY [ἐμπόριον, Gr.] a Market-Town, a Place where a general Market or Fair is kept. *L.*

EM'PRESS, the Wife of an Emperor.

To EMPRESS, to imprint. *Chauc.*

EMPRIMED [*Hunting Term*] when a Deer has left the Herd.

To EMPRI'SON [*empriſonner*, F.] to caſt into Priſon.

EMPRIZE, Enterprize. *Spenc.*

EMPROSTHO'TONOS [ἐμπροσθότονος, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, or drawing together the Muſcles of the Neck toward the Fore-parts.

EMP'TION, a buying. *L.*

EMP'TIONAL, to be bought. *L.*

EMPTURI'TION, a longing or earneſt Deſire to buy.

EMP'TILY, without Solidity, weakly.

EMP'TINESS, the being empty or weak.

EMP'TY [æmti, *Sax.*] void, &c.

To EMP'TY [æmptian, *Sax.*] to make void, &c.

EMPYE'MA [ἐμπύημα, of ἐν within, and πύον, Matter, *Gr.*] a Collection of purulent Matter in the Cavity of the *Thorax*;

but, largely taken, ſignifies the ſame in the *Abdomen*; alſo an Operation to diſcharge all ſorts of Matter with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation in the Breaſt. *L.*

EMPYRÆ'UM *Cælum*, the higheſt Heaven, in which is the Throne of God, Reſidence of Angels and glorified Spirits. *L.*

EMPYRE'AL }
EMPYRE'AN } [*Empyrée*, F. 'Εμπυραῖον, Gr.] of or belonging to the higheſt Heaven.

EMPYRE'AL *Subſtance* [with *Philoſophers*]] the fiery Element above the Ethereal.

EMPYREU'MA ['Εμπύρευμα, of ἐμπυράω to burn, Gr.] that Taſte and Smell of the Fire, which in Diſtillations happens to ſome Oils, Spirits, *&c.*

EMPYREU'MATA ['Εμπυρεύματα, Gr.] Relicks of a Fever after the critical Time of the Diſeaſe; alſo a Settlement in Diſtillations.

EMPYREUMAT'ICK, belonging to, or of an *Empyreuma.*

EM'ROD, or *Emry*, a Glazier's Diamond.

EM'ROSE, a ſort of Flower.

EMU'CID [*emucidus*, L.] mouldy.

To EM'ULATE [*æmulari*, L.] to vie with one; to ſtrive, to envy or go beyond another in any thing; to envy or diſdain.

EMULA'TION, a ſtriving to excel or go beyond another in any thing; alſo envying or diſdaining. *F.* of *L.*

To EMULG'E [*emulgere*, L.] to milk out or ſtroak.

EMUL'GENT [*emulgens*, L.] ſtroaking or milking out.

EMULGENT *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] the two large Arteries and Veins, the former from the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the latter from the *Vena Cava.*

EMUL'SION, a Phyſical Drink made of the Kernels of ſome Seeds infuſed in a convenient Liquor. *L.*

EMUNC'TORIES [*Emunctoriæ*, L.] are the Cavities into which ſomething is emptied, as the pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Noſtrils; the yellow thickiſh Humour which we call Ear-Wax in the Ears; the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.

EMUNDA'TION, a Cleanſing. *L.*

EMUSCA'TION, a clearing a Tree from Moſs. *L.*

To ENA'BLE [of *en* and *able*] to make able or capable.

To ENACT' [of *en* and *actum*, of *agere*, L.] to eſtabliſh an Act or Law, to ordain or decree.

ENÆ'MON [ἔναιμον, Gr.] a Medicine for ſtopping Blood.

ENÆO'REMA ['Εναιώρημα, Gr.] a Gathering in the middle of an Urinal or in diſtilled Waters.

ENAL'LAGE ['Εναλλαγὴ, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, where there is a Change of one Mood or Caſe for another.

ENALU'RON [in *Heraldry*] a Bordure charged with Martlets, or any other kind of Birds.

To ENAM'EL [*emailler*, F.] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.

ENAM'OURED [*enamouré*, F.] in love with.

ENANTI'OSIS ['Εναντίωσις, Gr.] Contrariety; a Rhetorical Figure, when that is ſpoken by a Contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood, as it were, by Affirmation; as, *There was Rage againſt Reſolution, Pride againſt Nobility.*

ENAR'GIA ['Ενάργεια, Gr.] Evidence, or Clearneſs of Expreſſion.

ENARRA'TION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearſal. *L.*

ENAR'THROSIS ['Ενάρθροσις, Gr.] a ſort of Jointing [in *Anatomy*] when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inſerted is long.

ENAUNTER, leſt that. *Spen.*

ENBLAUNCHED, whited, adorned. *O.*

ENBOLNED, ſwelled. *O.*

ENBRASE, to embrace. *Chauc.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chauc.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambuſh. *Chauc.*

ENCÆ'NIA ['Ενκαίνια, Gr.] yearly Feſtivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built. Among the *Jews*, *The Feaſt of the Dedication of the Temple.* Among Chriſtians, it ſignifies the Conſecration or Wake-Day of Churches.

ENCANTHIS ['Εγκανθὶς, Gr.] an Excreſcence and Swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye.

ENCAR'DIA ['Ενκαρδία, Gr.] a precious Stone, bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCAR'PIA ['Ενκαρπία, Gr. in *Architecture*] Flower-Work or Fruit-Work on the Corners of the Pillars. *L.*

ENCA'THISMA ['Ενκάθισμα, Gr.] a Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAU'MA ["Ενκαυμα, Gr.] a Burning in any Part of the Body; alſo an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUS'TICE ['Ενκαυςικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEIN'TE, a Compaſs, or Encloſure. *F.*

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole Compaſs of Ground forfeited.

ENCEPH'ALOS ['Εγκέφαλος, Gr.] is all that Subſtance which is contained within the Skull. *L.*

ENCHAFED [of *echauffé*, heated, F.]

To ENCHANT' [*enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANT'MENT [*Enchantement*, F. *Incantatio*, L.] Witchcraft, Conjuration.

ENCHAR'AXIS ['Εγχάραξις, Gr.] an Engraving; alſo ſcarifying or lancing the Fleſh.

To ENCHA'SE [*enchaſſer*, F.] to ſet any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metals.

ENCHA'SNED, Engraven. *Spenc.*

ENCHAUFEN, to warm, to chaſe, to heat. *Chauc.*

ENCHEINEN [*encheiné*, F.] to be chained together. *Chauc.*

ENCHE'SON, Occaſion, Cauſe, or Reaſon why any thing is done. *F. L. T.*

ENCHESON, Accident. *Spenc.*

ENCHI'RESIS *Anatomica* ['Εγχείρησις, Gr.] a Readineſs or Dexterity at Diſſections.

ENCHIRID'ION } ['Εγχειρίδιον of ἐν and
ENCHIRID'IUM } χεὶρ the Hand, Gr.] a ſmall portable Pocket-Book.

ENCHRIS'TA ['Εγχρίςα, Gr.] thin Ointment.

ENCHY'MOMA [ἐγχύμωμα, Gr.] an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.

ENCHYTA [ἔγχυτον, Gr.] an Inſtrument for Infuſion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears, or Noſtrils.

To **ENCIR'CLE** [of *in* and *circuler*, F. *circulare*, L.] to encompaſs about.

ENCLIT'ICKS [in *Grammar*] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word; as, *que*, *ne*, *ve*.

To **ENCLOSE** [*enclorre*, F.] to include.

ENCOLAP'TICE ['Εγκολαπτικὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Braſs Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inſcriptions and Laws.

To **ENCOM'BER** } [*encombrer*, F. *In-*
To **ENCUM'BER** } *gombrare*, Ital.] to trouble or vex.

ENCOMBERM'ENT, Encumbrance, Trouble, Diſtreſs. *Chauc.*

An **ENCO'MIAST** ['Εγκωμιαςὴς, Gr.] a Maker of Encômiums.

ENCOMIAS'TICAL } [*Encomiaſticus*,
ENCOMIAS'TICK } L. 'Εγκωμίαςικ☉, Gr.] belonging to an Encomium.

An **ENCOMIAS'TICK**, a Copy of Verſes in the Praiſe of a Perſon.

ENCO'MIUM ['Εγκώμιον, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verſes, &c. in Praiſe and Commendation of a Perſon. *L.*

To **ENCOM'PASS** [of *en* and *compaſſer*, F.] to ſurround or ſtand about.

To **ENCONTREWEIL**, to prevent. *O.*

ENCOPE' ['Εγκοπὴ, Gr.] is an Inciſion of any Part of the Body.

An **ENCOUN'TER** [of *Encontrer*, F.] a Meeting, a Fight.

To **ENCOUN'TER** [of *Encontrer*, F.] to meet, to engage with in fighting.

To **ENCOUR'AGE** [*encourager*, F.] to animate, incite, or ſtir up.

ENCOUR'AGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Recompence.

ENCRA'NIUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the Hinder part of the Brain. *C.*

ENCRA'TITÆ, Hereticks, who condemned Marriage, and forbid their Diſciples the Uſe of Wine and Fleſh.

To **ENCREASE** [*increſcere*, L.] to grow and wax more and more.

To **ENCRO'ACH** [*encrocher*, F.] to intrench upon.

ENCROACH'INGLY, by way of Encroachment.

ENCROACH'MENT, Uſurpation.

ENCROACH'MENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights and Poſſeſſions of another.

ENCUM'BERANCE, a Hinderance, a being involved.

ENCYC'LICAL ['Εγκυκλικὸς, Gr.] circular, to his whole Juriſdiction.

ENCYCLOPEDY [*Encyclopædia*, L. of 'Εγκυκλοπαιδεία, of ἐν in, κύκλ☉ a Circle, and παιδεία Learning, *Gr.*] the whole Circle or Compaſs of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

END [Enꝺ, *Sax.* Ende, *L. S.* and *Dan.*] the laſt Part of a Thing, a Concluſion.

To **END** [enꝺian, *Sax.* enden, *L. S.* endigen, *Teut.*] to conclude, to deſiſt, or finiſh.

END *for* *End* [*Sea Term*] when a Rope runs all out of the Pulley, or off the Block, or what it is wound upon.

To **ENDAM'AGE** [*endommager*, F.] to do Damage, to hurt.

To **ENDEAR'** [of *en* and *dear*, probably of ꝺyꞃan, *Sax.* to count dear to himſelf] to make dear and beloved.

An **ENDEAR'MENT**, an endearing, a Cauſe of Affection.

To **ENDEAV'OUR** [of *en* and *devoir*, F.] to perform a Thing according to Ability.

ENDE'CAGON [ἑνδεκάγων☉, Gr.] a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

EN'DEIXIS [ἔνδειξις, Gr.] a ſhewing or declaring.

EN'DEIXIS [in *Phyſick*] an Indication of Diſeaſes, ſhewing what is to be done.

ENDEM'ICAL } [of ἐν and δῆμος, Gr.]
ENDEM'IAL } *Diſtempers*, are ſuch as infect a great many in the ſame Country, proceeding from ſome Cauſe peculiar to the Country where it reigns, as the Flux to *Ireland*, &c.

ENDEN'IZONED, naturalized.

To **ENDEW'** [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk digeſts her Meat ſo, that ſhe does not only diſcharge her Gorge of it, but alſo cleanſes her Pannel.

ENDEINOS, diſdainful. *O.*

To **ENDI'TE** [*enditer*, F.] to compoſe or write the Matter of a Letter, &c.

EN'DIVE [*Endivia*, L.] a Sallad Herb.

To **ENDOC'TRINATE** [*endoctriner*, F.] to teach or inſtruct.

ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do Damage, to hurt. *Chauc.*

To **ENDOR'SE** [*endoſſer*, F. of *en* and *dorſum*, L. the Back] to write on the Backſide of a Bill, &c. See *Indorſe*.

ENDOR'SE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Part of a Pale.

ENDOR'SED [in *Heraldry*] is where two Lions or other Animals are borne Rampant, with their Backs to each other.

ENDORSE'MENT [*Endoſſement*, F.] a Writing on the Backſide of a Bill, *&c.*

To **ENDOSS**, to endorſe. *Spenc.*

ENDOUBTED, feared, doubted. *O.*

To **ENDOW'** [*endouairer*, F.] to give one a Dowry, to inveſt in a Right to an Eſtate, Goods, *&c.*

ENDOW'MENT, a natural Gift or Quality.

ENDOWMENT [in *Law*] the giviug or taking of a Dowry to Women.

ENDOWMENT *de la plus belle part*, is when, a Man dying poſſeſſed of Lands held in Knights Service, and others in Soccage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Soccage Lands, as being the fairer Part.

ENDOWMENT [of a *Vicarage*] a ſetting out ſufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when a Benefice is appropriated.

ENDREYTE [of *Endroit*, F.] a Place, a Bit or Cut off a Joint of Meat. *Chauc.*

To **ENDRY**, to endure. *O.*

To **ENDUE** [corrupt of *Endow*] to furniſh with, to qualify, to ſupply.

To **ENDURE** [*endurer*, F. *durare*, L.] to ſuffer or undergo.

ENDURED, hardened. *Spenc.*

ENDY'ED *in Untime*, yeaned before the Time. *O.*

EN'ECATED [*enecatus*, L.] killed.

ENE'MA [of ἐνίημι, Gr. to ſend in] a Clyſter.

EN'EMY [*Ennemi*, F. *Inimicus*, L.] an Adverſary, or one who is againſt one.

ENEO'REMA [ἐναιρέω, Gr. to lift up] are thoſe Contents of the Urine which float about in the middle, reſembling a Cloud.

EN'ERGETICAL [*energique*, F. *energeticus*, L.] forcible, efficacious, emphatical.

ENERGET'ICAL *Bodies*, are Bodies hich are eminently active, and very efficacious in producing their Operations of diffe-ent Natures.

E'NERGY [*Energie*, F. *Energia*, L. of Ἐνεργία, Gr.] Force, Efficacy.

ENERGY [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure herein great Force of Expreſſion is uſed.

ENERGY [in *Phyſick*] is an Operation f the Animal Spirits and Body.

To **ENER'VATE** [*enerver*, F. *enervare*,] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVA'TION, a weakening or en-bling; a Liſtleſſneſs to Action.

ENERVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Weak-ſs about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENEWED, made new. *O.*

ENER'VITY [*Enervitas*, L.] Weak-s.

ENFAM'INED, famiſhed or ſtarved. *O.*

ENFANS *Perdues* [*Military Term*] the forlorn Hope of an Army. *F.*

ENFAUNCE [*Enfance*, F.] Infancy. *Chaucer.*

To **ENFEE'BLE** [of *en* and *feeble*] to make weak.

ENFEOF'FED *himſelf*, took Poſſeſſion of the Inheritance, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

ENFILA'DE, a Ribble-row of Rooms, *&c.* a long Train of Diſcourſe. *F.*

ENFILA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] is the Situation of a Poſt, ſo as to diſcover and ſcour all the Length of a ſtraight Line. *F.*

To **ENFILA'DE** *the Curtain*, &c. is to ſcour or ſweep the whole Length of ſuch a Work with Shot, *&c.*

To **ENFIRE**, to ſet on Fire. *Chauc.*

To **ENFOR'CE** [*enforcer*, F.] to conſtrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFOULDRED, mixed with Flame. *Sp.*

To **ENFRAN'CHISE** [of *affranchir*, of *Franc*, free] to make Free, to incorporate a Man into a Body Politick.

ENFRAN'CHISEMENT, the Act of enfranchiſing, making free, *&c.*

To **ENFREE'DOM**, to ſet a Perſon free.

To **ENGA'GE** [*engager*, F.] to draw in or perſuade; to preſs one's Word to, to take upon one's ſelf; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGE'MENT, a Tie or Obligation; alſo a Fight. *F.*

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of ἐν in, γαστὴρ the Belly, and μῦθος a Word, *Gr.*] one who emits Sounds like the Voice of one ſpeaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without uſing the Organs of Speech; ſuch as is reported of the *Pythian* Propheteſs, *&c.*

To **ENGEN'DER** [*engendrer*, F.] to beget, to breed; moſt commonly apply'd to Animals not human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

ENGENDRIN, to engender, to beget. *Chauc.*

ENGENDURE, Generation, Procreation. *Chauc.*

An **EN'GINE** [*Engin*, F.] is any Mechanick Inſtrument compoſed of Wheels, Skrews, *&c.* in order to raiſe, caſt, or ſuſtain any Weight, *&c.*

ENGINED, racked. *O.*

ENGINEE'R } a Perſon ſkilled in Fortification, Building, Attacking, and Defending Caſtles, Forts, *&c.* alſo in making Fire-works. *Fr.*
ENGINIE'R }

ENGINRY, Arms, Inſtrument. *Sp.*

ENGI'SOMA [Ἐγγίσωμα, Gr.] a Fracture in the Skull, which ſinks the Bone to the inner Skin of the Brain; alſo an Inſtrument uſed about ſuch a Wound.

ENGLAND [*Anglia*, L. from the *Angles*, a People in *Denmark*, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, ſubdued and ſettled themſelves in this Iſland] ſince the Union with *Scotland*, called *Great Britain.*

ENGLECE'RY }
ENGLECHE'RY } an old Law Term, the being an *Engliſhman*.
ENGLECHIRE' }

ENGLEMED, nauſeated. *O.*

ENGLISH, belonging to *England*.

To ENGLUT, to ſurfeit one's ſelf with any thing.

To ENGLUTE [of *Gluten* Glue, L.] to glue or faſten together. *Chauc.*

ENGO'NASI ['Ενγόνασι, Gr.] a Northern Conſtellation containing forty-eight Stars.

ENGOR'GED, ſticking in the Throat.

ENGOUT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To ENGRAFF [of *en* and *graffer*, F.] to inoculate Trees, *&c.*

ENGRAIL'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Border is formed by an arched Line, the little Arches of which turning outward from the Center of the Eſcutcheon.

ENGRAINED, dyed in Grain. *Spenc.*

To ENGRAVE [*engraver*, F. eingraben, *Teut.*] to cut any Figure in Wood or Metal.

To ENGRE'VIN, to grieve. *Chauc.*

To ENGROS'S [of *en* and *groſſoyer*, F.] (in *Law*) is to write fair over the rude Draught of a Thing.

To ENGROSS' [in *Trade*] is to buy up all of a Commodity, in order to enhance the Price.

To ENHAN'CE } [of *enhauſſer*, F.]
To ENHAUN'CE } to advance or raiſe the Price of Things.

ENHANCE'MENT, an enhancing.

ENHARMONI'CAL } a Muſical Term
ENHARMON'ICK } uſually apply'd to the laſt of the three Sorts of *Muſick*, and abounds in *Dieſis* and *Sharps*.

ENIG'MA [*Enigma*, F. Αἴνιγμα, Gr.] a Riddle, a dark or intricate Speech, a difficult Queſtion or Propoſition.

ENIGMAT'ICAL } [*enigmatique*, F. *æ-*
ENIGMAT'ICK } *nigmaticus*, L. αἰνιγμάτικος, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Sentences.

ENIGMAT'ICALLY, by way of Riddle.

ENIGMATISTS [*Ænigmatiſtes*, L. Αἰνιγματίϛης, Gr.] a Maker or Propoſer of Riddles, *&c.*

To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, F.] to bid, charge, or order.

To ENJOY [of *en* and *jouir*, F.] to have the Uſe or Profit of.

ENJOY'MENT, Enjoying, Joy, Pleaſure, Poſſeſſion.

ENIXUM *Sal* [in *Chymiſtry*] a neutral Salt, partaking both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali*.

ENLACED, intangled. *O.*

ENLANGOURED, languid, faint. *Cheſh.*

To ENLARGE [*enlargir*, F.] to amplify, or make larger.

ENLARGEMENT, a making large; ſo a Diſcharge from Priſon.

To ENLASE, to intrap. *Chauc.*

To ENLIGHT'EN [of *en* and lihtan, *Sax.* erleuchten, *Teut.*] to put Light into, to make clear.

To ENLIV'EN [of *en* and libban, *Sax.*] to put Life into, to make briſk or lively.

EN'MITY [*Inimitie*, F. *Inimicitia*, L.] Hatred, Grudge, Variance.

ENMOIS'ED [of *animoſus*, L.] comforted, encouraged. *Chauc.*

EN'NEAD ['Εννεὰς, Gr.] the Number Nine.

ENNEADECATER'IDES [of 'Εννέα and δεκατέσσαρες, Gr.] in *Aſtronomy*, a Revolution of 19 Years, called the Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.

ENNE'AGON [of ἐννέα 9, and γωνία, Gr. a Corner] in *Geometry*, a regular Figure of nine equal Sides and nine Angles.

ENNEAT'ICAL [ἐννεάκις, Gr.] belonging to the Number Nine, as *enneatical Days*, every ninth Day of a Sickneſs; *enneatical Year*, every ninth Year of a Man's Life.

ENNEE'MERIS ['Εννεήμερις, Gr.] the Figure *Cæſura*, in a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe.

To ENNO'BLE [*enoblir*, F.] to make Noble, to render more Renowned.

E'NOCH [הנוך *H. i. e.* dedicated] the Son of *Seth*.

ENOCH's *Pillars*, two Pillars, upon which the whole Art of *Aſtronomy* is ſaid to have been engraven by *Enoch*.

ENODA'TION, an untying, a making any Difficulty plain. *L.*

ENODATION [in *Huſbandry*] an unknotting or cutting away the Knots of Trees.

ENOR'MITY [*Enormité*, F. of *Enormitas*, L.] Heinouſneſs, High Miſdemeanour.

ENOR'MOUS [*enormis*, L.] out of Rule or Square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENOR'MOUSLY, heinouſly.

ENOS [אנוש *H. i. e.* Mortal, Sickly, Miſerable] a Son of *Seth*.

ENOUGH [genoh, *Sax.* genug, *Teut.*] ſufficient.

ENPA'TRONED, had gotten a Patron. *Shakeſpear.*

EN PASSAN'T, by the Bye. *F.*

ENPITED, pitied. *O.*

To ENPLEET, to implead. *O. L. T.*

ENPRICE, the Faſhion. *O.*

ENQUI'RAUNCE, Enquiry. *O.*

To ENQUIRE [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to aſk, to ſearch narrowly.

To ENRAG'E [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make mad.

ENRA'GEDLY, furiouſly.

ENRA'GEDNESS, Furiouſneſs.

To ENRICH' [*enrichir*, F.] to make rich.

To ENRIN'G, to put on, or adorn with a Ring.

To ENROL [*s'enroller*, F.] to enter in a Roll.

ENS [in *Phyſick*] is uſed to expreſs ſome Things that are pretended to contain all the Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS *poſitivum* } a real or poſitive Being
ENS *reale* } or Exiſtence. *L.*

ENS *Rationis*, an imaginary Being. *L.*

ENS *primum*, the moſt efficacious Part of any mixed Body. *L.*

ENS *Veneris* [among *Chymiſts*] the Sublimation of equal Parts of calcined Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol*, and of *Sal Armoniac*.

ENSA'MPLE, Example or Pattern. *O.*

ENSCHED'ULED, ſet down in a Writing called a Schedule. *Shakeſp.*

To ENSCONS'E, [entſchantzen, or verſchantzen, *Teut.*] to intrench. *O.*

To ENSEAM' [in *Falconry*] to bring down the Fat of a Hawk by purging.

ENSEEL'ED [in *Falconry*] ſaid of a Hawk, is when a Thread is drawn through the upper Eye Lids, and made faſt under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

To ENSEEM, to breed. *Spenc.*

ENSIF'EROUS [*enſifer*, L.] Sword-bearing.

ENS'IFORM [*enſiformis*, L.] in the Form of a Sword, like a Sword.

ENSIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] the loweſt Part of the Breaſt Bone, ſo called from it's ſharp-pointed triangular Shape.

EN'SIGN [*Enſeigne*, F.] an Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

EN'SIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Eſcutcheon in which the Trophies of Honour of a particular Family are painted.

ENSIG'NE, Bleeding, or Blood-letting; alſo blooded or let Blood. *F. L. T.*

ENSISE, Quality, Stem. *O.*

To ENSTAL' [of *en* and ſtyllan, *Sax.*] to admit into the Number, and create a Knight of the Garter, *&c.*

ENSTAL'MENT, a Creation of Knights, *&c.*

To ENSU'E [*enſuyvre*, F. of *inſequi*, L.] to follow.

ENTAB'LATURE } [of *en* and *Tabla-*
ENTAB'LEMENT } *ture*, F.] is properly a Flooring with Boards.

ENTAB'LATURE [in *Architecture*] the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACHED, defiled. *O.*

ENTAIL' [*entaille*, F.] a Fee-tail, or Fee entailed or abridged, by which means the Heir is limited and tied up to certain Conditions.

To ENTAIL' [*un Eſtate entailler*, F.] is to make it over by *Entail*.

ENTAI'L Engraving. *Spenc.*

ENTAILED, engraven. *O.*

To ENTAILENTEN, to create a Deſire, to move, to affect. *Chauc.*

To ENTAN'GLE [probably either of *en* and *Tendicula*, a Snare, L. or *en* and tangl, a Twig, *Sax.* becauſe, being daubed with Bird-lime, it entangles Birds] to involve in Difficulties, to perplex.

ENTELECHI'A ['Εντελεχία, Gr.] a Word uſed by *Ariſtotle* to expreſs the human Mind: The *Modern Philoſophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. *O.*

ENTEND'MENT [*Entendement*, F.] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. *L. T.*

To EN'TER, [*entrer*, F. of *intrare*, L.] to go into, to ſet down in Writing.

To ENTER [in *Architecture*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortiſe of another.

To ENTER *a Hawk* [in *Falconry*] is a Term uſed when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

To ENTERCHANG'E [*enterchanger*, F.] to change mutually.

ENTER'COURSE [*Entercours*, F.] Commerce or Freedom of Diſcourſe to one or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spenc.*

ENTERFE'RING, a Diſtemper in Horſes, cauſing them to hit or fret one Foot againſt another.

To ENTERLA'CE [*entrelaſſer*, F.] to lace between.

ENTERLA'CING [of *entrelaſſer*, F.] intricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

To ENTERLI'NE [*entreligner*, F.] to write between the Lines.

ENTERMED'DLED, intermeddled or intermingled. *O.*

ENTERMINED, robbed, emptied. *O.*

ENTERMEW'ER [in *Falconry*] is an Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wings by Degrees.

ENTEROCE'LE ['Εντεροκήλη, of ἔντερον a Gut, and κήλη a Swelling, Gr.] a Burſting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the *Scrotum*.

ENTEROL'OGY ['Εντερολογία, of ἔντερον and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Entrails.

ENTEROM'PHALUS ['Εντερομφαλος, of ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος the *Navel*, *Gr.*] a Rupture, when the Entrails burſt out at the Navel.

ENTEROPIPLOCE'LE ['Εντεροπιπλοκηλὴ, of ἔντερον and ἐπίπλοον the Caul, and κηλὴ a Swelling, *Gr.*] a ſort of Rupture, when the Caul and Inteſtines fall both together into the Cods.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to ſhare, to bear a Part with one. *Chauc.*

To ENTERPEN' [in *Falconry*] as *The Hawk enterpenneth*, *i. e.* has his Feathers ſnarled or entangled.

To ENTERPLEA'D [*enterplaider*, F.] in Common Law, is to diſcuſs a Point, incidentally falling out before the principal Cauſe can have an End.

To ENTERPRISE, to give Reception to one. *Spenc.*

EN'TERPRIZE [*enterpriſe*, F.] an Attempt, Undertaking, or Deſign.

To ENTERPRIZE [*enterprendre*, F.] to take in hand, to undertake.

To ENTERR [*enterrer*, F.] to bury.

To ENTERTAIN [*entretenir*, F.] to receive, or accept; to treat; to keep, lodge, or maintain.

ENTERTAINING, diverting.

ENTERTAIN'INGLY, divertingly, pleaſantly.

ENTERTAIN'MENT [*Entertenement*, F.] entertaining, receiving, Treatment, good Welcome.

To ENTERTAKE, to entertain. *Spenc.*

ENTER'VIEW [in *Falconry*] is the ſecond Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE [*Enterrement*, F.] Interment, Burial. *Chauc.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Huſbandry*] Grafts ſtuck into the Clefts of Trees. *Gr.*

ENTHE'MATA [in *Surgery*] Medicines applied to Green Wounds, to ſtop the Blood and Courſe of Humours. *Gr.*

To ENTHRAL' [of *en* and Ðꞃæl, *Sax.* a Vaſſal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To ENTHRO'NE [*enthroner*, F. 'Ενθρονίζω, Gr.] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHU'SIASM [*Enthuſiaſme*, F. *Enthuſiaſmus*, L. of 'Ενθυσιασμός, Gr.] an Inſpiration, whether real or imaginary, Fanaticiſm; a Raviſhment of the Spirit, a Poetical Fury.

ENTHU'SIAST [*Enthuſiaſte*, F. *Enthuſiaſta*, L. of 'Ενθυσιαςής, Gr.] one who fancies himſelf inſpired with the Divine Spirit, and ſo to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIAS'TICAL } [*Enthuſiaſticus*,
ENTHUSIAS'TICK } L. 'Ενθυσιαςικός, Gr.] belonging to Enthuſiaſm.

EN'THYMEM [*Enthymeme*, F. *Enthymema*, L. of 'Ενθύμημα, Gr.] an imperfect Syllogiſm, where either the *Major* or *Minor* Propoſition is wanting, as being eaſily to be ſupplied by the Underſtanding.

To ENTICE [*attiſer*, F. or probably of *en* and ꞇihꞇan, *Sax.* to over perſuade] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTICE'MENT, an Enticing, Allurement, &c.

ENTI'CINGLY, alluringly.

ENTIER'ITY [*Entierité*, F.] Entireneſs, or the Whole.

ENTIRE' [*entier*, F.] compleat, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE *Pertingents* [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longeſt Way of the Shield's Poſition, without touching the Centre.

ENTIRE *Pertranſient* [in *Heraldry*] a Line croſſing the Middle of the Eſcutcheon, and running diametrically the longeſt Way of it's Poſition.

ENTIRE *Tenancy* [*Law-Term*] is contrary to ſeveral Tenancies, ſignifying the ſole Poſſeſſion in one Man.

ENTIRE'LY, [*entierement*, F.] completely, wholly.

ENTITA'TIVELY, according to the Entity or Being.

EN'TITY [*Entitas*, L.] a Being.

To ENTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to bury in a Tomb.

ENTOYRE (of *entourer*, F. to ſurround) [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bordure is charged with any ſort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers, and Fruits. *F.*

EN'TRAILS [*Entrailles*, F.] the Inwards, Guts, or Bowels, generally underſtood to include the Contents of the three Cavities, the Head, Breaſt, and Belly.

To ENTRAP' [*entraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to enſnare.

EN'TRANCE [of *intrare*, L.] Entry, or going in, Admittance.

ENTRAY'DED, wrought between. *Spenc.*

ENTRE *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ for a Tenant in Reverſion, againſt him who comes into a Tenement after the Death of the former Tenant.

ENTRE' } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a
ENTRE'E } particular ſort of Air. *Fr.*

To ENTREAT' [of *en* and *traiter*, F. of *tractare*, L.] to beg earneſtly, or beſeech, to court with fair Words; alſo to treat of or handle. *O.*

ENTREAT'INGLY, by way of Supplication.

ENTREAT'Y, Requeſt, Supplication, a Courting with fair Words.

To ENTRECOMMUNIN, to converſe or correſpond with one. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermeſſes. *Chauc.*

ENTREMEES, Intermingled. *O.*

ENTRIKED, deceived. *O.*

ENT'RING *a Ship* [in a Fight] is boarding of her.

ENT'RING-*Ladder*, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENT'RING-*Rope*, a Rope faſtened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Sides.

ENTRU'SION [*Intruſio*, L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Poſſeſſion, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRU'SION *de Gard*, is a Writ for a Lord, where an Infant within Age entered into the Lands, and held his Lord out.

EN'TRY [*Entrée*, F.] entering or coming in, a Paſſage, a formal Proceſſion made by Princes, &c.

ENTRY [in *Law*] is the taking Poſſeſſion of Lands.

To *make an* ENTRY *of Goods*, is the paſſing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers; alſo the ſetting down the Particulars of Trade in the Account-Books.

ENTRY *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ lying where a Tenant for Life aliens Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reverſion ſhall have this Writ againſt the Perſon who is in Poſſeſſion. *L.*

ENTRY *ad Terminum qui præteriit*, is a Writ which lies where a Man leaſes land to another for a Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. *L.*

ENTRY *cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, on Condition that he ſhall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain Time, and he eſpouſes another, or otherwiſe diſables himſelf that he cannot take her according to the Condition.

ENTRY *in cauſa conſimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant by Courteſy, aliens in Fee. *L.*

ENTRY *in caſu proviſo*, a Writ which lies if a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant in Dower living, he in the Reverſion ſhall have this Writ.

ENTRY *ſine Aſſenſu capitali*, when an Abbot, Prior, or ſuch as has Convent or Common Seal, alienates Lands or Tenements of the Right of the Church, without the Aſſent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Succeſſor ſhall have this Writ. *L.*

ENTRY *per ſe cui & poſt*, a Writ lying for a Man diſſeized or turned out of his Freehold, when the Diſſeizor aliens, and dies in Poſſeſſion, and his Heirs enter. *L.*

EN'TRIES [*Hunting Term*] Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have paſſed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to ſing. *Chauc.*

To **EN'TWINE** [of en and ꞇƿinan, *Sax.*] to twiſt or wind about.

To **ENTWIST**, to twiſt together.

ENTY'POSIS [Ἐντύπωσις, Gr.] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

ENU'CLEATED [*enucleatus*, L.] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly ſifted and ſcanned.

ENUCLEA'TION, a taking out the Kernel; opening or explaining a difficult Matter. *L.*

To **ENVEL'OP** [*enveloper*, F.] to cover, to fold or wrap up, to hem in, to ſurround, to beſet.

ENVEL'OPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raiſed either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it, ſometimes of the Form of a plain Parapet or Breaſt-work, and ſometimes like a little Rampart with a Breaſt-work to work it.

To **ENVEN'OM** [*envenimer*, F.] to infect with Poiſon.

EN'VIOUS, full of Envy.

EN'VIOUSLY, invidiouſly.

EN'VIOUSNESS, being full of Envy.

EN'VERMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Chauc.*

To **ENVI'RON** [*environner*, F.] to incloſe, encompaſs, or beſet.

To **ENU'MERATE** [*enumerare*, L.] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERA'TION, a numbering, a ſumming up. *L.*

ENUNCIA'TION, Utterance or Pronunciation. *L.*

ENUNCIATION [in *Logick*] is a Propoſition which ſimply affirms or denies.

ENVYTE, Enmity.

EN'VOY [*Envoyé*, F.] a Perſon of a lower Degree than an Ambaſſador, ſent by one Prince to another for the Tranſaction of an Affair; a Reſident.

To **ENURE**, to take Place or Effect, to be of Force, available. *L. T.*

To **ENURE** [of *en* and *Ure*, ant. for *Uſe*, L.] to accuſtom to.

ENURY [in *Heraldry*] is a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beaſts.

EN'VY [*Envie*, F. of *Invidia*, L.] an uneaſy Paſſion of the Mind, on beholding the Proſperity of others.

To **ENVY**, to be uneaſy at the Succeſs of others.

ENWOMB'ED, incloſed in the Womb. *Shakeſp.*

EO'LIAN, appertaining to *Æolus*, the God of Winds.

EOL'IPYLE [*Æolipyle*, F. of *Æolus*, and πύλαι, Gr. Gates] an Inſtrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and a Hole to fill it. *F.*

EPACMAS'TICA [Ἐπακμαϛικὸς, Gr.] a Fever which continually grows ſtronger.

E'PACT [*Epacte*, F. *Epactæ*, L. of Ἐπακτὰ, Gr.] is a Number whereby is noted the Exceſs of the common *Solar Year* above the *Lunar*, and thereby may be found out the Age of the Moon every Year; for the *Solar Year* conſiſting of 365 Days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the *Lunations* every Year get 11 Days before the *Solar Year*; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon completing 20 times 12 *Lunations*, gets up one whole *Solar Year*; and having finiſhed that Circuit, begins again with the Sun, and ſo from 19 Years to 19 Years: for the firſt Year afterwards the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the ſecond Year 22 Days; which is called the Epact of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but 30 being an entire Lunation, caſt that away, and 3 ſhall be that Year's Epact; the next Year 14; and ſo adding yearly 11 Days, and caſting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

E'PACT [*of the Year*] is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, *i. e.* the Time between the firſt Minute of the firſt Day of *January*, and the laſt New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGO'GE [ἐπαγωγὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGO'GIUM, the Fore ſkin of the *Penis*. *L.*

EPANADI'PLOSIS ['Επαναδίπλοσις, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence begins, and ends with the ſame Words.

EPANALEP'SIS ['Επανάληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the ſame Word is, for Enforcement ſake, repeated.

EPANAPH'ORA ['Επαναφορὰ. Gr.] a Figure in which the ſame Word begins ſeveral Sentences; as *Ver adeo frondi, Ver utile ſylvis.*

EPAN'ODOS ['Επάνοδος, Gr.] a Figure wherein the ſame Sound or Word is twice repeated in the ſame Sentence, in an Inverted Order; *Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſua ſol.*

EPANOR'THOSIS ['Επανόρθοσις, Gr.] is a pathetical Form of Speech, in which the firſt Expreſſion appearing too weak, the Speaker ſtill endeavours to correct and mend it, by uſing a ſtronger Expreſſion; as *O clementia, ſeu potius patientia mira!*

EPARCH ["Επαρχος, Gr.] the Preſident of a Province.

EPAR'MATA ['Επάρματα, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotides*, behind the Ears.

EPAULE, the Shoulder. *F.*

EPAULE [in *Fortification*] is the Shoulder of a Baſtion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule.*

EPAU'LEMENT, a Shouldering-Piece. *F.*

EPAU'LEMENT [in *Fortification*] is a Side-Work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions, or Faſcines, and Earth: It ſometimes ſignifies a *Demi-Baſtion*, and ſometimes a ſquare *Orillon.*

EPAUX'ESIS ['Επαύξησις, Gr.] an Increaſe, a Figure in Rhetorick.

EPEN'THESIS ['Επένθεσις, Gr.] is the Interpoſition of a Vowel or Conſonant in the Middle of a Word. *Gram.*

E'PHA [אפה] an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing, dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 ſolid Inches, and 4 decimal Parts; and in liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 ſolid Inches, Wine Meaſure.

EPHE'BEUM } [in *Anatomy*] the Space
EPHE'BIUM } from the Hypogaſtrium, or lower Part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

EPHE'BIA ['Εφηβία, Gr.] a Strippling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHEL'CIS ["Εφελκις, Gr.] the bloody Subſtance which is brought up in ſpitting of Blood; alſo a Shell or Cruſt that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHE'LIS ['Εφηλὶς Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from Sun-burn.

EPHE'MERA [of ἐπὶ upon, and ἡμέρα, a Day, *Gr.*] a continual Fever which laſts but one Day. *L.*

EPHEMER'IDES ['Εφημέριδες, Gr.] Regiſters of *Aſtronomical* Tables, calculated to ſhew the diurnal Motions of the Planets, with their Places and Aſpects, *&c.* throughout the Year; which Tables are uſed by *Aſtrologers* to draw Horoſcopes and Schemes of the Heavens. *F.* of *L.*

EPHEMERIDIAN, of an Ephemeris.

EPHE'MERIS ['Εφημερὶς, Gr.] is a Diary or Daily Regiſter of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumſtances relating thereto, and is commonly called an Alphabet. *L.*

EPHE'MERIST ['Εφημεριστὴς, Gr.] a Maker of *Ephemeris's*, or Almanacks, *&c.*

E'PHESUS, a City of *Aſia*, now called *Eſeſe*, once famous for the ſtately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the ſeven Wonders of the World: It was 200 Years in building, all *Aſia* contributing to it's Expence; the Pillars were 70 Feet high, and all of Marble: This prodigious Fabrick was ſet on Fire by *Heroſtratus*, the ſame Night that *Alexander the Great* was born.

EPHIAL'TES ['Εφιάλτης, Gr.] a Diſeaſe called the Night-Mare, or Hag, is a depraved Imagination, whereby Perſons aſleep fancy that their Windpipe is oppreſſed by ſome ſuperincumbent Body, and that their Breath is ſtopped.

EPHI'DROSIS ['Εφίδρωσις, Gr.] a Diſcharge of Humours through the Skin by Sweat.

EPHIP'PIUM [in *Anatomy*] Part of the Bone *Sphenoides*, wherein the pituitary Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [אפוד *H.*] a linen Garment worn by the High Prieſt, and other inferior Prieſts among the *Jews.*

EPHRAIM [אפרים *H.* fruitful] *Joſeph*'s ſecond Son.

EPI'ALA } ['Επίαλος, Gr.] a continual
EPIA'LOS } Fever, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM ['Επικάρπιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and καρπὸς the Wriſt, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the Wriſt to drive away intermitting Fevers.

EPI'CAUMA ['Επίκαυμα, Gr.] a cruſty Ulcer that ſometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

EPICE'DIUM ['Επικήδιον, Gr.] a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verſes in Praiſe of the Dead.

E'PICENE ['Επικοίνος, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERAS'TICKS ['Επικεράστικα, of ἐπὶ upon, and κεράννυμι to correct, *Gr.*] Medicines which moderate ſharp Humours.

EPICHARIKA'KY [of ἐπὶ upon, χαρὰ Joy, and κακὸν Evil] a Joy at the Misfortunes of others.

EPICHI'REMA ['Επιχείρημα, Gr.] a complex Argumentation, conſiſting of four or five Propoſitions, proving one another, or ſome Point to be made out.

EPICHI'RESIS ['Επιχείρεσις, Gr.] the ſame with *Enchireſis.*

EPICK ['Επικὸς, Gr.] conſiſting of Heroick, or Hexameter Verſe.

EPICK *Poem*, a Poem written in Heroick Verſe, whoſe Subject is always a Hero, or ſome Great Perſon.

E'PICK *Poet*, a Writer of ſuch Poems.

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICOL'ICK *Regions* [in *Anatomy*] that Space on both Sides where the Gut *Colon* runs under.

EPICO'PHOSIS [of ἐπὶ and κώφωσις, Gr.] Deafneſs.

EPI'CRASIS ['Επίκρασις, Gr.] a gradual Evacuation of ill Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

EPI'CRISIS ['Επίκρισις, Gr.] a judging of a Diſeaſe.

EPICTE'TUS ['Επικτετὸς, Gr.] a famous Stoick Philoſopher, born at *Hierapolis*, who was in ſuch high Eſteem for Studiouſneſs, that his Lamp, which was made of Earth, was ſold for 4000 *Attick* Groats, in Value about 92 Pounds Sterling. He compriſed all Philoſophy in theſe two Words, to *bear* and *forbear*; he wrote a Book now extant, called *Epictetus's Enchiridion*.

An E'PICURE, one given to Exceſs of Gluttony and Voluptuouſneſs.

EPICURE'AN [*Epicureus*, L. of 'Επικυρικὸς, Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicurus*.

EPICURE'AN *Philoſophy*, the Natural Philoſophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards delivered in Verſe by *Lucretius*. It is much the ſame with the Mechanical Philoſophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; alſo the Practice of an Epicure, Gluttony, Exceſs.

To EPICURI'ZE, to live voluptuouſly.

EPICU'RUS ['Επίκυρος, Gr. *i. e.* an Helper] a famous Philoſopher at *Athens*, who held that Pleaſure, or rather an Indolency, *i. e.* a being free from Pain, was the *Summum Bonum*, or chiefeſt Good; whence all voluptuous Perſons are called *Epicures*; tho' ſome affirm that *Epicurus* himſelf lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICYCLE ['Επικύκλος, Gr.] a little Circle, whoſe Centre or ſmall Orb, being fixed in the Deferent of a Planet, is carried along with it's Motion, and yet with it's own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet fixed to it, round about it's proper Centre, which the *Ptolemaick* Aſtronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for ſolving their Appearances.

EPICY'CLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the Convex or Concave Part of another Circle.

EPICY'EMA ['Επικύημα, Gr.] a Superfetation, or conceiving again before the firſt Young is brought forth.

EPIDEM'ICAL } [*Epidemique*, F. *Epi-*
EPIDEM'ICK } *demicus*, L. ἐπιδημικὸς, Gr.] common among all the People, univerſal.

EPIDEM'ICAL *Diſeaſe*, a Diſeaſe proceeding from a common Cauſe, and ſpreading itſelf over a large Space, or ſeveral Countries; as the Plague, malignant Fever, Small-Pox, *&c.*

EPIDE'MIUM [of ἐπὶ upon, and δῆμος the People, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Endemius*, but is often uſed in a more extenſive Signification to expreſs an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches ſeveral Countries at the ſame Time.

EPIDER'MIS ['Επιδερμὶς, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPI'DESIS ['Επίδεσις, Gr.] the binding up a Wound to ſtop the Blood.

EPIDIDYM'IDÆ ['Επιδιδυμὸς, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Veſſels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Teſticles.

EPIGÆ'UM ['Επίγαιον, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is neareſt to the Earth.

EPIGAS'TRICK *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliack Artery*, diſtributing itſelf among the Muſcles of the *Epigaſtrium*.

EPIGAS'TRIUM [*Epigaſtre*, F. of ἐπιγαςριον, of ἐπὶ upon, and γαςὴρ the Belly, Gr.] is the Fore and Upper Part of the Abdomen, or lower Belly. *L.*

EPIGLOT'TIS ['Επιγλωττὶς, of ἐπὶ above, and γλῶσσα the Tongue, *Gr.*] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Windpipe.

EPIGO'NATIS ['Επιγόνατις, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EPI'GRAM [*Epigramme*, F. *Epigramma*, L. of 'Επίγραμμα, Gr.] it is uſually taken for a ſhort witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits which ariſe from any kind of Subject; alſo an Inſcription upon a Statue, *&c.*

EPIGRAM'MATIST [*Epigrammatiſte*, F. *Epigrammatarius*, L. 'Επιγραμματιςὴς, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAM'ME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Meat. *F.*

EPIG'RAPHE ['Επιγραφὴ, Gr.] an Inſcription or Title on a Statue, *&c.*

EP'ILEPSY ['Επιλήψια of ἐπιλαμβάνω, to ſeize, *Gr.*] a Falling Sickneſs, ſo called, becauſe the Perſons afflicted with it fall down on a ſudden.

EPILEP'TICAL } ['Επιληπτικὸς, Gr.]
EPILEP'TICK } troubled with an Epilepſy.

EPILEP'TICKS ['Επιληπτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good againſt an Epilepſy.

EP'ILOGUE [*Epilogus*, L. of 'Επίλογος, Gr.] a Concluſion of a Speech; alſo a Speech made at the End of a Play. *F.*

To EPIL'OGIZE [ἐπιλογίζομαι, Gr.] to make a Concluſion or End; to recite an Epilogue

EPIMONE' [ἐπιμονὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when, to move Affection, the ſame Word is repeated.

EPIMY'THIUM [ἐπιμύθιον, Gr.] the Moral of a Fable.

EPINI'CION [ἐπινίκιον, Gr.] a triumphal Song after a Victory.

EPYNC'TYDES [ἐπινύκτιδες, Gr.] Pimples painful in the Night; Sores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYC'TIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPAROX'YSMS [of ἐπὶ and ϖαροξυσμὸς, Gr.] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPODOM'ETRY [among *Mathematicians*] ſignifies the meaſuring of Figures ſtanding on their Baſes.

EPIPHÆNO'MENON [of ἐπὶ and φαινόμενα, Gr.] Signs in Diſeaſes which appear afterwards.

EPI'PHANY [ἐπιφανεία, Gr.] an Appearing of Light, a Manifeſtation; alſo the Feaſt celebrated the twelfth Day after *Chriſtmas*, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifeſted to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous Blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHO'NEMA [ἐπιφώνημα, Gr.] an Exclamation, a Figure in Rhetorick, a ſmart Cloſe at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of, as, *So inconſtant is the Favour of Princes.*

EPI'PHORA [ἐπιφορὰ, Gr.] an Attack, *&c.* a Figure in Rhetorick, in which one Word is repeated at the End of ſeveral Sentences.

EPI'PHORA [in *Logick*] is a Concluſion or Conſequence drawn from the Aſſumption in a Syllogiſm.

EPI'PHORA [in *Phyſick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more eſpecially a Defluxion of thin Rheum from the Eyes; alſo an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPER'MOUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are the ſame with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the Back-part of their Leaves.

EPI'PHYSIS [ἐπίφυσις, of ἐπιφύω to grow to, *Gr.*] one Bone which grows to another by ſimple and immediate Contiguity.

EPI'PLEXIS [ἐπίπληξις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which, by an elegant kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPLOCE' [ἐπιπλοκὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure; a gradual Riſing of one Clauſe of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOI'S *dextra* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which runs through the Right-ſide of the hinder Leaf of the Caul, and the *Colon* that is next to it. *Gr.* and *L.*

EPIPLOIS *Poſtica*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, ſpringing out of the lower End of the *Splenica*, and running to the hinder Leaf of the *Omentum*. Gr.

EPIPLOIS *ſiniſtra*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, beſtowed on the Lower and Leftſide, of the *Omentum*.

EPIPLOOCE'LE ['Επιπλοοκήλη, of ἐπιπλόον the Caul, and κήλη a Tumour, *Gr.*] a kind of Rupture, when the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Entrails, falls into the Cods.

EPIPLOOM'PHALUM [of ἐπίπλοον, and 'Ομφαλὸς, Gr.] a Navel Rupture.

EPI'PLOON ['Επιπλόον, Gr.] the Caul.

EPIPOROMA [ἐπιπωρόμα, Gr.] a hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPISARCID'IUM [of ἐπὶ and σαρκίδιον, Gr.] a Sort of Dropſy.

EPIS'COPACY [*Epiſcopatus*, L. 'Επισκοπὴ, Gr.] Church-Government by Biſhops, the Office or Dignity of a Biſhop.

EPISCOPAL [*epiſcopalis*, L.] belonging to a Biſhop. *L.*

EPISCOPA'LIA, Synodals, Pentecoſtals, and other cuſtomary Payments from the Clergy to their Dioceſan. *L.*

EPISCOPA'LES *Valvulæ* [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary Vein, which hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

EPIS'COPALLY, by a Biſhop.

EPISCOPA'RIANS, thoſe who are of the Epiſcopal Party.

EPIS'COPATE [*Epiſcopatus*, L.] the Office of a Biſhop.

EPISCO'PICIDE [of *Epiſcopus* and *cædes*, L.] the killing of a Biſhop. *Gr.* and *L.*

EPISEMASI'A [ἐπισημασία, Gr.] the very Time when a Diſeaſe firſt ſeizes a Perſon, properly called *Significatio*.

EP'ISODE [ἐπεισόδιον, Gr.] is a ſeparate Story or Action, which a Poet connects in the main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a plain Diverſity; as the Story of *Dido* in *Virgil.* *F.* and *L.*

EPISPAS'TICKS [of ἐπισπάω, Gr.] Medicines which draw Bliſters.

EPISPHÆ'RIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Subſtance of the Brain, that the ſanguiferous Veſſels may paſs more ſecurely.

EPIS'TLE [*Epiſtre*, F. *Epiſtola*, L. of 'Επιςολὴ, Gr.] a Letter.

EPIS'TLER, he who reads the Epiſtles in a Cathedral Church, *&c.*

EPIS'TOLAR }
EPISTOLARY } [*epiſtolaire*, F. of *epiſtolaris*, L.] belonging to a Letter or Epiſtle.

EPISTO'MIA [Ἐπιϛόμια, Gr.] the utmoſt Gapings and Meetings of Veſſels. *Anat.* L.

EPISTROPHE' [Ἐπιϛροφὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which divers Sentences end in the ſame Word.

EPISTROPHE'US [Ἐπιϛροφεὺς, of ἐπιϛρέπω to turn about, *Gr.*] the ſecond Vertebra of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPYSTY'LUM [Ἐπιϛύλιον, Gr.] a Piece of Stone, or Maſs of Timber, laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Architect.*

EP'ITAPH [Ἐπιτάφιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and ταφὴ a Tomb. *Gr.*] an Inſcription on a Tomb.

EPI'TASIS [Ἐπίτασις, Gr.] is the ſecond and buſieſt Part of a Comedy, wherein the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to it's Height. *L.*

EPITHALA'MIUM [*Epithalame*, F. of Ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.] a nuptial Song or Poem in Praiſe of the Bride and Bridegroom, wiſhing them Happineſs and Fruitfulneſs, formerly ſung at Weddings. *L.*

EPI'THEMA [Ἐπίθημα, of ἐπιτίθημι, to put upon, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, or generally of a liquid Form, like a Fomentation.

EP'ITHET [Ἐπίθητον, Gr.] a Word expreſſing the Nature and Quality of another Word, to which it is joined.

EPITI'MESIS [Ἐπιτίμησις, Gr.] a Rebuke or Check; a Figure in Rhetorick, the ſame as *Epiplexis*.

EPIT'OME [Ἐπιτωμὴ, Gr.] an Abridgment, Abſtract, or ſhort Draught of a Book, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

To **EPIT'OMISE**, to make an Epitome or Abridgment of a Thing.

EPITROCHAS'MUS [Ἐπιτροχασμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein we haſtily run over ſeveral Things.

EPITROPE' [Ἐπιτροπὴ, Gr.] Permiſſion; a Figure in Rhetorick, in which we ſeem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing leſs.

EPIZEUX'IS [Ἐπιζεύξις, Gr.] in Rhetorick, is a Repetition of the ſame Word in the ſame Sentence or Verſe, no other Word coming between.

EPO'CH } [*Epoche*, F. Ἐποχὴ, of ἐπόχειν, Gr. to ſtop or ſtay,
EP'OCHA } becauſe the Meaſures of Time are thereby ſtay'd or determin'd] in *Chronology*, is ſome remarkable Occurrence from whence ſome Nations date and meaſure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; *Noah*'s Flood; the Birth of *Chriſt*; the Building of *Rome*, *&c.*

The *Julian* **E'POCHA**, has it's Name from *Julius Cæſar*'s Reformation of the *Roman* Calendar, which was in the 708th Year from the Building of *Rome*, and 45 Years before the Birth of *Chriſt*

E'POCHA [of the *Abyſſines* or *Ethiopians*] is ſo called from it's being in uſe among the *Abyſſines*. This Epocha began *A. C.* 284, *Auguſt* 22.

E'POCHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes it's Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* the Impoſtor from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*, *A. C.* 722, *July* 16.

E'POCHA [of the *Perſians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Jeſdegerdis*, the laſt *Perſian* King, or from his being vanquiſhed by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*, *A. C.* 623, *June* 16.

EPO'DE [Ἐπωδὸς, Gr.] a Pindarick Ode; alſo a Title of one of *Horace*'s Books after his *Odes*. *F.* and *L.*

E'POMIS [Ἐπωμὶς, Gr.] a Hood, ſuch as Graduates in an Univerſity, and Liverymen of a Corporation, wear.

E'POMIS [in *Anatomy*] is the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPOM'PHALUM [Ἐπόμφαλον, Gr.] a Plaiſter, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it ſtarts. *L.*

EP'ULARY [*epularis*, L.] belonging to a Feaſt or Banquet.

E'PULIS [Ἐπυλὶς, Gr.] an Excreſcence in the Gums, ſo large as ſometimes to hinder the Opening of the Mouth.

EPULOT'ICKS [Ἐπυλοτικὸς, of ἐπυλόω to cicatrize, *Gr.*] are Medicines to dry up Sores and Ulcers.

EQUABIL'ITY [*Æquabilitas*, L.] Equality, Evenneſs, Steadineſs; alſo the exact Agreement of two Things in reſpect of Quantity.

E'QUABLE [*æquabilis*, L.] equal, alike, or of the ſame Proportion, ſteady.

E'QUABLE *Acceleration*, is when the Swiftneſs of any Body in Motion increaſes equally in equal Time.

E'QUABLE *Motion*, is that which is performed with the ſame Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

E'QUABLE *Retardation*, is when the Swiftneſs of any Body in Motion is equally leſſened in equal Times.

E'QUABLY [*æquabiliter*, L.] equally, evenly, ſteadily.

E'QUAL [*egal*, F. *æqualis*, L.] like, even, juſt.

An **E'QUAL** [*Æqualis*, L.] one who is upon the ſame Level with another.

To **E'QUAL** [*egaler*, F. *æquare*, L.] to make equal, to anſwer, to be agreeable to.

EQUAL'ITY } [*Egalité*, F. *Æqualitas*,
E'QUALNESS } L.] a being Equal or Like, Agreeableneſs, Likeneſs.

To **E'QUALIZE**, to make Shares equal, to compare.

E'QUALLY [*æqualiter*, L.] alike, even, the being equal.

EQUANIM'ITY [*Æquanimitas*, L.] Evenneſs of Mind, Contentedneſs, an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune, either good or bad, ſo as neither to be puffed up nor overjoyed in Proſperity, nor diſpirited or uneaſy under Adverſity.

EQUAN'IMOUS [*æquanimis*, L.] even tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUA'TION [*Æquatio*, L.] a making Equal, an Equal Diviſion.

EQUA'TION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denomination; as 3 *s.*=36 *d.*

EQUA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time meaſured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjuſted.

EQUA'TION, or *Total Proſtaphæreſis*, [in the *Ptolemaick* Theory of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets *mean* and *true* Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the *true* and *mean* Motion of the Centre.

EQUA'TION, or *Phyſical Proſtaphæreſis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Centre of the *Epicycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentrick*.

EQUA'TION, or *Optical Proſtaphæreſis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Centre of the *Epicycle* to the Centre of the World, and of the *Eccentrick*.

EQUA'TION *of Time*, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and the right Aſcenſion.

EQUA'TOR [*le Equateur*, F. *Æquator*, L. one who makes equal] the Æquinoctial Line; which ſee.

EQUER'RY [of *equus*, L.] an Officer who has the Care and Management of the Horſes of a King or Prince.

EQUES, an Horſeman; alſo a Man of Arms. *L.*

EQUES *Auratus* [*i. e.* a gilded Knight] the *Latin* Term for an *Engliſh* Knight, becauſe in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armour and other warlike Furniture.

EQUES'TRIAN [*equeſtris*, L.] belonging to a Horſeman or Knight.

EQUIAN'GULAR [*equiangle*, F. of *æquus* and *Angulus*, L.] that has equal Angles or Corners.

EQUICRU'RAL [of *æquus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDIS'TANT [of *æquus* and *diſtans*, L.] that is of an equal Diſtance, equally diſtant from another Thing.

EQUIFOR'MITY [of *æquus* and *forma*, L.] Likeneſs in Form.

EQUILAT'ERAL [*æquilateralis*, L.] equally ſided, or whoſe Sides are all equal. *F.*

EQUILIB'RITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] equal weighing or poiſing.

In EQUILIB'RIO [in *Mechanicks*] when the two Ends of a Balance hang exactly even and level, ſo that neither can aſcend or deſcend, they are ſaid to be in *Æquilibrio*.

EQUILIB'RIUM [*Equilibre*, F. *Æquilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight and Poiſe, equal Balance.

EQUIMUL'TIPLES [of *Æqui* and *Multiplices*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the ſame Number or Quantity; or Numbers and Quantities which contain their Submultiples an equal Number of Times; as 16 and 8 are of their reſpective Submultiples, 4 and 2, becauſe each contains it's Submultiple 4 times.

EQUINOC'TIAL [*Æquinoctialis*, of *Æquus*, Equal, and *Nox* Night, L.] the Equinoctial Line or Æquator, called by Sailors emphatically *the Line*; is an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, equally diſtant from the Poles of the World, that divides the Heaven, or Globe of the Univerſe, into two equal Parts, North and South, and is called the Equinoctial, becauſe, when the Sun paſſes through it, the Day and Night become of an Equal Length in every Part of the Earth. Some diſtinguiſh between the *Equinoctial* and *Equator*, for that, tho' they be both Circles in the ſame Plane, yet the Equator is a great Circle of the Earth, equally diſtant from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called *the Line* by the Sailors. *F.*

EQUINOC'TIAL *Dial*, a Dial whoſe Plane lies equal to the Horizon.

E'QUINOXES [of *Æquus* and *Nox*, L.] the Times wherein the Sun enters the firſt Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length all over the Earth, except juſt under the Pole.

The *Vernal* EQUINOX, is about the 21ſt Day of *March*.

The *Autumnal* E'QUINOX, is about the 22d of *September*.

To EQUIP [*equipper*, F.] to ſet forth or account, to furniſh, to provide with Neceſſaries.

E'QUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] the Proviſion of all Things neceſſary for a Voyage or Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Horſes, Attendance, *&c.* It is frequently uſed for a Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIP'ARABLE, Comparable. *L.*

EQUIP'ARATES [*Æquiparatæ*, L.] Things compared and made equal. *Logick.*

EQUIPOL'LENCE [*Æquipollentia*, L.] a being of equal Force and Value, a Term in Logick, uſed when ſeveral Propoſitions ſignify one and the ſame Thing, though expreſſed after different Manners; as

Some Man is learned, not every Man is learned.

EQUIPOL'LENT [*equipolent*, F. *æquipollens*, L.] being of equal Force or Signification.

EQUIPON'DERANCY [*æquipondium*, L.] equal Weighing or Poiſing.

To EQUIPON'DERATE [of *æquè* and *ponderare*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPON'DEROUS [of *æquè* and *ponderoſus*, L] that is of equal Weight.

E'QUITABLE, juſt, righteous, reaſonable. F.

EQUITATU'RA, a Liberty of Riding; alſo of carrying Griſt or Meal from a Mill on Horſe-back. *O. L.*

E'QUITY [*Equité*, F. of *Æquitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Perſons according to the Rules of Reaſon and Juſtice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Circumſtances.

EQUITY [in *Law*] is the Correction of the Common Law in ſome Part wherein that fails.

Court of EQUITY, is the Court of *Chancery*, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controverſies are ſuppoſed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conſcience.

EQUIV'ALENCE [*æquivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circumſtances, between two or more Things propoſed.

EQUIV'ALENT [*æquivalens*, L.] being of equal Might, Value, or Worth. *F.*

An EQUIVALENT, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUIV'OCAL [*equivoque*, F. *æquivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful Signification, or whoſe Meaning and Senſe may be taken ſeveral Ways. *Logick.*

EQUIV'OCALS [*æquivoca*, L.] are ſuch Terms whoſe Name are the ſame, but their Natures very different. *Logick.*

EQUIV'OCAL *Generation* [in *Philoſophy*] is the Production of Plants without Seed: Inſects or Animals without Parents, in the natural Way of Coition between Male and Female, which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL *Signs* [in *Surgery*] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called *Univerſal.*

EQUIV'OCAL *Word* [in *Grammar*] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or ſerving for different Notions.

EQUIV'OCALLY [*æquivocè*, L.] dubiouſly, ambiguouſly, with a mental Reſervation.

To EQUIV'OCATE [*equivoquer*, F.] to ſpeak ambiguouſly, to ſay one Thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCA'TION, a double Meaning. *L.*

EQUO'REAN [*æquoreus*, L.] belonging to the Sea.

EQUUS *Coopertus*, a Horſe ſet out with a Saddle and other Furniture. *O. L.*

ER [ער *H. i. e.* a Watchman] *Judah*'s firſt born Son.

ERA. See Æra.

To ERAD'ICATE [*eradicare*, L.] to pull up by the Roots.

To ERADICATE *a Diſeaſe*, *&c.* to deſtroy it utterly.

ERADICA'TION, a Rooting out, Deſtroying, *&c.* *L.*

ERAD'ICATIVES [in *Phyſick*] Medicines that work powerfully, and, as it were, root out the Diſtemper; it is uſed in Oppoſition to Palliatives, which operate but gently.

ERA'SED [*eraſus*, L.] ſcraped or ſcratched out.

ERA'SED [*Heraldry*] any thing violently torn off from it's proper Place.

ERASE'MENT, a blotting or daſhing out.

ERAS'MUS [Ἐράσμος, Gr. Amiable, Lovely] a proper Name.

ERAS'TIANISM, the Doctrine of *Eraſtus.*

ERA'STIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Eraſtus*, a *Swiſs* Phyſician, who, among other Tenets, held, that the Power of Excommunication in a Chriſtian State was lodged in the Civil Magiſtrate.

ERATO' [Ἐρατῶ, Gr.] one of the nine Muſes, the Patroneſs of amorous Poetry.

ERATOS'THENES, a famous Hiſtorian, Poet, Philoſopher, and Aſtronomer, who for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*, and was eſpecially eminent for his Skill in the *Mathematicks.*

ER'BER, an Arbour. *O.*

ERE [eꞃe, *Sax.*] before that, rather than.

E'REBUS [Ἔρεβος, Gr.] an Infernal Poetical Deity, ſaid to be the Father of Night and Hell.

ERECT' [*erectus*, L.] raiſed, upright.

To ERECT [*eriger*, F. *erigere*, L. *erectum*, ſup.] to raiſe, to ſet up, to build.

To ERECT' *a Figure* [with *Aſtrologers*] is to divide the 12 Houſes of the Heavens aright; putting down the Sign, Degree, *&c.* in the right Place, according to the Poſitions of the heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECT *Flowers*, are ſuch as grow upright, without hanging the Head.

EREC'TION, a raiſing or cauſing to ſtand upright. *F.* of *L.*

ERECTO'RES, Lifters up. *L.*

ERECTO'RES *Penis* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles, which cauſe the Erection of the Yard.

ERECTO'RES *Clitoris* [in *Anatomy*] Muſcles inſerted into the ſpongeous Bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in Coition.

EREMIT'ICAL [*eremiticus*, L. of ἐρεμιτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Deſert, or leading the Life of an Hermit.

ER'EMITE [*eremita*, L. of ἐρημίτης, Gr.] an Hermit.

EREMITO'RIUM, an Hermitage, or deſert Place, for the Retirement of Hermits. *O. L.*

EREP'TION, a ſnatching or taking away by Violence and Force. *L.*

ERES'SES } Canary-birds above two
ERIS'SES } Years old.

EREWHILE, lately, not long ſince, or not long hence.

ERIDA'NUS [in *Aſtronomy*] a Southern Conſtellation of 68 Stars.

ER'GO, therefore. *L.*

ERIN'GO, a Plant; called alſo Sea-Holly, the Roots of which are eſteemed good againſt the Plague and Contagions.

ERIS'MA [in *Architecture*] an Archbuttreſs, Shore-poſt, or Props, to hold up a Building, that is otherwiſe like to fall.

ERKE, weary, loitering. *O.*

ER'MINE [*Ermine*, F. probably from *Armenia*, the Country from whence theſe Skins were brought] a very rich Fur of a Weaſel or Field-Mouſe, worn by Princes or Perſons of Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field is Argent, and the Powdering Sable, or White interſperſed with black Spots.

ER'MINE-*Street*, } one of the noted
ER'MINAGE-*Street*, } *Roman* Highways, in *England*, from *St David*'s to *Southampton*.

ER'MINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field with the Powdering Argent.

ERMINI'TES [in *Heraldry*] a white Ground powdered with black, to which a red Hair is added.

ERMINOIS' [in *Heraldry*] a Ground *Or*, or Gold Colour, powdered or patched with Black.

To **ERN** [probably of ernten, to reap, *Teut.*] to glean. *C.*

ERNES, Promiſes. *O.* Alſo the looſe ſcattered Ears of Corn on the Ground after the cocking it; alſo Affections. *Chauc.*

ER'NEST [*Erneſtus*, L. Eaꞃneꞅꞇ, *Sax.* *i. e.* Earneſt] a proper Name of Men.

ERNFUL, ſorrowful, lamentable. *S. C.*

ERO'DING *Medicines* [of *erodere*, L. to gnaw] are ſuch as prey upon the Fleſh by their acute Particles.

EROGA'TION, a beſtowing or laying out, a profuſe Spending of Money. *L.*

E'ROS [Ἔρως, Gr.] Cupid. *Chauc.*

ERO'SION, a gnawing, eating away, or conſuming. *L.*

EROS'TRATUS, an Incendiary, who, it is ſaid, only to get himſelf a Name, ſet the magnificent Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus* on Fire.

ERO'TEMA [Ἐρώτεμα, Gr.] Interrogation or Queſtion.

ERO'TESIS [Ἐρώτησις, Gr.] the ſame.

EROTE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when by aſking any Queſtion we aggravate a Matter.

To **ERR**, [*errer*, F. of *errare*, L.] to go out of the Way, or miſtake.

ER'RAND [Æꞃend, *Sax.*] a Meſſage.

ER'RANT [*errans*, L.] wandering or ſtraying out of the Way. *F.*

ER'RANT [in *Law*] is applied to Juſtices who go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights **ERRANT**, thoſe fabulous romantick Knights, feigned to travel about the World in Search of Adventures, and to do great Feats at Arms, with unaccountable Hazard of their own Perſons.

ERRA'TA, Faults or Omiſſions, which have eſcaped Correction in Printing. *L.*

ERRAT'ICAL, } [*erratique*, F. of *erra-*
ERRAT'ICK, } *ticus*, L.] wandering or ſtraying out of the Way.

ERRAT'ICK *Stars*, the Planets ſo called in Contradiſtinction to the fixed Stars, by reaſon of their having each a particular Motion.

ERRAT'ICUM, a Waif, or Stray, an errant or wandering Beaſt. *O. L.*

ER'RHINES [Ἔῤῥινον, of ἐν in, and ῥὶς, the Noſe, *Gr.*] Medicines to put up the Noſtrils to cleanſe the Head, either by or without Sneezing, or to enliven the Spirits.

ERRO'NEOUS [*erroné*, F. of *erroneus*, L.] ſubject to, or full of, Errors and Miſtakes.

ERRO'NES, the ſame as erratick Stars.

ER'ROR [*Erreur*, F. of *Error*, L.] Miſtake, Overſight, falſe Opinion.

ER'ROR [in *Law*] is a Fault in Pleading, or in the Proceſs.

A Writ of **ERROR**, is that which lies to redreſs falſe Judgment in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the **ERRORS**, a Clerk whoſe Office it is to copy out the Tenour of the Records of a Cauſe, upon which a Writ of Error is brought.

ERS, bitter Vetch, a ſort of Pulſe.

ERSK, Stubble after Corn is cut. *C.*

ERST [probably of erſt, firſt, *Teut.*] long ſince, formerly. *Spenc.*

E'RTHELESS, without Earth. *Chauc.*

ERUBES'CENCY [*Erubeſcentia*, L.] a Bluſhing for Shame: An Uneaſineſs of Mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill, for Fear of Loſs of Reputation.

ERUCTA'TION, a belching forth. *L.*

ERUDI'TION, Inſtruction in good Literature, Learning, Scholarſhip. *F.* of *L.*

ERUP'TION, an Iſſuing or breaking forth with Violence. *L.*

ERUNCA'TION, a Weeding or pulling up of Weeds. *L.*

ERUPTU'RIENT [of *erupturus*, L.] apt or ready to break forth.

ERYSI'PELAS [*Eryſipele*, F. Ἐρυσίπελας, Gr.] a Diſeaſe called *St Anthony's Fire*.

ERYSIPELATO'DES [ἐρυσιπελατόδης, Gr.] a Baſtard *Eryſipelas*.

ERYSIPE'LATOUS, belonging to, or of the Nature of, an *Eryſipelas*.

ERYTHREM'MATA, [of ἐρυθρὸς and θρέμμα, Gr.] Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Peſtilential Fevers.

ERYTHROI'DES *Membrana* [of ἐρυθρὸς red, and εἶδος, Appearance] is a red Skin of the Teſticles; the firſt of the proper Coats.

E'SAU [עשו *H. i. e.* doing or working] the Brother of *Jacob*.

ESBRANCATU'RA, the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Foreſt. *O. L.*

ESCALA'DE [*eſcalade*, F.] is a furious Attack upon a Wall or Rampart, carried on with Ladders to mount up upon, without beſieging it in Form, breaking Ground, or carrying on of Works to ſecure the Men.

ESCA'PE [*echappe*, F.] getting away from, Flight.

To **ESCA'PE** [*echapper*, F. *ſcappare*, Ital. *eſcapar*, Span.] to make one's Eſcape, to get away.

To **ESCAPE** [in a *Law Senſe*] is when one who is arreſted comes to his Liberty, before he is delivered by Order of Law.

ESCA'PIUM, what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap. *O. L.*

ES'CAR [ἐσχάρα, Gr.] a Scar remaining after the Healing of a Sore, or one raiſed by Cauſticks.

ESCAROT'ICKS, Searing Irons, Fire, Plaiſters, *&c.* which bring a Sore to a Cruſt.

ESCANDE'RIA, the Chandry or Office where the Candles are laid up, and delivered out for Family Uſes.

ESCHAUF'E [*eſchauffer*, F.] to warm or heat. *Chauc.*

ESCHAU'NCE, Exchange. *Chauc.*

ESCHEAT' [*eſchaete*, F.] is any Lands or Profits which fall to a Lord within his Manor, by Forſeiture, or by the Death of his Tenant dying without Heirs.

To **ESCHEAT'** [*eſcheoir*, F.] to fall to the chief Owner after ſuch a Manner.

An **ESCHEAT'OR**, an Officer who takes Notice of the King's Eſcheats in the County whereof he is Eſcheator, and teſtifies them in the Exchequer.

To **ESCHEW'** [*eſchever*, F. ſcheuen, *Teut.*] to ſhun, or avoid.

ESCRIPT' [of *e*, out of, and *ſcriptum*, L. a Writing] a Thing written out, a Tranſcript.

E'SCRITE [*écrit*, F.] a Writing. *Chauc.*

ESCROL'L, a Roll, Deed, or Inventory, a Scrip of Paper with ſome Motto. *L. T.*

ES'CUAGE [of *eſcu*, F. a Buckler] a Tenure of Land obliging a Tenant to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge.

ES'CULENTS [of *eſculentus*, L.] that may be eaten; Plants and Roots for Food, as Carrots, Turneps, *&c.*

ESCU'RIAL, a famous Monaſtery in *Spain*, built by King *Philip* II. in the Shape of a Garriſon, in Honour of St *Laurence*, and takes it's Name from a Village near *Madrid*: It contains a King's Palace, St *Laurence*'s Church, and the Monaſtery of the *Jeronomites*, and the Free Schools.

ESCUTCH'EON [*ſcutum*, L.] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which Arms are borne.

ESCUTCH'EON [of *Pretence*] is an Ineſcutcheon, or little Eſcutcheon, which a Man who hath married an Heireſs may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. *C.*

ESILICHE, eaſily. *Chauc.*

ESKEKTO'RES [of *eſcher*, F.] Robbers or Deſtroyers of other Mens Lands and Eſtates. *O. S.*

ESKIP'PESON, Shipping or Paſſing by Sea. *O. L. T.*

E'SHAM [formerly *Eveoſham*, from one *Eoves Egwins*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bp of *Worceſter*] a Town in *Worceſterſhire*, anciently called *Eathome*, or *Heathfield*.

To **ESLOIN** [of *elcigner*, Fr.] to withdraw to a Diſtance. *Spenc.*

ESNE'CY [*Aiſneſſe*, Elderſhip, F.] the Right of chuſing firſt in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldeſt Copartner.

ESPALIE'RS, a Row of Trees planted in curious Order againſt a Frame, ſpreading upon the Side of the Wall, *&c.* F.

ESPAREC'T, a kind of *St Foin* Graſs.

ESPEALTA'RE, to expeditate or law Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-Claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot, ſo that they may be diſabled from running and hunting hard in the Foreſt. *O. L.*

ESPI'AL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPERA'NCE, Hope. *F. Chauc.*

ESPIGURNAN'CIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

To **ESPI'RE** to expire. *O.*

ESPIRITUELL, Spiritual. *Chauc.*

ESPLEE'S [*expletiæ*, L.] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLEE'S [*Law Term*] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Paſtures, the Corn of plowed Lands, the Rents, Services, and ſuch like Iſſues.

ESPLENA'DE } [in *Fortification*] pro-
ESPLANA'DE } perly the Glacis or Slope of the Counterſcarp; now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel, and the firſt Houſes of a Town. *F.*

ESPLOIT, Accompliſhment, Perfection. *Chauc.*

ESPOI'SE, Hope. *Chauc.*

ESPOU'SALS [*epouſailles*, F. *ſponſalia*, L.]

L.] Betrothing, Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony uſed on that Occaſion.

To ESPOUSE [*epouſer*, F.] to betroth, take in Marriage, to wed: To adhere to, or embrace a Cauſe, Opinion, or Party.

ESPRIN'GOLD, a Warlike Engine for the caſting great Stones.

To ESPY' [*epier*, F.] to perceive or diſcover, to obſerve or watch.

ESQUI'RE [*eſcuir*, or *ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman who bears Arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are alſo created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS, and beſtowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [*of the King's Body*] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

To ESSA'RT, to extirpate, or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*

ESSAY' [*eſſai*, F.] Attempt, Proof, Trial, alſo a ſhort Diſcourſe upon a Subject.

ESSAY *of a Deer* [*Hunting Term*] the Breaſt or Briſket of a Deer.

To ESSAY' [*eſſayer*, F.] to make an Eſſay, to try.

ESSAY *Hatch* [among *Miners*] a Term for a little Trench or Hole, which they dig to ſearch for Ore.

ESSE [of Aſche, *Teut.*] Aſhes. *Cheſh.* *Sheer the* ESSE, *i. e.* ſeparate the dead Aſhes from the Embers. *Cheſh.*

ES'SENCE [*Eſſentia*, L.] that which conſtitutes the peculiar Nature of any Thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature, Subſtance, or Being of a Thing. *F.*

ES'SENCE [in *Phyſick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any Simple or Compoſition ſo collected together.

ES'SENCE [in *Chymiſtry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Subſtances, or the balſamick Part of any Thing ſeparated from the thicker Matter by Extraction.

ES'SENCE [of a *Circle*] is that it's Semidiameters be all equal.

ES'SENCE [of a *Square*] is, that it have four Right-Angles, and as many equal Right-Lined Sides.

ES'SENCE [of *Ambergreaſe*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Ambergreaſe*, Muſk, and Civit, in Spirit of Wine.

ES'SENCE *de Jambon* [in *Cookery*] Gammon Eſſence, a Liquor made of a Gammon of Bacon, *&c.* to be put into all Sorts of Meſſes in which Gammon is uſed. *F.*

ESSENDI *quietum de Telônio*, a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgeſſes of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll through the whole Realm.

ESSE'NES, a Sect of Monaſtick Philoſophers among the *Jews*, who referred all to Deſtiny, held the Mortality of the Soul, *&c.*

ESSEN'TIAL [*eſſential*, F. *eſſentialis*, L.] belonging to Eſſence or Being, neceſſary.

ESSEN'TIAL *Debilities* [in *Aſtrology*] are when the Planets are in their Fall, Detriment, or Peregrine.

ESSEN'TIAL *Dignities* [in *Aſtrology*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are ſtrengthened.

ESSEN'TIAL *Properties*, ſuch Properties as neceſſarily depend on the Nature or Eſſence of any thing, and are inſeparable from it, in Diſtinction from accidental.

ESSEN'TIAL *Salt of Plants* [in *Chymiſtry*] is made of the Juice of the Plant, ſet for ſome time in a Cellar, 'till the Salt ſhoots out into Cryſtals.

The ESSENTIALS [of *Religion*] the fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ES'SERS [among *Phyſicians*] are little Puſhes or Wheals, reddiſh and hard, which quickly infect the whole Body with a violent Itching.

ES'SEX [Eaꞅꞇ-Seaxa, and Eaꞅꞇ-ꞅexꞅcipe, *Sax.*] the County that lies Eaſt of *Middleſex*; ſo called, becauſe it was the Country of the *Eaſt Saxons*.

ESSO'IN [*eſſoinie*, F.] it an Excuſe alledged for one who is ſummoned to appear and anſwer to a real Action, *&c.* upon ſome juſt Cauſe of Action.

To ESSOIN, to excuſe a Perſon abſent.

Clerk of the ESSOINS, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who keeps the Eſſoin Rolls, *&c.*

ESSONIO *de malo lecti*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to ſend four lawful Knights to view one that has eſſoined himſelf as being ſick.

To ESTAB'LISH [*établir*, F. *ſtabilire*, L.] to make ſtable, firm, and ſure, to fix or ſettle.

ESTAB'LISHMENT [of *établiſſement*, F. *ſtabilimentum*, L.] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [of a *Dower*] the Aſſurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTANDARD [*étandart*, F.] a Banner or Enſign; more eſpecially the ſtanding Meaſures of the King, to the Scantling of which all Meaſures throughout the Land are to be framed.

ESTA'TE [*état*, F. *ſtatus*, L.] the Poſture or Condition of Things or Affairs, alſo Means, Revenues, *&c.*

ESTATE [in *Law*] is that Title or Intereſt which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Lands, Money, *&c.*

The Three ESTATES [of the *Realm*] are three Orders of the Kingdom of *England*, viz. the *Lords Spiritual*, the *Lords Temporal*, and the *Commons*.

ESTAT'UTES, Statutes, Precepts, eſtabliſhed Rules.

ESTEEM' [*eſtime*, F. of *æſtimatio*, L.] Reſpect, Value, Account, Reputation.

To ESTEEM' [*eſtimer*, F. of *æſtimare*, L.] to value, to make account of, to believe, to judge, to reckon.

ES'THER [אסתר *H. i. e.* Secret, or Hidden] a proper Name of Women.

ES'TERLING, the ſame as *Sterling*.

ESTHIO'MENOS [ἐσθιόμενος, Gr.] an Inflammation which gnaws and conſumes the Parts, a Gangrene, or Diſpoſition to Mortification.

ES'TIMABLE [*æſtimabilis*, L.] worthy to be eſteemed, the being of Value. *F.*

ES'TIMATE } [*eſtimatio*, L.] the ſet
ESTIMA'TION } Price or Value, Eſteem, Prizing, or Rating.

To ES'TIMATE [*æſtimatum*, L.] to rate or value; to appraiſe, or ſet a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMA'TOR [*æſtimator*, L.] a Judge of the Value of Things.

ES'TIVAL [*æſtivalis*, L.] of Summer.

ESTO'PLE } [of *étouper*, F.] an Impe-
ESTOP'PEL } diment or Bar of Action, growing from his own Fact, which hath or might have had his Action.

ESTOUFA'DE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of Stewing Meat, *&c.* *F.*

E'STOVERS [of *étoffe*, or *eſtouver*, F.] in *Law*, ſignifies that Subſiſtence which a Man accuſed of Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods, during his Impriſonment: Alſo an Allowance of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods.

To ESTRA'NGE [*étranger*, F.] to draw away the Affections, to alienate, to become ſtrange.

ESTRANGE'MENT, Eſtranging.

ESTRAN'GERS [*Law Term*] Foreigners, Perſons born beyond Sea; they who are not Parties in the levying a Fine, *&c.*

ESTRAY' [from *eſtrayeur*, *O. F.*] a tame Beaſt found, having no Owner known, which, if it be not reclaimed in a Year and a Day, falls to the Lord of the Manor.

ESTREAT' [*extractum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing; but eſpecially of Fines ſet down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the ESTREATS, a Clerk that receives the Eſtreats out of the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them to be levied for the King.

ESTRECIA'TUS, ſtraitened, or blocked up. *O. L.*

To ESTRE'PE [*eſtropier*, F.] to make Spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTRE'PEMENT, Spoil made in Lands and Woods by a Tenant for Term of Life, to the Damage of the Reverſioner.

ESTRIS, Lodgings. *Chauc.*

An ES'TUARY [*æſtuarium*, L.] any Ditch or Pit where the Tide comes, or is overflowed by the Sea at High Water.

ESURINE *Salts* [in *Chymiſtry*] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places ſituate near the Sea-Coaſts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

ETCH'ING [of etzen, *Teut.*] a Way uſed in making Copper-Plates for Printing, by eating in the Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETER'NAL [*eternel*, F. *æternus*, L.] an infinite Duration, which neither had a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNE, eternal. *Chauc.*

ETER'NITY [*eternité*, F. *æternitas*, L.] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlaſtingneſs.

To ETERNIZE } [*eterniſer*, F. *æter-*
To ETER'NALIZE } *nare*, L.] to make eternal.

ETHE, eaſily. *Spenc.*

E'THELBALD [of Æðel and Balꝺ, *Sax.* *i. e.* nobly bold] the Name of two Kings of this Nation.

E'THELBERT [Æðel and Beoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* *i. e.* nobly bright] the Name of ſeveral Kings.

E'THELFRED [Æðel and ꝼꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* *i. e.* noble Peace] a King of the *Northumbrians*.

E'THELRED [Æðel and ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.* *i. e.* noble in Council] a Name of ſeveral *Engliſh Saxon* Princes.

E'THELSTAN } [Æðel and ꞅꞇan, *Sax.*
A'THELSTAN } *i. e.* the noble Gem] a renowned King, the ſeventh *Saxon* Monarch from *Egbert*.

E'THELWARD [Æðel and ꝩaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* *i. e.* a noble Keeper] a Name.

E'THELWIN [Æðel and ꝩinnan, *Sax.* to acquire, *i. e.* noble Purchaſer] a proper Name.

E'THELWOLD [Æðel and ꝩealꝺan, *Sax.* to govern, *i. e.* noble Governor] a Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, a Founder of an Abbey at *Abingdon*.

E'THELWOLD [Æðel and Ulph, *Sax.* *i. e.* the noble Helper] the Name of the Second of the *Saxon* Monarchs.

ETHE'REAL [*ætbereus*, L.] belonging to the Æther or Air.

ETHE'REAL *Oil* [among *Chymiſts*] is a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which ſoon takes Fire.

E'THICKS [Ἠθικὰ, Gr.] Moral Philoſophy: An Art which ſhews thoſe Rules and Meaſures of Human Actions which lead to true Happineſs; and that acquaints us with the Means to practiſe them.

ETHIMOL'OGISE, to give the Etymology or Derivation of a Word. *Chauc.*

ETHMOIDA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture or Seam ſurrounding a Bone called *Ethmoides*.

ETHMOI'DES [ἐθμοειδὲς, of ἐθμὸς, a Sieve, and εἶδος, Form, *Gr.*] a Bone in the inner Part of the Noſe reſembling a Sieve.

ETH'NARCHY [*ethnarchia*, L. or ἐθναρχία, of ἔθνος, a Nation, and ἀρχὴ, Principality, *Gr.*] Principality and Rule.

ETH'NICK [*ethnicus*, L. ἐθνικὸς, of ἔθνος, a Nation, *Gr.*] Heatheniſh, of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHOL'OGY [*ethologia*, L. of ἐθολογία, of ἔθος, Cuſtom, and λέγω, to deſcribe, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Manners.

ETHOL'OGY [in *Rhetorick*] the Art of ſhewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOE'IA [*ethopœia*, L. ἠθοποιία, of ἔθος, and ποιέω, to feign, *Gr.*] a Repreſentation of Manners.

ETIOL'OGY [αἰτιολογία, of αἰτία, Cauſe, and λέγω, to ſay, *Gr.*] a giving the Reaſon of.

ETYMOLO'GICAL [*étymologique*, F. *etymologicus*, L. of ἐτυμολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMOL'OGIST [*étymologiſte*, F. of ἐτυμολόγος, Gr.] one ſkilled in ſearching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To **ETYMOL'OGIZE** [*etymologizare*, L.] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMOL'OGY [*étymologie*, F. *etymologia*, L.] of ἐτυμολογία, of ἔτυμον, and λέγω, to ſay, *Gr.*] is a Part of Grammar, ſhewing the Original of Words, in order to fix their true Meaning and Signification.

E'TYMON [ἔτυμον, Gr.] the Original of a Word.

To **EVACUATE** [*evacuer*, F. *evacuare*, L.] to diſcharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUA'TION, an emptying, *&c.* F. of *L.*

EVACUA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Cathartick̄s, or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To **EVA'DE** [*evader*, F. *evadere*, L.] to eſcape, to ſhift off.

EVAGINA'TION, an unſheathing, or Drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. *L.*

E'VAN [𝔈𝔳𝔬𝔫, *Welſh*] *John.* This Word has a great Affinity with the Ruſſian *Ivan* for *John.*

EVANGE'LIA, among the Ancients, was uſed to ſignify Proceſſions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGEL'ICAL [*evangelique*, F. *evangelicus*, L. of Ἐυαγγελικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Goſpel, Goſpel-like.

EVAN'GELIST [*evangeliſte*, F. *evangeliſta*, L. of Ἐυαγγελιςὴς, Gr.] a Meſſenger of good Tidings.

EVAN'GELISTS, the Penmen of the Goſpel. *L.*

EVANGE'LIUM [*evangile*, F. of Ἐυαγγέλιον, Gr.] a Goſpel.

To **EVAN'GELIZE** [*evangeliſer*, F. *evangelizare*, L. of ἐυαγγελίζεσθαι, of εὖ, well, and ἀγγελίζεσθαι, to bring Tidings, Gr] to bring good Tidings, to preach the Goſpel.

EVAN'ID [*evanidus*, L.] ſoon, decaying, fading, changing Colour.

To **EVAP'ORATE** [*evaporer*, F. *evaporatum*, L.] to breathe or ſteam out, or diſſolve into Vapours.

To **EVAP'ORATE** *to a Pellicle* [in *Chymiſtry*] is to conſume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, 'till a thin Skin is perceived to ſwim on the Top of it.

EVAPORA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a diſperſing the ſuperfluous Moiſture of any liquid Subſtance, by Means of a gentle Fire; or a driving it away with Steam, ſo as to leave ſome Part ſtronger, or of a higher Conſiſtence than before.

EVAPORA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] is the Diſcharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body.

EVA'SION, an Eſcape; alſo a Shift or Trick. *F.* of *L.*

EVA'SIVE [*evaſivus*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

EU'CHARIST [*Euchariſte*, F. *Euchariſtia*, L. of Ἐυχαριςία, of εὖ, well, good, and χάρις, Grace, *Gr.*] a Thankſgiving; from whence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is ſo called.

EUCHARIS'TICAL [*Euchariſticus*, L. of Ἐυχαριςικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Euchariſt.

EU'CHYLOS [Ἐυχυλὸς, of εὖ, good, and χυλὸς, a Juice, Gr.] one who abounds with good Juices or Humours; alſo Victuals which afford good Nouriſhment.

EU'CHYMY [*Euchymia*, L. ἐυχυμία, of εὖ, and χύμος, a Juice, Gr.] is a good Temper of Blood, or other Juices and Fluids in an animal Body.

EU'CHRASY [Ἐυχρασία, of εὖ good, and κράσις, Temperature, Gr.] a good Temperature of Body.

EUDIAPNEUS'TES [Ἐυδιαπνεύςης, of εὖ, and διαπνέω, to perſpire, Gr.] one who ſweats kindly.

EUDOX'IANS, Hereticks, ſo called of *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader, who held the Son was differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOX'Y [*Eudoxia*, L. of ἐυδοξία, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [הוה *H. i. e.* ſhe lived] the Wife of *Adam.*

EVE [Contract. of Even] the Day before a Feſtival or Holiday.

EVE *Churr*, a Worm.

E'VECK, or Ebeck, a Beaſt like a wild Goat.

EVEC'TICA [*eveƈtica*, L.] that Part of Phyſick which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

EVEC'TION, a lifting up, a carrying forth: Alſo a praiſing, an extolling. *L.*

EVEC'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Inequality in the Motion of the Moon.

E'VEN [eꝼen, *Sax.* even, *Teut.* effen, *L. S.*] equal, alike.

E'VENING [Æꝼen, *Sax.* Abend, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] the Cloſe of the Day.

EV'ENTIDE [Æꝼentiꝺ, *Sax.*] the Evening-Tide.

E'VENINGS, a Portion of Graſs or Corn given by a Lord to his Tenant in the Evening, for Service done.

E'VEN *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which may be divided into two equal Parts without any Fraction.

E'VENLY *Even Number*, is a Number which an even Number may meaſure by an even Number; as 32, which 8, an even Number, meaſures by 4, which is alſo an even Number.

E'VENLY *Odd Number*, is a Number that an even Number may meaſure by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6, being even Numbers, meaſure by 15 or 5, that are odd Numbers.

EVENT' [*eventus*, L.] the Iſſue or Succeſs of Things.

To EVEN'TILATE [*eventilatum*, L.] to winnow or fan.

To EVEN'TILATE [in *Law*] to eſtimate or value an Eſtate.

EVENTILA'TION, a Winnowing; a ſtrict Examination or ſifting into a Buſineſs.

EVEN'TUAL [of *eventus*, L.] pertaining to Matter of Fact, actually come to paſs.

EV'ER [Æꝼꞃe, *Sax.* Ewig, *Teut.*] without End.

EV'ERARD [probably of Eopoꞃ, a Boar, and paꞃꝺ, a Keeper; or of Ever, *Eng.* and Ꞃꞃe, *Sax.* Honour, *q. d.* one always much honoured] a proper Name for Men.

To EVER'BERATE, to bear. *L.*

E'VERISH, every, each. *O.*

EVERICHONE, every one. *Chauc.*

EV'ERNESS, Eternalneſs, Continualneſs.

To EVER'TUATE, to take away the Virtue or Strength.

EVER'SION, an Overthrowing, Overturning; Deſtruction, Overthrow. *L.*

EV'ERY [Æꝼꞃe, *Sax.*] every one.

To EVES'TIGATE [*evestigatum*, L.] to ſeek, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVESTIGA'TION, a ſeeking or finding out. *L.*

EU'GENE [*Eugenius*, L. of Ἐυγενὴς, Gr. *i. e.* nobly born] a proper Name of Men.

EU'GENY [Ἐυγένεια, Gr.] Nobleneſs of Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.

EVIBRA'TION, a Shaking, Brandiſhing, or Darting. *L.*

EVIC'TION, a Convincing, either by Argument or Law. *L.*

EV'IDENCE [*evidentia*, L.] Perſpicuity, Plainneſs. *L.*

EV'IDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Teſtimony of Men or Writings.

An EVIDENCE, a Witneſs againſt a Perſon accuſed.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds or authentick Writings of Agreements, Contracts, *&c.* that are Sealed and Delivered.

EV'IDENT [*evidens*, L.] apparent, clear, manifeſt, plainly made out. *F.*

E'VIL [Eꝼel, *Sax.* Ubel, *L. S.* Ubel, *Teut.*] Ill, Miſchief; alſo a Diſeaſe, the King's Evil.

E'VIL *Deed* [ẏꝼelꝺæꝺ, *Sax.* Ubeldath, Ubelthat, *Teut.*] an ill Turn, Treſpaſs, miſchievous or hurtful Act.

E'VIN, the Evening. *Chauc.*

To EVIN'CE [*evaincre*, F. *evincere*, L.] to vanquiſh, to overcome; alſo to prove by Argument.

To EVIN'CE [in *Civil-Law*] to convict, and recover by Law.

EVINDIS'TANT, equidiſtant. *Chauc.*

EVINLICHE, evenly, equally. *Chauc.*

EVIRMO, evermore. *Chauc.*

To EVIS'CERATE [*eviſceratum*, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERA'TION, an Unbowelling. *L.*

EV'ITABLE [*evitabilis*, L.] that may be avoided or ſhunned.

EVITA'TION, a Shunning. *L.*

To EVI'TE [*eviter*, F. *evitare*, L.] to eſcape, avoid.

EVITER'NITY [of *æviternus*, L.] Everlaſtingneſs.

EU'LOGY [*eulogia*, L. εὐλογία, Gr.] a praiſing, or ſpeaking well of.

EUNO'MIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held, that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EU'NUCH [*eunuque*, F. *eunuchus*, L. of εὔνȣχος, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To EU'NUCHATE, to geld.

EU'NUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, a calling out or upon, a Summons. *F.* of *L.*

EVOLAT'ICAL, flying abroad. *L.*

To EVOLV'E [*evolvere*, L] to turn over, or unfold.

EVOLU'TION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. *F.* of *L.*

EVOLU'TIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the Doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings and other Motions.

EVOLU'TION, an Unfolding, Unrolling. *F.* of *L.*

EU'NOMY [*eunomia*, L. of εὐνομία, of εὖ, well, and νόμος, a Law, Gr.] a good Conſtitution or Ordination of Laws.

EVOMI′TION, a vomiting up. *L.*

EU′PATHY [*Eupathia*, L. of Ἐυπαθεία, of εὖ and πάθος, ſuffering, *Gr.*] an Eaſineſs in ſuffering.

EU′PEPSY [Ἐυπεψία, *Gr.*] a good and eaſy Concoction or Digeſtion.

EU′PHEMISM [*Euphemiſmus*, L. of Ἐυφημισμὸς, of εὖ, well, and φημί, to ſay, *Gr.*] a ſetting forth one's Praiſe; a good Name or Reputation.

EU′PHEMISM [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby a harſh Word is changed into one that is inoffenſive.

EU′PHONY [*Euphonia*, L. of Ἐυφονία, of εὖ, and φωνὴ, a Voice, *Gr.*] a graceful Sound, a ſmooth running of Words.

EUPHORI′A [Ἐυφορία, Gr.] the Well-bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, or Courſe of a Diſtemper: The Aptitude of ſome Things to particular Operations.

EUPHRA′TES [Ἐυφράτης, Gr.] making glad] a great River of *Aſia*.

EUPNOEA [Ἐυπνοία, of εὖ and πνέω, to breathe, *Gr.*] a good Faculty of breathing.

EU′PORY [Ἐυπορία, Gr.] a Readineſs in preparing Medicines, or the Eaſineſs of the Working.

EURIP′IDES, a learned tragical Poet, ſo called from his being born in *Euripus*: He was in great Favour with *Archelaus*, King of *Macedon*, wrote 75 Plays; he was born the very Day on which the great Army of *Xerxes* was vanquiſhed by the *Athenians*, lived to *Anno Mundi* 3520, ſuffered a violent Death, as ſome ſay, being pulled in Pieces by *Archelaus*'s Dogs, ſet upon him by *Aridæus* the Poet, who envied him; others ſay by Women, being called a Woman-hater; he was buried at *Pella*.

EU′RIPUS [Εὔριπος, Gr.] a narrow Sea in *Greece*, which ebbs and flows ſeven Times in twenty-four Hours.

EU′RYTHMY [*Eurythmia*, L. of Ἐυρυθμία, Gr.] a graceful Proportion and Carriage of Body.

EU′RYTHMY [*Architect.*] the exact Proportion between all Parts of a Building.

EU′RYTHMY [in *Phyſick*] an excellent Diſpoſition of the Pulſe.

EUROCLY′DON [Ἐυροκλύδων, Gr.] a tempeſtuous North-Eaſt Wind. *L.*

EU′ROPE [*Europa*, L. of Ἐυρώπη, Gr. broad-fronted, or large eyed] one fourth Part of the Terreſtrial Globe, generally peopled by Chriſtians.

EURO′PEAN, belonging to *Europe*.

EURO′PEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.

EUSAR′COS [Ἐυσάρκος, Gr.] a Term uſed by the *Galeniſts*, for ſuch a Proportion of Fleſh, as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due Symmetry and Strength to all the Parts.

EUSE′BIA [Ἐυσεβία, Gr.] Godlineſs, Devotion, Piety; alſo a proper Name.

EU′STACE [Ἐυσταθὴς, Gr. ſtanding firm] a proper Name.

EUSTA′THIANS, a Sect of Chriſtians in the fourth Century, who diſallowed the Worſhipping of Saints.

EUSTO′MACHUS [Ἐυστόμαχος, of εὖ and στόμαχος, the Stomach, *Gr.*] a good Stomach; alſo Meat proper for it.

EU′STOW [formerly called *Helenſtow*] a Place in *Bedfordſhire*, ſo called from a Convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great.

EU′STYLE [Ἐὖστυλος, of εὖ well or fair, and στύλος, a Pillar, *Gr.* in *Architecture*] is a Building wherein the Pillars are placed at the moſt convenient Diſtance one from another.

EU′TAXY [*Eutaxia*, L. of Ἐυταξία, of εὖ and τάξις, Order, *Gr.*] a handſome ordering or diſpoſing of Things.

EUTER′PE [Ἐυτέρπη Gr.] one of the nine Muſes, the Inventreſs of the Mathematicks, and playing on the Flute.

EUTHAN′ASY [Ἐυθανασία, of εὖ and θάνατος, Death, *Gr.*] a ſoft quiet Death, or an eaſy Paſſage out of this World.

EU′TROPHY [Ἐυτροφία, of εὖ and τροφὴ, Nouriſhment, *Gr.*] a due Nouriſhment of the Body.

EUTY′CHIANS, *Hereticks*, whoſe Ringleader was *Eutychus*, A. C. 443. They denied the Fleſh of Chriſt to be like ours, affirming that he had a Celeſtial Body, which paſſed through the Virgin *Mary* as through a Channel; that there were two Natures in Chriſt before the Hypoſtatical Union; but that afterwards there was but one compounded of both; and thence they concluded the Divinity of Chriſt did both ſuffer and die.

EUTYN, even. *O.*

EVUL′SION, a Plucking, Pulling, or Drawing out of, or away. *L.*

EU′XIN [Εὔξεινον, Gr. hoſpitable] as the *Euxine Sea*, now commonly called the *Black Sea*.

EVYN, even. *O.*

EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Chauc.*

EWA′GIUM, Toll paid for Water Paſſage. *O. L.*

EWBRICE [Æƿ, Marriage, and Bꞃice, Breaking, *Sax.* Ehebruch, *Teut.*] Adultery.

An **EWE** [Eoƿu, *Sax.* Ouwe, *Belg.* of *Ovis*, L.] a Female Sheep.

The **EWE** *is bloſſom*, *i. e.* ſhe has taken Tup or Ram. *C.*

The **EWE** *is riding*, *i. e.* ſhe is tupping. *C.*

EWE *Hog*, a Female Lamb the firſt Year.

EW'ER [*aiguiere*, F. of *aqua*, L.] a Veſſel to hold Water.

EWF'TIES, Lizards. *Spen.*

EXACERBA'TION, a making ſour, a provoking or galling. *L.*

EXACERBA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *Paroxyſm.*

EXACERBA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as *Sarcaſm.*

EXAC'T [*exactus*, L.] perfect, punctual, nice, ſtrict. *F.*

To EXAC'T [*exactum*, ſup. of *exigere*, L.] to demand rigorouſly, to require more than is due.

EXAC'TION, an unreaſonable demanding. *F.* of *L.*

EXAC'TION [in *Law*] is a Wrong done by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward, where the Law allows none.

EXAC'TION *Secular*, is a Tax or Impoſition formerly paid by ſervile and feudatory Tenants.

EXACT'NESS, Care, Carefulneſs, Diligence, Nicety; a punctual Obſervation of the ſmalleſt Circumſtances.

EXACT'OR [*exacteur*, F.] a Gatherer of Taxes, an unreaſonable or rigid Demander. *L.*

To EXAC'UATE [*exacuatum*, L.] to whet or ſharpen.

EXÆ'RESIS [ἐξαίρεσις, Gr.] is an extracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.

To EXAG'GERATE [*exaggerer*, F. of *exaggeratum*, L.] to heap up together, to amplify, or enlarge in Words.

EXAGGERA'TION, a heaping up, an Amplification, or Aggravation. *F.* of *L.*

To EXA'GITATE [*exagitatum*, L.] to diſquiet, ſtir up, *&c.*

EXAGITA'TION, a ſtirring up, a diſquieting or vexing. *L.*

EX'AGON, the ſame as *Hexagon.*

To EXAL'T [*exalter*, F. of *exaltare*, L.] to raiſe or lift up; to praiſe highly, to extol.

To EXALT *a Mineral* [in *Chymiſtry*] is to refine it, and increaſe it's Strength.

EXALTA'TION, a raiſing or lifting up, a praiſing. *F.* of *L.*

EXALTA'TION [in *Aſtrology*] is an eſſential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in it's own Houſe.

EXALTA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] an Operation, by which a Thing is raiſed to an higher Degree of Virtue, or an Increaſe of the moſt remarkable Property in any Body.

EXALT'ED [*exaltatus*, L.] raiſed or lifted up, ſublime, excellent.

EXAM'BLOSIS [with *Surgeons*] an Abortion or Miſcarriage. *Gr.*

EXA'MEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or ſome Employment. *F.* of *L.*

EXAMINA'TION, an Examining; a Trial. *L.*

To EXAM'INE [*examiner*, F. of *examinare*, L.] to ſearch or enquire into, to canvaſs or ſift.

EXAM'INERS, Officers in Chancery, who examine Witneſſes upon Oath.

EXAM'PLE [*exemplum*, L.] a Copy, Pattern, or Model; an Inſtance or Precedent; any thing propoſed to be imitated or avoided.

EXAM'PLE [in *Logick*] the Concluſion of one ſingular Point from another.

EXANASTO'MOSIS [of ἐξ and ἀναστόμωσις, Gr.] an Opening the Mouths of Veſſels, as Arteries, Veins, *&c.* *Anatomy.*

EXAN'GUIOUS } [*exanguis*, L.] be-
EXAN'GUOUS } ing without Blood, bloodleſs.

To EXAN'IMATE [*exanimatum*, L.] to deprive of Life, to diſpirit; to aſtoniſh; to ſtunny.

EXANIMA'TION [*actively*] a depriving of Life; aſtoniſhing, diſpiriting, diſmaying. *L.*

EXANIMA'TION [*paſſively*] a Swooning, or ſuch a ſinking of the Spirits, as is attended with the Loſs of Senſe for ſome Time.

EXAN'NUAL *Roll*, a Roll in which Fines, which could not be levied within the Time, and deſperate Debts, were entered.

EXANTLA'TION [of *Antlia*, L.] a Bucket] an Emptying or Drawing out, as with a Bucket; alſo an Enquiry or Sifting into a Matter. *L.*

EXANTHEM'ATA [ἐξανθήματα, Gr.] the Meaſles or Small Pox.

EXARA'TION, a Ploughing. *L.*

EXARCH [*exarque*. F. *exarchus*, L. of ἔξαρχος, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the *Roman* Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*; a Viceroy.

EXAR'CHATE } the Office, Dignity,
EXARCHY } or Juriſdiction of an Exarch.

EXAR'THREMA [ἐξαρθρέμα, Gr.] a Disjointing, as when a Bone is out of it's proper Place. *Anatomy.*

EXARTICULA'TION, a disjointing, or putting a Bone out of Joint. *L.*

To EXAS'PERATE [of *exaſperatum*, L. to make ſharp] to incenſe, or provoke to Anger; to vex.

EXASPERA'TION, an exaſperating or provoking to Anger. *L.*

To EXAT'URATE [*exaturatum*, L.] to ſatiate, or fill an hungry Stomach.

EXATURA'TION, a ſatiating. *L.*

To EXAUC'TORATE [*exauctoratum*, L.] to diſcharge from an Office.

EXAUCTORA'TION, a diſcharging or putting out of Office or Service. *L.*

To EXAU'GURATE [*exauguratum*, L.] to make profane or unhallow.

EXCALEFAC'TION, a heating or warming. *L.*

EXCAMBIA'TOR, an Exchanger of Land. *O. L.*

EXCAM'BIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. *L.*

EXCANDES'CENCY [*excandeſcentia*, L.] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDES'CENCY [with *Phyſicians*] an Aptneſs to ſuch Paſſions of the Mind as bring on real Diſtempers.

EXCAR'NATED, become very lean.

To EXCARNIF'ICATE [*excarnificatum*, L.] to butcher, to quarter, to cut one to Pieces.

To EXCA'VATE [*excavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, a making hollow. *L.*

To EXCE'CATE [of *ex* and *cæcatum*, L.] to make blind.

EXCECA'TION [of *ex* and *cæcatio*, L.] a making blind.

To EXCEE'D [*exceder*, F. of *excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to ſurpaſs.

EXCEED'ING [*excedens*, L.] which exceed, extravagant, immoderate.

To EXCEL' [*exceller*, F. *excellere*, L.] to outdo, to be excellent or eminent in any reſpect.

EX'CELLENCE } [*excellentia*, L.] E-
EXCELLENCY } minency, Preheminence. Alſo a Title of Honour given to Ambaſſadors and others. *F.*

EX'CELLENT [*excellens*, L.] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. *F.*

EXCEL'SITY [*excelſitas*, L.] Height, Loftineſs.

EXCELCIS'MUS [with *Surgeons*] a breaking of Bones from the Surface downwards.

EXCEN'TRICAL } [*excentrique*, F. of
EXCEN'TRICK } *ex* and *centrum*, L.] that moves in a different Centre.

EXCENTRI'CITY [*excentricité*, F.] See *Eccentricity.*

To EXCEPT' [*excepter*, F. of *exceptum*, L.] to take out of the Number of others, to object againſt, to put out of the ordinary Rule.

EXCEP'TION, an exempting Clauſe in ſome Point reſtraining a Generality. *F.*

EXCEP'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or embodying of dry Powders with ſome ſort of Moiſture.

EXCEP'TION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur; and is either dilatory or peremptory.

To take EXCEP'TION at, is to be diſpleaſed at.

EXCEP'TIONABLE, which may be excepted againſt.

EXCEP'TIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be offended.

EXCEP'TIVE, ſerving to except.

EXCEP'TIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch where the Thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except ſome one of the Inferiors of it, by adding a Particle of Exception; as, *the Covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies.*

To EXCER'EBRATE [*excerebratum*, L.] to beat out one's Brains.

EXCEREBRA'TION, a beating out one's Brains.

To EXCERP' [*excerpere*, L.] to pick or cull out, to crop off.

EXCERP'TION, a picking, culling, or chuſing out; a cropping off.

EXCES'S [*excès*, F. of *exceſſus*, L.] an Exceeding, Superfluity; alſo Debauchery, Riot.

EXCES'SIVE [*exceſſif*, F.] exceeding, which goes beyond due Bounds.

To EXCHAN'GE [*eſchanger*, F. *excambire*, L.] to barter, to truck one Thing for another.

An EXCHANGE [*excambium*, L.] a Place where Merchants, *&c.* meet, to exchange, *i. e.* to give or receive Bills of Exchange for Money or Wares; to exchange or barter one Commodity for another, *&c.*

EXCHANGE', a Changing, Bartering, or Trucking one Thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging or giving one Piece of Land for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Traffick*] is the giving a Sum of Money in one Place for a Bill, ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place.

The King's EXCHANGE, a Place in the *Tower* of *London*, appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, *&c.*

EXCHANGE *Brokers*, Men who give Information to Merchants how the Exchange of Coin goes, and help Merchants to Chapmen, and Chapmen to Merchants.

EXCHAN'GERS, they who return Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange, *&c.*

EXCHEAT, Accident. *Spen.*

EXCHE'QUER [*l'échiquier*, F.] the Place where the King's Caſh is received and paid, properly called, *The Receipt of the Exchequer.*

EXCHE'QUER *Court*, a Court of Record, in which all Caſes relating to the Crown Revenues are determined: The Prerogative Court of the Archbiſhop of *York.*

EXCIN'ERATED [*excineratus*, L.] having the Aſhes taken away.

EXCISABLE, that which may be charged with the Duty of Exciſe.

EXCISE [Acciſe, *L. S.* Tribute] an Impoſition laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, *&c.*

EXCIS'ION, a cutting off or out. *L.*

EXCI'TABLE, eaſily ſtirred up. *L.*

EXCITA'TION, a ſtirring up, a Provocation. *L.*

To EXCI'TE [*exciter*, F. *excitare*, L.] to ſtir up, to provoke, to cauſe.

EXCITE'MENT, a ſtirring up, *&c.* the ſame with Excitation.

To **EXCLAIM'** [*exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud, to rail againſt.

EXCLAMA'TION, an Outcry, or Crying out. *L.*

To **EXCLU'DE** [*exclorre*, F. *excludere*, L.] to ſhut out, or keep from.

EXCLU'SA } a Sluice for Water.
EXCLUSA'GIUM } *O. L.*

EXCLU'SION, a ſhutting out, a debarring. *F.* of *L.*

EXCLU'SIVE [*excluſivus*, L.] which has the Force of excluding. *F.*

EXCLUSIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as ſignify, that a Predicate ſo agrees with it's Subject, as to agree with that alone, and no other.

EXCLU'SIVELY [*excluſivè*, L.] in a Manner excluſive of, or not taking in.

EXCLU'SORY [*excluſorius*, L.] that hath Power to exclude.

EXCOC'TED [*excoctus*, L.] thoroughly boiled or digeſted. *Shakeſp.*

To **EXCO'GITATE** [*excogitatum*, L.] to invent, or find out by thinking.

EXCOGITA'TION, an Invention by thinking, a Device. *L.*

EXCOMMEN'GEMENT, Excommunication. *Old French Law.*

To **EXCOMMU'NICATE** [*excommunicatum*, L.] to turn or put out of the Communion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, is a Puniſhment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence pronounced by an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, againſt Offenders; debarring them from the Sacraments and Civil Privileges. *F.* of *L.*

EXCOMMUNICATO *Capiendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff from the Court of *Chancery*, for the apprehending one who has ſtood obſtinately excommunicated forty Days, for impriſoning him without Bail or Mainprize, till he be reclaimed.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Deliberando*, a Writ to the Under-Sheriff, to deliver an excommunicated Perſon out of Priſon.

EXCOMMUNICA'TO *Recipiendo*, a Writ whereby Perſons excommunicated, that have been impriſoned for their Obſtinacy, and have illegally gotten their Liberty, are commanded to be ſought for, and impriſoned again.

To **EXCO'RIATE** [*excoriatum*, L.] to flea off the Skin.

EXCO'RIATED [*excoriatus*, L.] that has the Skin flead or fretted off.

EXCORIA'TION, a fleaing or pulling off the Skin. *F.* of *L.*

EXCORIA'TION [in *Surgery*] is when the Skin is torn, rubbed, or fretted off from the Fleſh.

To **EXCOR'TICATE** [of *ex* and *corticatum*, L.] to bark, to pull off the outward Bark of Trees, Roots, *&c.*

EXCORTICATION, a taking or pulling off the outward Bark. *L.*

To **EXCRE'ATE** [*excreatum*, L.] to ſpit out with reaching, to hauk.

EXCREATION, a ſtraining in ſpitting, hauking. *L.*

EX'CREMENT [*excrementum*, L.] Ordure, Dregs. *F.*

EXCREMENTS [of the *Body*] are whatſoever is ſeparated from the Aliment, after Digeſtion, and is to be thrown out of the Body; as Spittle, Sweat, Snot, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, *&c.*

EXCREMENT TOUS } [*excrementeux*, F.
EXCREMENTI'IOUS } *excrementitius*, L.] belonging to, or of the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRES'CENCE } [of *excreſcere*, L.]
EXCRES'CENCY } that which grows out of another Thing; as the ſpongy Subſtance called *Jews-ear* upon the Elder Root.

EXCRESCENCE [in *Surgery*] a fleſhy Tumour, or ſuperfluous Fleſh growing upon any Part of the Body.

EXCRE'TION [in *Phyſick*] the Separation of Excrements, or excrementitious Humours from the Aliments of the Blood.

EXCRETION *Bony*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when a Sort of Subſtance grows in the Bone of the Leg, *&c.*

To **EXCRU'CIATE** [*excruciatum*, L.] to torment, to put to Pain.

EXCRUCIA'TION, a tormenting, or putting to Pain. *L.*

EXCUBA'TION, Watching, Guarding. *L.*

To **EXCUL'CATE** [*exculcatum*, L.] to tread or trample upon.

To **EXCUL'PATE** [*exculpatum*, L.] to carve or engrave.

To **EXCUL'PATE** [of *ex* and *culpa*, L. a Fault] to clear of a Fault, to juſtify or excuſe.

EXCUR'SION, an Invaſion or Inroad; alſo a Digreſſion, or going from the Matter treated of. *L.*

EXCU'SABLE [*excuſabilis*, L.] that may be excuſed. *F.*

EXCU'SATORY [*excuſatorius*, L.] which ſerves to excuſe.

EXCUSA'TION, an excuſing. *L.*

EXCU'SE, a Reaſon by which we endeavour to juſtify ſome Fault or Offence committed. *F.*

To **EXCUSE'** [*excuſer*, F. *excuſare*, L.] to admit an Excuſe, to juſtify, to bear or diſpenſe with; to make an Excuſe.

EXCUS'SION, a ſhaking off; alſo a diligent Inquiſition or Examination.

EXCU'TIENT [*excutiens* L.] ſhaking off.

To **EXE'CATE** [*execatum*, L.] to cut off or away.

EXECA'TION, a cutting off, or away.

EXECRABLE [*execrabilis*, L.] accurſed, deteſtable, hateful, odious. *F.*

To EX'ECRATE [*execratum*, L.] to ban or curſe.

EXECRA'TION, a Curſing or Banning, a wiſhing Miſchief to one, a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curſe. *F.* of *L.*

To EX'ECUTE [*executer*, F. *executum*, L.] to do, effect, or perform; alſo to put to Death by Authority.

EXECU'TION, the executing, or doing of a Thing; the Beheading, Burning or, Hanging a Malefactor. *F.* of *L.*

EXECU'TION [in *Law*] the laſt Performance of an Act, as of a *Fine*, a *Judgment*, &c.

EXECU'TIONE *Facienda*, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

EXECU'TIONE *Facienda in Withernamium*, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Cattle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECU'TIONER [*l' exécuteur*, F.] the common Hangman.

EXECU'TIVE } that which may be
EXE'CUTORY } done, or is able to do.

EXE'CUTOR [*exécuteur*, F.] one who executes or performs any Thing. *L.*

EXE'CUTOR [in *Law*] one appointed by a Perſon's laſt Will to diſpoſe of a deceaſed Perſon's Eſtate or Subſtance.

EXE'CUTOR *de ſon tort*, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intruſion, not being ordained by the Teſtator. *F.*

EXECU'TORY } [*exécutoire*, F.] ſerving
EXECU'TIVE } to execute.

EXE'CUTRIX [*exécutrice*, F.] a Female Executor.

EXE'GESIS [ἐξήγησις, Gr.] an Explication: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before delivered ſomewhat darkly, is afterwards in the ſame Sentence rendered more intelligible. *L.*

EXEGESIS *Numeroſa aut Linealis* [in *Algebra*] is the numeral or lineal Solution or Extraction of Roots out of adfected Equations.

EXEGE'TICAL [*exegeticus*, L. of ἐξηγητικὸς, Gr.] explanatory.

EXEGET'ICALLY, explanatively.

EXEM'PLABLE [*exemplabilis*, L.] that may be imitated.

EXEM'PLAR, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

EXEM'PLARY [*exemplaire*, F.] that ſerves for an Example, worthy of Imitation.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, a giving an Example; alſo a Copy or Draught of an original Record. *L.*

EXEMPLIFICATIO'NE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To EXEM'PLIFY [of *exemplum* and *facio*, L.] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To EXEMPT' [*exempter*, F. *exemptum*, L.] to free or diſcharge from.

EXEMPT [*exempt*, F. *exemptus*, L.] free from, privileged.

An EXEMPT, a Life-Guard Man free from Duty.

An EXEMPT [in *France*] an Officer in the Guards, who commands in the Abſence of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPT'ED [*exemptus*, L.] freed from, privileged.

EXEMP'TION [*exemption*, F.] a Freedom from, a Privilege.

EXEMP'TION [in *Law*] a Privilege to be free from Appearance or Service.

To EXEN'TERATE [*exenteratum*, L.] to embowel, or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERA'TION, an embowelling. *L.*

EXE'QUIAL, belonging to Exequies.

EX'EQUIES [*exequiæ*, L.] Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

EXER'CENT [*exercens*, L.] that exerciſes or practiſes.

EX'ERCISE [*exercice*, F. of *exercitium*, L.] Labour, Pains, Practice, the Function or Performance of an Office; alſo the Motion or Stirring of the Body in order to Health.

EX'ERCISE [*Military Term*] is the Practice of a Soldier handling Arms, &c.

To EX'ERCISE [*exercer*, F. *exercitum*, L.] to inure or train up to, to employ or uſe, to practiſe, to bear an Office.

EX'ERCISES [*exercitia*, L.] the Taſk of a Scholar at School, or of a young Student in the Univerſity. *F.*

EXERCITA'TION, a frequent Exerciſing, a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertaken for getting or procuring Health; alſo a critical Comment. *F.* of *L.*

EXERGASI'A [ἐξεργασία, Gr.] a *Rhetorical* Figure, when one Thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences, and Ornaments.

To EXERT' [*exertum*, ſup. of *exerere*, L.] to thruſt out, or put forth, to ſhew; to exert one'e ſelf in any Thing, is to uſe one's utmoſt Endeavour in it.

EXER'TION, the Act of exerting, Operation, Production. *L.*

To EXFO'LIATE [*s'exfolier*, F. of *ex* and *foliare*, L.] a Term uſed by Surgeons, to riſe up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

EXFOLIA'TION, the ſcaling of a Bone.

EXFREDIA'RE, to break the Peace, to commit open Violence. *L. T.*

EX *Gravi Querela*, a Writ lying for one who is kept from the Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements by the Deviſor's Heir, which were deviſed to him by Will. *L.*

To EXHA'LE [*exhaler*, F. of *exhalare*, L.] to breathe or ſteam out, to ſend forth a Fume, Steam, or Vapour.

EXHALA'TION [*exhalaiſon*, F.] a Fume, Steam, or Vapour. *L.*

EXHALA'TION [among *Philoſophers*] whatever is raiſed from the Surface of the Earth or Water by the Heat of the Sun, ſubterraneous Fire, *&c.*

EXHALA'TION [in *Phyſick*] is a ſubtile ſpirituous Air, which breathes forth out of the Bodies of living Creatures.

To EXHAUST' [*exhauſtum*, ſup. *L.*] to draw out; to waſte, ſpend, or conſume.

EXHAUST'ED [*exhauſtus*, L.] drawn out, emptied; waſted.

EXHAUST'IONS, a Method of Demonſtration made uſe of by the antient Mathematicians.

EXHE'NIUM } a New Year's Gift, a Pre-
EXEN'NIUM } ſent, a Token. *O. L.*

To EXHE'REDATE [*exhereder*, F. of *exhæredatum*, L.] to diſinherit, to ſet aſide the right Heir.

To EXHIB'IT [*exhiber*, F. *exhibitum*, L.] to produce or ſhew.

To EXHIBIT [in *Chancery*] is when a Deed is brought to be proved by Witneſs, and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was ſhewed to ſuch a one at the Time of his Examination.*

An EXHIBI'TION, an exhibiting, ſhewing, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

EXHIBI'TIONS [in the *Univerſity*] are the Settlements of Benefactors, for Maintenance of Scholars not depending on the Foundation.

To EXHIL'ARATE [*exhilaratum*, L.] to chear up, to make merry. *L.*

EXHILARA'TION, a Chearing, or making merry. *L.*

To EXHORT' [*exhorter*, F. of *exhortari*, L.] to encourage, or incite.

EXHORTA'TION, Encouragement, Incitement. *F.* of *L.*

EXHOR'TATIVE } ſerving to exhort
EXHOR'TATORY } or encourage.

EXICCA'TION, a drying up. *L.*

EX'IGENCE } [*exigence*, F. of *exigere*, L.]
EXIGENCY } Need, Neceſſity, Streightneſs, Occaſion.

EXIGENDARY; ſee *Exigenter.*

EX'IGENT [*exigens*, L.] needy, poor, neceſſitous.

An EX'IGENT, a Writ lying where the Defendant in an Action Perſonal can't be found, nor any thing in the County whereby he may be attached or diſtrained.

EXIGEN'TER, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who makes out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Proceſs of Outlawry lies.

EXIGU'ITY [*exiguitas*, L.] Smallneſs, Slenderneſs, Scantineſs.

EXIG'UOUS [*exiguus*, L.] ſlender, ſmall.

EX'ILE [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, ſubtile.

An EXILE [*Exul*, L.] a baniſhed Perſon.

EXILE [*exile*, F. *exilium*, L.] Baniſhment.

To EXI'LE [*exiler*, F. of *exulare*, L.] to baniſh.

To EXILIN, to baniſh. *Chauc.*

EXILI'TY [*exilitas*, L.] Slenderneſs, Smallneſs.

EXILTREE, an Axle-tree. *Chauc.*

EXIM'IOUS [*eximius*, L.] excellent, notable, ſingular.

EXINANI'TION, an Emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. *L.*

EXIS'CHIOS [Ἐξίσχιος, Gr.] a Term in *Surgery*, when the Iſchium or Thigh-bone is disjointed.

EXIST' [*exiſter*, F. of *exiſtere*, L.] to be or have a Being.

EXIST'ENCE [*exiſtentia*, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. *L.*

To EXIST'IMATE [*exiſtimatum*, L.] to ſuppoſe, or imagine.

EXISTIMA'TION, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion. *L.*

EX'IT [*exitus*, L.] going forth, Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play: alſo Death.

To make his EXIT, to die.

To EXITEN [of *excitare*, L.] to excite, to ſtir up. *Chauc.*

EXI'TIAL [*exitialis*, L.] deſtructive, deadly, miſchievous.

EX *Mero Motu*, are Words of Form uſed in a Charter, ſignifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Sollicitation. *L.*

EXO'DIUM [Ἐξόδιον, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce, at the End of a Tragedy.

EX'ODUS [*Exode*, F. Ἔξοδος, of ἐξ and ὁδὸς, a Way, *Gr.*] a going or departing out; the Title of the ſecond Book of *Moſes.* Gr.

EX *Officio*, an Oath, whereby a ſuppoſed Offender was forced to confeſs, accuſe, or clear himſelf of any criminal Matter.

EXOM'PHALOS [Ἐξόμφαλος, Gr.] a Protuberance, or ſtarting out of the Navel, a Dropſy or Rupture in the Navel.

EXONEIROSIS [among *Phyſicians*] a Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, commonly called *Pollutio Nocturna*, when the *Semen* involuntarily flows in Sleep

To EXO'NERATE [*exoneratum*, L.] to unload, unburden; to diſcharge, or eaſe.

EXONERA'TION, an Unburdening. *L.*

EXONERATIONE *Sectæ*, is a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be diſburdened of all Suit, *&c.* during the Time of his Wardſhip. *L.*

EXOPHTHAL'MY [Ἐξοφθαλμία, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of it's natural Poſition.

EXOP'TABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] deſirable.

To EXOP'TATE [*exoptatum*, L.] to deſire earneſtly.

EXOPTA'TION, an earneſt Wiſhing. *L.*

EX'ORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] eaſy to be intreated. *F.*

EXOR'BITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravagance, Irregularity.

EXOR'BITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] extravagant, exceſſive.

EXORCIFACIOUNS, Exorciſms, or Charms. *Chauc.*

EXOR'CISM [*exorciſme*, F. *exorciſmus*, L. of ἐξορκισμὸς, Gr.] a laying, or caſting out of evil Spirits, a Conjuring.

EXOR'CIST [*exorciſte*, F. *exorciſta*, L. of ἐξοκιϛὴς, Gr.] one who caſts out Devils, a Conjurer.

To **EXOR'CISE** [*exorciſer*, F. *exorcizo*, L. of ἐξορκίζω, Gr.] to conjure out, or lay evil Spirits.

EXOR'DIUM [*exorde*, F.] a Beginning, a Preface or Preamble. *L.*

EXOR'DIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNA'TION, an Adorning or Setting off to Advantage.

To **EXOS'CULATE** [*exoſculatum*, L.] to kiſs heartily.

EXOSCULA'TION, a kiſſing heartily.

To **EXOS'SATE** [*exoſſatum*, L.] to pluck out the Bones, to bone.

EXOSSA'TION, a Boning, or taking out the Bones.

EXOS'TOSIS [ἐξόϛωσις, 'Gr. the Protuberance of a Bone out of it's natural Place.

EXOT'ICK [*exoticus*, of ἐξωτικὸς, Gr.] foreign, outlandiſh.

EXOTICKS, foreign Plants.

EXOTER'ICKS ['Εξοτερικαὶ, Gr.] *Ariſtotle*'s Lectures upon Rhetorick, which any Body had the Liberty to hear.

To **EXPAND** [*expandere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to open.

The **EXPANS'E** [*expanſum*, L.] the Firmament, or Heaven.

EXPANSED [in *Heraldry*] diſplayed, or ſet out.

EXPAN'SION, a Diſplaying, an Opening, a Spreading abroad. *L.*

EXPAN'SION [among *Naturaliſts*] the Swelling or Increaſe of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or ſuch an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space whoſe Parts are permanent. Mr *Locke*.

EX *Parte*, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commiſſion ex Parte* in Chancery, is a Commiſſion taken out, and executed by one Side only. *L.*

EX *Parte Talis*, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who, having Auditors aſſigned to take his Accounts, can't obtain of them reaſonable Allowance, but is caſt into Priſon.

To **EXPA'TIATE** [*expatiatum*, L.] to wander abroad; to enlarge on a Subject.

To **EXPECT'** [*expectare*, L.] to look for, to ſtay, or wait for.

EXPEC'TANCE } a looking, longing,
EXPECTA'TION } or waiting for. *F.* of *L.*

EXPEC'TANT *Fee*, one that is oppoſite to Simple Fee. *L. T.*

EXPEC'TATIVE, as *Gratiæ Expectativæ*, certain Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church Livings, before they become void. *F.*

To **EXPEC'TORATE** [*expectoratum*, L.] to diſcharge or ſpit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORA'TION, the raiſing and caſting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs. *L.*

EXPE'DIENT [*expediens*, L.] fit, convenient, neceſſary. *F.*

An **EXPE'DIENT** [*un expedient*, F.] a Means, Way, or Device, &c.

EXPED'IMENT, Bag and Baggage, *Law Term.*

To **EXPED'ITATE** [*expedier*, F. of *expeditatum*, L.] to cut out the Balls of great Dogs Feet, for preſerving the King's Game in Foreſts.

EX'PEDITE [*expeditus*, L.] ready, being in Readineſs; quick, nimble.

To **EX'PEDITE** [*expedier*, F. *expeditum*, L.] to diſpatch or rid, to bring to paſs.

EXPEDI'TION, Diſpatch, or Quickneſs in diſpatching of Buſineſs: A Setting-forth upon a Journey, Voyage, or War. *F.* of *L.*

EXPEDI'TIONARY, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Diſpatches. *F.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS [*expeditus*, L.] quick, nimble, that tends to Diſpatch.

To **EXPEL'** [*expellere*, L.] to drive out.

EXPENCE' [*expenſa*, L.] Coſt, Charges.

To **EXPEND** [*expendere*, L.] to ſpend, or lay out Money.

EXPEN'DITOR, a Steward or Officer, who looks after the Repairs of the Banks of *Romney Marſh*.

EXPEN'SIS *Militum levandis*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for the Knights to ſerve in Parliament. *L.*

EXPENSIS *Militum non levandis ab Hominibus de Dominico, nec à Nativis*, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance for the Knights of the Shire upon thoſe who hold in ancient Demeſne.

EXPEN'SIVE, which cauſes Expence, chargeable, coſtly; alſo that ſpends laviſhly.

EXPERGEFAC'TION, awaking, or cauſing to awake. *L.*

EXPE'RIENCE [*experientia*, L.] Knowledge or Skill gotten by Uſe or Practice. *F.*

To EXPE'RIENCE [*experimenter*, F. *experiri*, L.] to try or find by Experience.

EXPERIENCED [*expertus*, L.] eſſayed, try'd; verſed in, well ſkilled.

An EXPERIMENT [*experimentum*, L.] Eſſay, Trial, Proof.

To EXPE'RIMENT [*experimenter*, F.] to make an Experiment, to try.

EXPERIMEN'TAL, grounded upon Experience. *F.*

EXPERIMEN'TUM *Crucis*, ſuch an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they enquire after; as a Croſs, ſet up where divers ways meet, to direct Travellers in their true Courſe. *L.*

EXPERT' [*expertus*, L.] cunning, ſkilful, dextrous in his Art. *F.*

EXPET'IBLE [*expetibilis*, L.] deſirable, worth ſeeking after.

EXPI'ABLE [*expiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned for.

To EX'PIATE [*expier*, F. *expiatum*, L.] to atone, or make Satisfaction for.

EXPIA'TION, a Satisfaction or Atonement. *F.* of *L.*

EXPIA'TORY [*expiatoire*, F.] which ſerves to expiate. *L.*

EXPILA'TION, a pillaging, robbing. *L.*

EXPIRA'TION, an expiring or breathing out: The End of an appointed Time; alſo giving up the Ghoſt. *F.* of *L.*

EXPIRA'TION [in a *Phyſical Senſe*] is an alternate Contraction of the Cheſt, whereby the Air, together with the fuliginous Vapours, are expreſſed or driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To EXPI'RE [*expirer*, F. of *expirare*, L.] to be out, or come to an End, as Time does; alſo to give up the Ghoſt.

To EXPIS'CATE [*expiſcatum*, L.] to fiſh out of one by way of a Diſcovery.

To EXPLAIN' [*explanare*, L.] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANA'TION, an explaining, or making plain. *L.*

EXPLANA'TORY, which ſerves to explain, or give Light to. *L.*

EXPLEITEN, to accompliſh, to perform. *Chauc.*

EXPLE'TIVE [*expletivus*, L.] filling up.

EX'PLICABLE [*explicabilis*, L.] that may be explained. *F.*

EXPLICA'TION, an explaining or unfolding of any Thing that is obſcure or ambiguous; an Expoſition or Interpretation. *F.* of *L.*

To EX'PLICATE [*expliquer*, F. of *explicatum*, L.] to unfold or explain.

EXPLI'CIT [*explicite*, F. *explicitus*, L.] plain, expreſs, formal.

To EXPLO'DE [*explodere*, L.] to decry, or cry down; to diſlike abſolutely.

To EXPLOIT [*exploiter*, F.] to do ſome great Action.

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. *F.*

To EXPLO'RATE [*exploratum*, L.] to ſearch out.

EXPLORA'TION, a Spying, a diligent ſearching out. *L.*

EXPLORA'TOR, a Scout, or Spy. *L.*

EXPLORA'TOR *Generalis*, a Scout-Maſter-General. *L.*

EXPLORATO'RIUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument called a *Probe.*

EXPLO'SION [in *Chymiſtry*] that violent Heat and Bubbling up, ariſing from the Mixture of ſome contrary Liquors. *L.*

EXPLO'SION [among *Naturaliſts*] is a violent Motion of the animal Spirits: Alſo a violent Expanſion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occaſions a crackling Sound.

To EXPONE [*exponere*, L.] to ſet forth, lay open, expound, *&c.*

EXPO'NENT [*exponens*, L.] is a Number which, being placed over any Power, ſhews how many Multiplications are neceſſary to produce that Power: Thus in X 3, the Figure 3 is it's Exponent, and ſhews it is produced by 3 continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPO'NENT *of the Ratio*, or *Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities*, is the Quotient ariſing when the Antecedent is divided by the Conſequent.

To EXPOR'T [*exportare*, L.] to carry out, to ſend abroad over Sea.

EXPORTA'TION, a ſending beyond Sea.

To EXPO'SE [*expoſer*, F. *expoſitum*, L.] to lay or ſet abroad to publick View; to hazard, or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSI'TION, an Interpretation, or Expounding. *F.* of *L.*

EXPOS'ITOR [*expoſiteur*, F.] an Expounder, or Interpreter. *L.*

EX *poſt Facto*, a Term uſed of a Thing done after the Time when it ſhould have been done. *L.*

To EXPOS'TULATE [*expoſtulatum*, L.] to argue or reaſon the Caſe, by way of Complaint about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULA'TION, a reaſoning about an Injury done, reaſoning the Caſe. *L.*

EXPOS'TULATORY [*expoſtulatorius*, L.] ſerving to expoſtulate.

To EXPOUND' [*exponere*, L.] to explain, or unfold.

EXPRESS' [*exprés*, F. of *expreſſus*, L.] clear, plain, manifeſt.

An EXPRESS, a Meſſenger ſent to give an Account; or an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To EXPRESS' [*exprimer*, F. *expreſſum*, of *exprimere*, L.] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRES'SED } [*expreſſus*, L.] declared,
EXPREST' } repreſented, *&c.* Alſo preſſed, ſqueezed, or wrung out.

EXPRES'SED *Oils* [in *Chymiſtry*] ſuch as are procured from any Bodies only by preſſing; as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, *&c.*

EXPRES'SION, a Manner of pronouncing or uttering; a Word or Phraſe.

EXPRES'SION [in *Chymiſtry*] a preſſing or ſqueezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants.

EXPRES'SIVE, proper to expreſs. *F.*

EXPROBRA'TION, a Reproach, a Twitting, an Upbraiding. *L.*

EX *Profeſſo*, by Profeſſion, profeſſedly. *L.*

EXPUGNA'TION, a conquering by Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPUL'SION, a thruſting or driving out. *F.* of *L.*

EXPUL'SIVE [*expulſif*, F.] having a Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPUL'SIVE *Faculty* [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is that by which the Excrements are forced out or voided.

To EXPUNG'E [*expungere*, L.] to blot, croſs, or wipe out.

EXPUR'GATORY [*expurgatoire*, F. of *expurgatorius*, L.] which has the Virtue to cleanſe, purge, or ſcour.

EXPUR'GATORY *Index*, a Book ſet forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of thoſe Authors and Writings which he has thought fit to cenſure, and forbid to be read by the Prieſts.

EX'QUISITE [*exquiſitus*, L.] choice, curious; alſo exact, or carried on to the utmoſt Height.

EXSANG'UINOUS [*exſanguis*, L.] void or empty of Blood.

To EXSIB'ILATE [*exſibilatum*, L.] to hiſs off the Stage.

To EXSIC'CATE [*exſiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

EXSUCCA'TION, a taking away the Moiſture. *L.*

To EXSU'DE [*exſudare*, L.] to ſweat out.

EXSUDA'TION, a Sweating out. L.

EX'TANT [*extans*, L.] ſtanding out, that is in Being, or to be ſeen. *F.*

EX'TASY [*extaſie*, F. *extaſis*, L. of ἔκϛασις, Gr.] a Trance or Swoon.

EXTAT'ICAL } [*extatique*, F. of ἐκϛα-
EXTAT'ICK } τικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Extaſy.

EXTEM'PORAL } [*exemporalis*, L.
EXTEM'PORARY } *extemporarius*, L.] done or ſpoke in the very Inſtant of Time, without ſtudying or thinking beforehand.

EXTEM'PORE, all on a ſudden, immediately, without Premeditation. *L.*

To EXTEND' [*extendere*, L.] to ſtretch out, to enlarge.

To EXTEND [in *Law*] is to value the Lands and Tenements of one who has forfeited his Bond.

EXTEN'DI *Facias*, a Writ commonly called a *Writ of Extent.*

EXTENS'IBLE, that may be extended. *L.*

EXTEN'SION, a ſtretching out, or enlarging. *F.* of *L.*

EXTEN'SION [in *Philoſophy*] denotes the Diſtance there is between the Extremities or Terms of any Body.

EXTEN'SIVE [*extenſivus*, L.] large, that reaches far, ſerving to extend.

EXTEN'SOR *carpi radialis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muſcle of the Wriſt, by ſome called *Bicornis*, and *Radius externus*. L.

EXTEN'SOR *carpi ulnaris*, a Muſcle of the Wriſt, which, acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand Side-ways towards the *Ulna*. L.

EXTEN'SOR *indicis*, a Muſcle ſerving to ſtretch out the Fore-finger.

EXTEN'SOR *primi internodii oſſis pollicis*, a Muſcle of the Thumb, which is inſerted in the upper Part of the firſt Bone of the Thumb.

EXTEN'SOR *ſecundi internodii oſſis pollicis*, a Muſcle of the Thumb, implanted in the upper Part of the ſecond Bone of the Thumb.

EXTEN'SOR *minimi digiti*, a Muſcle ſerving to ſtretch out the Little Finger.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis brevis*, a Muſcle implanted in the upper Part of the ſecond Bone of the great Toe, which it ſtretches or draws upwards.

EXTENSOR *pollicis pedis longus*, a Muſcle implanted in the upper Part of the ſecond Bone of the great Toe.

EXTENT' [*extentum*,] L.] the Compaſs of a Thing in Length, Breadth, *&c.*

EXTENT' [in *Law*] is a Writ of Commiſſion to the Sheriff for the valuing Lands or Tenements; alſo the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ.

To EXTEN'UATE [*extenuer*, F. of *extenuatum*, L.] to leſſen, to mitigate the Heinouſneſs of a Crime.

EXTENUA'TION, a leſſening or mitigating. *F.* of *L.*

EXTENUA'TION [in a *Medicinal Senſe*] is a Leanneſs of the whole Body.

EXTENUA'TION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby Things are diminiſhed and made leſs than they really are.

EXTER'EBRATE [*exterebratum*, L.] to make a Hole through, to pierce.

EXTER'GENT [*extergens*, L.] wiping off, cleanſing.

EXTE'RIOR, more outward. *L.*

To EXTER'MINATE [*exterminer*, F. of *exterminatum*, L.] to caſt or root out, to deſtroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, a deſtroying, a rooting out. *F.* of *L.*

EXTERMINA'TOR, a Deſtroyer. *L.*

EXTERNAL [*externe*, F. *externus*, L.] on the Outſide, outward.

EXTER'NUS *Auris*, a Muſcle of the Ear inſerted on the long Proceſs of the Membrane, called *Malleus*. *L.*

EXTER'SION, a wiping or rubbing out. *L.*

To EXTIM'ULATE [*extimulatum*, L.] to prick forward, to ſtir up.

EXTIMULA'TION, a pricking forward, a ſtirring up, or egging on. *L.*

EXTINCT [*extinctus*, L.] quenched, put out, dead ceaſing to be.

EXTINC'TION, a quenching or putting out any thing that is burning. *F.* of *L.*

To EXTIN'GUISH [*extinguere*, L.] to quench, to put out, to aboliſh or deſtroy.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, a quenching or putting out.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT [in *Law*] is an Effect of Conſolidation; as where a Man receiving a yearly Rent of an Eſtate, and after purchaſing the Eſtate, the Rent and Eſtate are conſolidated, and the Rent extinguiſhed.

To EXTIR'P, to root out. *Spenc.*

To EXTIR'PATE [*extirper*, F. *extirpatum*, L.] to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to deſtroy.

EXTIRPA'TION, a rooting out, a deſtroying. *F.* of *L.*

EXTIRPA'TION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off, or eating away, a Part by reaſon of a Cancer, Blaſting, *&c.*

EXTIRPA'TOR, [*extirpateur*, F] one who extirpates or deſtroys. *L.*

EXTIRPATIO'NE, a writ which lies againſt one, who, after a Verdict found againſt him for Land, *&c.* doth ſpitefully overthrow any Houſe upon it.

EX'TISPICE [*extiſpicium*, L.] a Divination by conſulting the Entrails of Beaſts ſacrificed.

EXTOCA'RE, to grub up Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

To EXTOL' [*extollere*, L.] to praiſe greatly, to cry up.

To EXTOR'T [*extorquer*, F. *extortum*, L.] to wreſt out, or get out of one by Force, Authority, or Threats.

EXTOR'SION } an unlawful and vio-
EXTOR'TION } lent wreſting of Money, *&c.* from any Man: Alſo Intereſt Money larger than the Law allows. *L.*

EXTOR'TIONER, one who practiſes Extortion, a griping Uſurer.

To EXTRACT' [*extraire*, F. *extractum*, L.] to draw or pull out; alſo to copy out.

To EXTRACT' [in *Chymiſtry*] is to draw out or ſeparate the purer from the groſſer Parts of any Matter.

An EX'TRACT [*extrait*, F. *extractum*, L.] a Copy or Draught of a Writing; alſo Birth or Pedigree.

EX'TRACT [*Chymiſtry*] that pure, unmix'd, efficacious Subſtance, which by the Help of ſome Liquors is ſeparated from the groſſer and more earthy Parts of Plants, *&c.*

EXTRAC'TA *Curiæ*, the Iſſues or Profits of holding a Court. *L.*

EXTRAC'TION, a drawing out, an Abridgment; alſo a being deſcended from ſuch or ſuch a Family. *L.*

EXTRAC'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] the drawing an Eſſence or Tincture from a mixed Body.

EXTRACTION *of the Roots* [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by itſelf once, twice, thrice, *&c.* gives the reſpective Power, out of which the propoſed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRAC'TION [*of the Square Root*] is when, having a Number given, we find out another Number, which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the Number given.

EXTRAC'TION [*of the Cube Root*] is that by which, out of a Number given, another Number is found, which firſt multiplied by itſelf, and afterwards by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRAC'TION [*of the double Square Root*] is the untwiſting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by itſelf, and the Product again multiplied by itſelf, makes the Number firſt given.

EXTRAC'TOR, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to lay hold of a Stone, in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone [*L*].

EXTRAC'TUM *Panchymagogum*, a Collection of the purer Parts of ſeveral Cordial and Purgative Medicines, to purge out ill Humours.

EXTRAGE'NEOUS [of *extra* and *genus*, L.] alien, or a foreign Kind.

EXTRA *Judicial* [of *extra* and *judicialis*, L.] done out of the ordinary Courſe of Law.

EXTRAMUNDANE *Space* [of *extra* and *mundanus*, L.] the infinite, empty Space, which is by ſome ſuppoſed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Univerſe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRA'NEOUS [*extraneus*, L.] that is of another Country, foreign, ſtrange.

EXTRA'NEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is uſed to expreſs the ſame as Excreſcence, that is not natural to the Subſtance it grows out of, or properly belongs to the Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAOR'DINARY [*extraordinaire*, F. *extraordinarius*, L.] beyond, or contrary to the common Order or Faſhion, unuſual, uncommon.

EXTRA-*Parochial* [of *extra* and *Parochia*, L.] that is out of the Bounds of a Pariſh; alſo freed from Pariſh-Duties.

EXTRA-*Parochial Lands*, Lands newly left by the Sea, not taken into any Pariſh.

EXTRA *Tempora*, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. *L.*

EXTRAV'AGANCE } [of *extrava-*
EXTRAV'AGANCY } *gari*, L.] a wandering beyond Bounds, Laviſhneſs, Prodigality; alſo Impertinence. *F.*

EXTRAV'AGANT [*extravagans*, L.] exceſſive, expenſive, prodigal; abſurd, fooliſh, idle. *F.*

EXTRAVAGAN'TES, Decretal Epiſtles, publiſhed after the *Clementines*, by Pope *John* XXII. and other Popes, added to the Canon Law, ſo called, becauſe they were not ranged in any Order in the Body of the Common Law; alſo certain Conſtitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

To **EXTRAV'AGATE** [*extravaguer*, F. of *extra* and *vagari*, L.] to ramble beyond Bounds, to rave, to talk fooliſhly.

To **EXTRAVA'SATE** [*extravaſer*, F. of *extra* without, and *vas*, a Veſſel, *L.*] to get out of it's proper Veſſels, as the Blood and Humours ſometimes do. *Anat.*

EXTRAVA'SATED [*extravaſé*, F. of *extra* and *vaſatus*, L.] got out of it's proper Veſſels.

EXTREAT', Extraction. *Spenc.*

EXTRE'ME [*extremus*, L.] laſt or utmoſt, very great. *F.*

EXTRE'ME *and mean Proportion* [in *Geometry*] is when a Line is divided ſo, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the leſs.

EXTREME *Unction*, a ſolemn anointing of a ſick Perſon at the Point of Death; and is one of the ſeven Sacraments in the *Roman* Church.

An **EXTRE'ME** [*extremum*, L.] the utmoſt Bound of a Thing, an Exceſs. *F.*

EXTREM'ITY [*extremité*, F. *extremitas*, L.] the End, Edge, Brink, *&c.* of a Thing; great Diſtreſs, Miſery, Neceſſity.

To **EX'TRICATE** [*extricatum*, L.] to diſentangle or diſengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRIN'SECAL [*extrinſecus*, L.] that is on the Outſide, outward.

EXTRUC'TION, a building or raiſing. *L.*

To **EXTRU'DE** [*extrudere*, L.] to thruſt out.

EXTRU'SION, a thruſting out. *L.*

EXTU'BERANCE [*extuberantia*, L.] Barb.] a ſwelling or bunching out. *F.*

To **EXTU'BERATE** [*extuberatum*, L.] to ſwell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERA'TION, a ſwelling or riſing up in the Fleſh; alſo the ſtarting out of a Bone.

EXTU'BEROUS, ſwelling or bunching out. *L.*

EXTUMÆ, Relicks of Saints. *O. L.*

EXTUMES'CENCE [of *extumeſcere*, L.] a Swelling or riſing up.

EXU'BERANCE [*exuberantia*, L.] an Overflowing, Abundance, Plenty.

EXU'BERANT [*exuberans*, L.] abundant, plentiful.

EXU'CCUS [*exuccus*, L.] dry, without Juice.

To **EXU'DATE** [*exudatum*, L.] to ſweat out.

EXUDA'TION, a ſweating out. *L.*

EXUF'FLICATE, blown. *Shakeſp.*

To **EXULCERATE** [*exulcerer*, F. *exulceratum*, L.] to make a Sore to grow, or to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERA'TION, an Exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer. *F.* of *L.*

To **EXULT'** [*exultare*, L.] to rejoice exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXULT'ANCY } [*exultantia*, L.] a
EXULTA'TION } leaping or dancing for Joy.

EXUMBILICA'TION, a ſtarting of the Navel. *L.*

To **EXUN'DATE** [*exundatum*, L.] to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, an Overflowing. *L.*

EXUN'GULATED [*exungulatus*, L.] having the Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves, of Roſes.

EXU'PERABLE [*exuperabilis*, L.] that may be got over, exceeded, or ſurpaſſed.

To **EXU'PERATE** [*exuperatum*, L.] to get over, to ſurpaſs.

EXUPERA'TION, an Excellency or Surpaſſing.

To **EXUS'CITATE** [*exuſcitatum*, L.] to awake, or raiſe one up from Sleep.

EXUSCITA'TION, an awaking. *L.*

EXUS'TION, a burning. *L.*

EXU'VIÆ, Cloaths put or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy; Pillage, Booty.

EXU'VIÆ [among *Naturaliſts*] are thoſe Shells, *&c.* which are often found in the Bowels of the Earth.

EY, [*Teut*] an Egg; alſo an Iſland.

EYE [Eaȝ, *Sax.* Ooghe, L. S. & *Belg.* Aug, *Teut.* *Oeil*, F. *Oculus*, L.] the Inſtrument of Sight.

EYE [in *Architecture*] the Middle of the Scroll of the *Ionick* Chaptier, cut in the Form of a little Roſe.

EYE [among *Botaniſts*] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itſelf.

To **EYE** *bite*, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE-*Bright*, an Herb. *Euphraſia*, *L.*

EYE-*Brow* [Eaȝan Bpeȝh, *Sax.* Oogh Braw, *L. S.*] the upper Part of the Eye-lid.

EY'ESS [in *Falconry*] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt.

EYNE, Eyes. *Spenc.*

EYRAR, an Eyrie, or Neſt of young Birds. *O. L.*

EYRE ⎫ [*erre*, F. *iter*, L. a Journey] the
EIRE ⎭ Court of Juſtices Itinerant, or going the Circuit.

EYRE [*of the Foreſts*] the Court or Juſtice-Seat, which uſed to be held every three Years by the Juſtices of the Foreſt, traverſing up and down for that Purpoſe.

EY RIE, the Neſt where Hawks ſit and hatch their Young.

EYTH, or *Eth*, eaſy. *O.*

EYRISAE, airy, living in the Air. *Ch.*

EZE'KIEL [יהזקאל *H. i. e.* of הזק he was ſtrong, and אל God, the Strength of God] the Name of a Prophet.

EZEKIEL's *Reed*, a Scripture Meaſure, in Length 1 *Engliſh* Foot, 11 Inches, and 328 decimal Parts, or about one third of an Inch.

EZRA [עזרא *H. i. e.* an Helper] a famous Scribe among the *Jews*.

F A

F At the End of a Doctor's Bill ſignifies *Fiat*, L. let it be done; as *F. S. A. Fiat ſecundùm artem*, let it be done according to Art.

F. [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Fortè*. *Ital.*

FA, one of the Notes in Muſick.

FABLE [*Fabula*, L.] a Story deviſed for the Sake of Inſtruction; alſo a feigned Tale, or mere Falſhood. *F.*

FA'BLE, a Diſcourſe, flattering vain Talk, Lying. *Chauc.*

To FAB'RICATE [*fabriquer*, F. *fabricatum*, L.] to build, to frame, to invent.

A FAB'RICK [*fabrique*, F. *fabrica*, L.] a Building.

FA'BRICK *Lands*, Lands given for repairing of Churches, *&c.*

FABULA'TOR, a Teller of Stories. *L.*

FAB'ULOUS [*fabuleux*, F. *fabuloſus*, L.] feigned, full of Fables, Lyes, or Stories.

FABULOS'ITY [*fabuloſitas*, L.] Lyingneſs, Fulneſs of Fables.

The FA'CE [*face*, F. *facies*, L.] the Countenance, Viſage, Looks, Appearance; alſo Condition, or State of Affairs.

FA'CE [in *Architecture*] a flat Member, which has great Breadth, and ſmall Projecture, as in Architraves, *&c.* Alſo the Front or exterior Part of a great Building.

FA'CE [with *Aſtrologers*] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to ſome Planet.

FA'CE *of the Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is the moſt advanced Part toward the Field, or the Diſtance between the Angle of the Shoulder, and the Angle of the Flank.

The FA'CE *of a Place* [in *Fortification*] the Diſtance between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions.

To FACE *one*, to ſtare or look one in the Face.

To FACE [*Military Term*] to turn the Face, and whole Body, according to the Word of Command.

FACE'TIOUS [*facetieux*, F. of *facetus*, L.] pleaſant, or wittily merry.

FACIES [*Hippocratica* [*Hippocrates*'s Face] as when the Noſtrils are ſharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACI'LE [*facilis*, L.] eaſy to be done, of Addreſs or Belief; ſenſible, pliable. *F.*

To FACIL'ITATE [*faciliter*, F.] to make eaſy.

FACIL'ITY [*facilité*, F. of *facilitas*, L.] Eaſineſs, Readineſs; Courteſy, Gentleneſs.

FACIN'OROUS [*facinoroſus*, L.] villainous, wicked.

FACK ⎫ [*Sea Term*] a Round of a Cable
FAKE ⎭ quoiled up out of the Way.

FACOND [*facundia*, L.] Speech, Eloquence. *Chauc.*

FACT [*fait*, F. *factum*, L.] Action, Deed.

FAKE [in *Arithmetick*] Product.

FAC'TA *Armorum*, Feats of Arms, Juſts, or Tournaments. *L.*

FAC'TION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FAC'TION [the Thing] is the withdrawing of a Party or Numbers from the main Body, either of Church or State, governing themſelves by their own Counſels, and oppoſing the Government eſtabliſhed.

FAC'TIOUS [*factieux*, F. of *factioſus*, L.] given to Faction, ſeditious.

FACTI'TIOUS [*factitius*, L.] artificial; any Thing made by Art, in Oppoſition to the Product of Nature; counterfeit.

FACTI'TIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FAC'TOR [*facteur*, F.] an Agent for a Merchant. *L.*

FAC'TORS [in *Arithmetick*] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FAC'TORAGE, Wages allowed to a Factor.

FAC'TORY [*factorie*, F.] any Place beyond Sea where the Factors of Merchants reſide, for the Conveniency of Trade.

FAC-*totum* [do all, L.] one who manages all Affairs in a Family; alſo a Thing to play with, ſo called: Alſo a Printer's Border for a Letter.

FAC'TURE [*factura*, L.] the making or doing of any Thing.

FA'CULÆ [among *Aſtronomers*] are certain Spots on the Diſk of the Sun, which appear brighter than the reſt of it's Body.

FAC'ULTY [*faculté*, F. of *facultas* L.] Ability or Power to perform any Action; Talent, Virtue, Reaſoning, Memory, Senſe, and Motion.

Animal FAC'ULTY, is that by which the Soul performs the Functions of Imagination.

Natural FAC'ULTY, is that whereby the Body is nouriſhed or increaſed, or another like it is generated.

Vital FAC'ULTY, is that which preſerves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of *Pulſe* and *Reſpiration.*

FAC'ULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or ſpecial Power, granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Diſpenſation, to do that which by the Common Law he cannot do.

FAC'ULTY [in a *Civil-Senſe*] ſignifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; alſo a particular Profeſſion or Myſtery.

The *Court* of FAC'ULTIES, a Court of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for granting Diſpenſations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FAC'ULTY-*Office*, the Place where ſuch Diſpenſations are taken out.

FACUN'D [*facundus*, L.] eloquent.

FACUN'DIOUS [*facundioſus*, L.] full of Eloquence.

FACUND'ITY [*facunditas*, L.] Eloquence.

FACYON, Faſhion. *Chauc.*

To FA'DDLE, to dandle, or make much of. *C.*

Fiddle FAD'DLE. Trifling, Trifles.

FADOM. See *Fathom.*

To FADE, to vaniſh. *Spenc.*

To FADE [vadde, *Belg.* of *fade*, F. impotent, flat, unſavoury, from *vadere*, L. to go, *i. e.* to periſh] to decay, as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER [Vatter, *Teut.*] Father. *O.*

To FADGE [ᵹefeᵹan, *Sax.*] to agree, to be adapted to, to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs, Grounds, Lees, alſo the Excrements of the Body. *L.*

FÆ'CES [in *Chymiſtry*, &c.] are the groſs Subſtance which ſettles after Fermentation, or remains after Diſtillation.

FÆ'CULÆ, the Dregs which ſubſide in vegetable Juices. *L.*

FAG *End* [of feᵹan, *Sax.* to join together] the latter End of Cloth, &c.

FAGE, a merry Tale. *O.*

FA'GOT [*fagot*, F.] a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel.

FA'GOT, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery, on the Sleeve of the upper Garments of ſuch Perſons as had recanted, and abjured Hereſy.

FAG'OTS [*Military Term*] are Men hired to muſter by Officers whoſe Companies are not full.

A FAG'OT *of Steel*, 120 *lb.* Weight.

To FAG'OT *a Perſon*, to bind him Hand and Foot.

FAG'OTTING [in *Muſick Books*] a ſingle Curtail, a Muſical Inſtrument, ſomewhat like a ſmall Baſſoon. *Ital.*

FAGOT'TO, a double or large Baſs Curtail. *Ital.*

To FAIL [*faillir*, F. fehlen, *Teut.* *fallere*, L.] to diſappoint, to fruſtrate, to offend, or to do amiſs.

FAIL'ING *of Record*, [*Law Term*] is when the Defendant having a Day given him to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or elſe brings in ſuch a one, which is no Bar to the Action.

FAIL'URE, a not performing one's Promiſe or Engagement; alſo Bankruptcy.

FAIN [faᵹen, *Sax.*] glad, deſirous. *Spen.*

To FAINT [*faner*, F. to cauſe to decay] to grow low ſpirited, to ſwoon.

A FAINT *Action* [in *Law*] a feigned Action.

FAINT *Pleader* [*Law Term*] a falſe and deceitful Pleader.

FAINT *Viſion* [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, which tho' it may be diſtinct, yet it is obſcure and dark, at leaſt not ſo bright and ſtrong, as if a greater Number of Rays met together.

Faint Heart never won fair Lady,

This Proverb animates to *Conſtancy* and *Reſolution* in an honourable Undertaking, having a more extenſive View than the courting of a *Miſtreſs*: It intimates the *Injuriouſneſs* of being *low ſpirited* and *deſpairing*, in that a *Dejection of Mind* will, in all Probability, fruſtrate the Succeſs; for that *Deſpair* is the Parent of *Ruin*; in that it diſpirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Force. *Le Couard n'aura belle aime*, ſays the *French.* And indeed a *low ſpirited* Perſon, who is terrified with *Diſappointments* and *Difficulties*, is as unfit for *Arms* as *Amours*, nay *Civil Affairs* too. But *Courage*, on the other hand, makes *Difficulties* which to Appearance at firſt ſeem *unſurmountable*, give way; for *Audentes fortuna juvat*, as ſay the *Romans*; whereas, Ἀλλὰ οἱ γὰρ ἀθυμοῦντες ἄνδρες οὔποτε τρόπαιον ἐστήσαντο, ſays the *Greeks.*

FAIR [of fæᵹeꞃ, *Sax.* fager, *Sued. Goth.*] clear, beautiful; alſo juſt, right.

A FAIR [of Feyer, *Teut.* *foiri*, F. both from *feriæ*, L. Holidays on which Fairs are uſually kept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an annual and general Market for the City, Town, &c.

FAIRE [not unlikely a Mutilation of the *Teut.* Wohl farth, of fahren] Happineſs, good Fortune. *Chauc.*

FAIR'FAX [of fæᵹeꞃ, fair, and feax, Hair, *Sax.*] a Sirname.

FAIR'NESS [fæᵹeꞃneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Beautifulneſs, Clearneſs; alſo fair Dealing.

FAIR-*Pleading* } a Writ upon the Sta-
FAIR-*Pleader* } tute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, that no Fines ſhall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the Purpoſe.

A FAI'RY [ſome derive it from feꞃhð, *Sax*, a Spirit; others from *Fee*, or *Phee*, F. a terrible Elf; *Minſhew* from **vaerlick**. *Belg.* terrible; *Skinner* from ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go or gad about, becauſe thoſe evil Spirits are thought to go about, dancing together in Companies by Night] a Hobgoblin, a Phantom.

FAI'RY *Sparks*, or *Shell-fire*, an Appearance often ſeen on Cloaths in the Night.

FAITH [*Foi*, F. *Fides*, L.] an Aſſent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Teſtimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promiſe.

FAITH [among *Divines*] a principal Chriſtian Virtue, an Aſſent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Teſtimony of Almighty God.

FAITH'FUL, honeſt, ſincere, truſty.

The FAITHFUL [among *Divines*] Believers endued with ſaving Faith.

FAITH'LESS, unbelieving; alſo unfaithful, that breaks his Faith.

FAI'SABLE, that may be done, poſſible. *Fr.*

FAITOURS, Vagabonds. *Spenc.*

FAKE [*Sea Term*] one Circle or Roll of a Cable quoiled up round.

FA'KIR, a Sort of religious Pilgrims, among the Mahometans.

FALA'SIA } a ſteep Bank, Hill, or Shore
FALA'ZIA } by the Sea ſide. *O. L.*

FAL'CATED [*falcatus*, L.] crooked, bowed like a Scythe or Reaping-hook: The Moon is ſaid *to be falcated*, when in the firſt or laſt Quarter.

FALCA'TION, a Mowing or Cutting with a Bill or Hook. *L.*

FALCATU'RA, one Day's Mowing, perform'd by an inferior Tenant, as a Cuſtomary Service to his Lord. *O. L.*

FAL'CHION [*fauchon*, F.] a kind of ſhort Sword.

FAL'CON [*faucon*, F. of *falco*, L.] a large Sort of Hawk; a Piece of Ordnance.

FAL'CON *Gentle*, a kind of Hawk, ſo called from it's gentle Diſpoſition.

FAL'CONER [*fauconnier*, F. *falconarius*, L.] one who manages or looks after Hawks.

FAL'CONET [*fauconneau*, F.] a ſmall Piece of Cannon.

FALDA, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

FAL'DAGE [*faldagium*, L. Barb.] the Privilege of ſetting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

FALDEE, a Compoſition paid by Tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

FAL'DING, a kind of coarſe Cloth.

FAL'DISDORY [of ꝼalꝺe, a Hedge, and ꞅꞇop, a Place, *Sax.*] the Biſhop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALD'STOOL, a Sort of Stool placed on the South ſide of the Altar, on which the Kings or Queens of *England* kneel at their Coronation.

FAL'ERA, a Diſeaſe in Hawks.

FALE, [**Fehler**, *Teut.*] Failure, Fault. *Chauc.*

To FALL [ꝼeallen, *Sax.* **fallen**, *Teut.*] to tumble or deſcend downwards.

A FALL [in *Aſtrology*] is an eſſential Debility in a Planet, when it is oppoſite to the Place of it's Exaltation.

FALLACIL'OQUENCE [*fallaciloquentia*, L.] deceitful Speech.

FALLA'CIOUS [*fallacieux*, F. *fallacioſus*, L.] deceitful, crafty.

FAL'LACY [*fallace*, F. *fallacia*, L.] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile, or Fraud.

FAL'LIBILE [*fallibilis*, L.] that may fail or err, may deceive or be deceived.

FALLIBIL'ITY, Deceiveableneſs. *L.*

FAL'LING *Evil*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

FALLING *Sickneſs* [ꝼylle ꞅeocnyꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] See *Epilepſy*.

FALLOPIAN *Tubes* [among *Anatomiſts*] are two Veſſels on each Side the Womb, ſo called from *Fallopius*, who firſt diſcovered them.

FAL'LOW *Colour* [of ꝼalepe, *Sax.* **Valluwe**, *Belg.*] a Deer Colour, a paliſh Red, like a Brick half burnt.

FALLOW *Field* [of ꝼealga, *Sax.* an Harrow, becauſe fitted, by twice plowing, for the more eaſy Uſe] a Land laid up, or that is left untilled for ſome Time.

To FAL'LOW, to prepare Land by plowing, long before it is plowed for ſowing.

FALLOW *Smiter*, a Bird.

FAL'MOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that diſembogueth itſelf into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in *Cornwall*.

FALSE [*falſus*, L. **falſch**, *Teut.*] lying, untrue, feigned; alſo treacherous.

FALSE *Attack* [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only deſigned to deceive the Beſieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE *Broy* [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathom broad, round the Foot of the Rampart on the Outſide.

FALSE *Claim* [in *Law*] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE *Conception*, a Lump of ſhapeleſs Fleſh, &c. bred in the Womb. *L.*

FALSE *Impriſonment*, is a Treſpaſs committed againſt a Man, by impriſoning him without a legal Cauſe.

FALSE *Keel* [in a *Ship*] is a ſecond Keel, which is ſometimes put under the firſt, to make it deeper.

FALSE *Muſter* [*Military Term*] is when ſuch Men paſs in a Review as are not actually liſted as Soldiers.

FALSE *Quarter* [among *Farriers*] is a Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horſe, which is an unſound Quarter, ſeeming like a Piece put in, and not all entire.

FALSE *Roof* [of a *Houſe*] is that Part which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE *Stem* [in a *Ship*] when, the Stem being too flat, another is faſtened to it.

FAL'SED, falſified. *O.*

FALSED *his Blows*, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET, [Falſcheit, *Teut.*] Falſhood. *Chauc.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, may be falſified.

FALSIFICA'TION, a making falſe, or not ſtanding to one's Word; a Forging, a Sophiſtication. *F.* of *L.*

To FAL'SIFY [*falſifier*, F. of *falſificare*, L.] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be falſe.

To FAL'SIFY *a Truſt* [in *Fencing*] is to make a feigned Paſs.

FALSIN, to deceive. *Chauc.*

FAL'SITY [*falſitas*, L.] a Falſhood, an Untruth, a Flam.

FAL'SO *Judicio*, a Writ which lies for falſe Judgment given in the County Court, Court Baron, and other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FAL'SO *Retorno Brevium*, a Writ lying againſt the Sheriff, for making a falſe Return of Writs.

To FAL'TER [*faltar*, Span.] to ſtammer in Speech, to ſtumble.

To FAL'TER, to threſh the Corn over again. *Chauc.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among *Anatomiſts*] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater*, like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To FAM'BLE [fambler, *Dan.*] to falter or ſtammer in Speech.

FAM'BLES, Hands. *Cant.*

FAMBLE *Cheats*, Gloves. *Cant.*

FAME [*fama*, L.] Report; alſo Reputation, Renown.

FAM'ICIDE [*famicida*, L.] a Slanderer.

FAMIL'IAR [*familier*, F. of *familiaris*, L.] intimately acquainted with, free, common, uſual.

A FAMIL'IAR, a Spirit or Devil ſuppoſed to attend upon Wizards, Witches, *&c.*

FAMILIAR'ITY [*familiarité*, F. of *familiaritas*, L.] a familiar free Way; alſo intimate Correſpondence.

To FAMIL'IARISE *one's ſelf* [*ſe familiariſer*, F.] to make one's ſelf familiar.

FAM'ILIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FAM'ILY [*Famille*, F. *Familia*, L.] an Houſhold, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, *&c.* Alſo a Hide of plowed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY *of Love*, a Sect which ſprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of *H. Nicolas*, whoſe chief Tenet was, That Chriſt was already come to Judgment.

FAM'INE [*famin*, F. of *fames*, L.] a general Scarcity of Proviſions.

To FAM'ISH [*fameſcere*, L.] to ſtarve.

FA'MOUSED, made famous. *Shakeſp.*

FAM'ULERS [q. d. *famulatores*, L.] Helpers, Domeſtick Servants. *O.*

FAN [fan, *Sax.* *van*, F. of *vannus*, L.] an Inſtrument for winnowing Corn; alſo an Utenſil uſed by Women to cool themſelves.

FAN'AM, a Coin at *Meſlupatan*, in *India*, in Value about ſeven-pence halfpenny Sterling, 15 of which make a Pagod of Gold.

FANAT'ICAL [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] belonging to Fanaticiſm.

FANAT'ICISM, pretended Inſpiration; Opinions or Tenets of Fanaticks.

FANAT'ICK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] inſpired, frantick, poſſeſſed.

A FANAT'ICK [*fanatique*, F. of *fanaticus*, L.] one who pretends to Inſpiration and Revelations.

FAN'CY [*fantaſie*, F. *phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] Imagination.

FANDE [gefunden, *Teut.*] found. *Chauc.*

FA'NE [fane, *Sax.*] a Weather-cock. See *Vane.*

FAN'GLES, as new Fangles [Dr. *Tho. Henſh.* derives it of *Evangelia*, Goſpels, *q. d.* new Goſpels] new Whimſies.

FANGOT, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw Silk, *&c.* containing from one to two hundred Weight three Quarters.

FANGS [of fengan, *Sax.* to faſten upon] large Teeth, like a Boar's Tuſks.

FA'NION, a Banner borne by a Soldier of each brigade of Horſe and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNA'TIO [*Old Law*] the fawning Time, or Fence-Month in Foreſts.

FAN'NEL, an Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Left Arm of an officiating Maſs Prieſt.

FANTA'SIA [in *Muſick Books*] a kind of Air, in which the Compoſer is not tied up to ſuch ſtrict Rules as in the moſt other Airs, but is allowed all the Freedom of Fancy or Invention that can reaſonably be deſired. This Title is given to ſome *Sonata's*. *Ital.*

A FAN'TASM [*phantaſma*, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Ghoſt.

FANTAS'TICAL } [*fantaſtique*, F.
FANTAS'TICK } *phantaſticus*, L. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] conceited, humourſome, whimſical.

FANTAS'TICAL *Colours*. See *Emphatical Colours*.

FAN'TASY [*fantaſia*, F. of *phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] Fancy, Imagination, Crotchet, Humour, Whim.

FAN'TOME [*fantome*, F. of φάντασμα, Gr.] a Spectre, an Hobgoblin, or Spirit; a Chimæra, an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition,

parition, which we imagine we ſee, though it exiſts no where but in our diſturbed Imagination.

FAN'TOME *Corn*, lank or light Corn. *C.*

FAONA'TIO [of *faonner*, F.] a fawning, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

FAPESMO' [in *Logick*] is the fourth imperfect Mood of the firſt Figure of a *Categorical* Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Affirmative, the ſecond an univerſal Negative, and the third a particular Negative.

FAR [feor, *Sax.* fern, *Teut.*] diſtant, exceeding.

A FA'RANDMAN [of faran, *Sax.* to travel] a Merchant, Traveller, *&c.* to whom, by the Laws of *Scotland*, Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Buſineſs or Journey be not hindered.

Fighting FARAND, in a fighting Humour. *N. C.*

FAR'ANLY, handſome. *N. C.*

FARCE [*farce*, F.] a Mock Comedy or Droll: A Sort of comical Repreſentation, leſs regular than a Comedy, ſtuffed with extravagant Paſſages of Wit.

To FARCE, to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FAR'CED [*farci*, F. of *farcire*, L.] crammed, ſtuffed.

FAR'CES [in *Cookery*] Meat, Herbs, Spice, *&c.* chopped ſmall to ſtuff Fleſh, Fowl, or Fiſh. *F.*

FARCIMINA'LIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder. *L.*

FAR'CY [*farcin*, F.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

FAR'DLE [*fardeau*, F. *fardello*, Ital.] a Bundle or Packet.

FAR'DEL *of Land*, is the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

FAR'DINGALE [*verdugalle*, F. *vertugado*, Span. which Dr. *Tho. H.* derives from *vertu gard*, i. e. the Guard of Virtue, becauſe young Women, by hiding their great Bellies, preſerve the Reputation of their Chaſtity] a Whale-bone Circle or Hoop, which Ladies wore formerly upon their Hips, a Sort of Hoop'd Petticoat.

FAR'DING *Deal of Land* }
FAR'UNDEL } [of feorð, a fourth, and dæle, Part, *Sax.*] the fourth Part of an Acre.

FARE [Far, a Journey, of faran, *Sax.* to travel, fahren, *Teut.*] Money paid for Paſſage in a Hackney Coach, or by Water.

To FARE, to go. *Spenc.*

To FARE [vaeren, L. S. to be well, which *Mer. Cauſ.* derives of φέρεσθαι καλῶς, Gr.] as, How fare you? How do you? or, How chear you? Hence,

FARE, Diet, Chear, Condition.

FARINA'CEOUS [of *farina*, L. Meal] belonging to Meal, mealy.

FA'RING, living, eating, travelling.

FA'RLEU }
FA'RLEY } a Duty of Six-pence paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Weſt Slapton* in *Devonſhire*.

FARM [*ferme*, feorm, *Sax.* Food, of feormian, *Sax.* to afford a Livelihood] a Houſe whereto belongs an eſtate in Land, to be employed in Huſbandry.

FAR'MER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Chauc.*

FARN'HAM [of fearn, and ham, a Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

FARON, a Sort of Game.

FARRA'GO, a Mixture of ſeveral Sorts of Grain together, Meſling, Bollimong.

FARRA'GINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FAR'RIER [of *ferrier*, F. *ferraro*, Ital. of *ferrum*, L. Iron] a Smith who ſhoes and doctors Horſes.

To FAR'ROW [of farh, *Sax.* a Boar-pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FAR'SANG [*paraſanga*, L.] a *Perſian* League, or the Space of three Miles.

To FARCE [*farcire*, L.] to ſtuff out.

A FART [fert, *Sax.* Vert, *Belg.* Furtz, *Teut.*] an Eruption of Wind backwards.

To FART [Verte, *Belg.*] Fartzen, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards.

To FAR'THEL [*fardeler*, F.] the ſame as to furl.

FAR'THELLING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Lines faſtened to the Top-ſails and Miſſen Yard-Arm.

FAR'THING [feorðling, *Sax.*] the fourth Part of a *Saxon* Penny, a Copper Coin, the leaſt Piece of *Engliſh* Money.

FAR'THING *of Gold* [*q. d.* Fourthling] a Coin in antient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, *i. e.* 20 *d.*

FAR'THING *of Land*, a certain conſiderable Quantity, different from *Farding-Deal*.

FAS'CIA, a Swathe or Swaddling Band. *L.*

FAS'CIA [in *Heraldry*] a Fez.

FAS'CIÆ [in *Architecture*] three Bands of which the Architrave is compoſed.

FAS'CIÆ [among *Aſtronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA *Lata* }
FASCIA'LIS *Latus* } [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which moves the Leg. *L.*

FASCIA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muſcle of the Leg. *L.*

FASCIA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Swathing, or binding up with Swadling Bands. *L.*

FASCIC'ULAR [*faſcicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

To FAS'CINATE [*faſciner*, F. of *faſcinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINA'TION, a bewitching, charming, or inchanting. *F.* of *L.*

FASCI'NE [*faſcine*, F. of *faſcis*, L.] a Fagot or Bavin.

FASCI'NES [in *Fortification*] are ſmall Branches of Trees, or Bavins bound up in Bundles, which, mixed with Earth, ſerve to fill up Ditches, make Breaſt-Works, *&c.*

FAS'GUNTIDE, Faſting-Tide, *Shrove-Tueſday*, the Beginning of *Lent*. *N. C.*

FASH'ION [*façon*, F.] Mode, Dreſs.

FASH'ION *Pieces* [in a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

To FASH'ION [*façonner*, F.] to form, ſhape, *&c.*

FASH'IONABLE, that is according to the Faſhion, modiſh.

FASH'IONER, as *the King's Faſhioner*, i. e. Taylor.

FASH'IONIST } a Perſon who invents or follows
FASH'ION-*Monger*, } the Faſhions, or new Modes.

FASHIONS, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, the ſame as Farcy; which ſee.

FAST [ꝼeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* **vaſt**, L. S. **feſt**, *Teut.*] firm, ſure.

FAST [ꝼæꞅꞇen, *Sal.* **vaſten**, L. S.] to abſtain from Food.

A FAST [ꝼæꞅꞇen, *Sax.* **Faſte**, *Dan.* **Faſten**, *Teut.*] an Abſtinence from Food.

Faſt bind, faſt find.

This Proverb teaches, that, People being generally *baſe* and *perfidious*, it is a great Point of *Prudence* to be upon our Guard againſt *Treachery* and *Impoſition* in all our Dealings and Tranſactions, either by *Buying*, *Selling*, *Borrowing*, or *Lending*, in order to preſerve a good *Underſtanding*, and a laſting *Friendſhip*, among natural Correſpondents.

To FAS'TEN [ꝼeꞅꞇnian, *Sax.* **befaſter**, *Dan.* **befeſtigen**, *Teut.*] to make faſt.

To FASTEN *upon* [**anfaſſen**, *Teut.*] to ſeize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea Term*] is a Rope to faſten a Boat or Ship.

FAST-*Country*, a Term uſed by Tin-Miners to ſignify a *Shelf*.

FAST'ENS-*Een*, or *Even*, [**Vaſtel-Avend**, L. S.] *Shrove-Tueſday*, the ſucceeding Day being *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the firſt of the *Lenten* Faſt.

A FAST'ENING [ꝼæꞅꞇnunȝ, *Sax.* **befeſtigung**, *Teut.*] a making faſt, or that which makes faſt.

FAS'TI, the *Roman* Calendar. *L.*

FAS'TI *Dies*, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to plead in, like our Term-time. *L.*

FASTID'IOUS [*faſtidieux*, F. of *faſtidioſus*, L.] diſdainful, ſcornful.

FASTI'GIA, the Tops of Plants, Flowers, or any Thing elſe. *L.*

FAS'TING-*Men*, Bonds-Men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to anſwer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

FAST'NESS [ꝼeꞅꞇennyꞅꞅe, *Sax.* **Feſtung**, *Teut.*] Firmneſs: Alſo a ſtrong Hold, or a Place not to be come at for Bogs, *&c.*

FAS'TUOUS [*faſtueux*, F. of *faſtuoſus*, L.] proud, diſdainful.

FAS'TUOUSNESS, Pride, Diſdain.

FAT [ꝼaꞇ, *Sax.* **Vett**, *Belg.* **Fett**, *Teut.*] groſs, full of Fat, fruitful.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] broad: Thus if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they ſay, *She has a fat Quarter*.

The FAT [among *Anatomiſts*] is a greaſy Subſtance, which is bred of the oily Part of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Merchandize*] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles; of unbound Books 11 half Mound; of Wire 20 *C.* to 25 *C.* Weight; Iſinglaſs 3 *C.* ¼ to 4 *C.* Weight.

FAT } Faꞇ, *Sax.* **Vat**, *Belg.* **Faſs**,
VAT } *Teut.* *Vas*, L.] a large wooden Veſſel containing eight Buſhels, uſed in meaſuring Malt, *&c.* Alſo a Brewing Veſſel.

FA'TAL [*fatalis*, L.] belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky. *F.*

FATAL'ITY [*fatalité*, F.] a being liable to Fate, or an Event, Fatalneſs: Alſo Unavoidableneſs.

FATE [*Fatum*, L.] Deſtiny, that which muſt of Neceſſity come to paſs by God's ſecret Appointment, a perpetual unchangeable Diſpoſition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence or Decree: Alſo Death.

FA'TED, ordered or appointed by Fate.

FA'THER [Faꝺeꞃ, of Feꝺan, *Sax.* to feed, **Fader**, *Belg.* **Vatter**, *Teut.* *Padre*, *Ital* *Pere*, *F.* *Pater*, *L.* all of Πατὴρ, Gr.] he that has begot a Child.

Like Father, like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the Force of *Nature*, but alſo of *Example*; as much the Strength of *Imagination* and *Practice* in the latter, as the violent Bent of *Inclination* in the *former*. 'Tis true, that Children, though not always, are generally like the *Father* or *Mother* in their *Minds*, as well as their *Bodies*; the *Faculties* of the *former* commonly run in a *Blood*; and as for the *Features* and *Complexions* of the *latter*, they often look as if they were caſt in the *ſame Mould*. But I preſume the Point of the Proverb is chiefly directed at their *Examples*; and that ſuch as are the *Parents*, as to *Vice* or *Virtue*, ſuch are, too commonly, the *Children*; that the *ill Examples* of a *vicious* Fathe almoſt univerſally tend to the *debauching* Son; when the *good Precepts* and *Example* of a *virtuous* Father go a great way to th forming a *virtuous* one. *Mali corvi malu ovum*, ſay the *Latins*; and Οὐδέποτ' i σκίλλης, ῥόδα φύεται, ſay the *Greeks*.

FATHER

FA'THERS, the Biſhops of the Primitive Church: The Superiors of Monaſteries, *&c.* among the *Roman* Catholicks.

FA'THERLESS [ꝼaꝺeꞃleaꞅ, *Sax.*] that has no Father.

To FA'THER *a Thing upon a Perſon*, is to impute it to him.

FA'THER *Laſher*, a kind of Fiſh.

FA'THERLY [ꝼæꝺeꞃlice, *Sax.* vätterlich, *Teut.*] like a Father.

FA'THOM } [ꝼaðom, *Sax.*] a Meaſure
FA'DOM } of ſix Feet; the *Hebrew* Fathom, ſomewhat more than ſeven Feet and three Inches.

A FA'THOM *of Wood*, the ſixth Part of a Quantity, called a Coal-fire.

To FA'THOM, to ſound the Depth of Water; to diſcover one's Intentions.

FATID'ICAL } [*fatidique*, F. of *fatidi-*
FATID'ICK } *cus*, L.] foretelling what is to come.

FAT'IGABLE, that may be tired. *L.*

To FAT'IGATE [*fatigatum*, L.] to tire or weary.

FATIG'UE [*fatigue*, F.] Hardſhip, Toil, Wearineſs.

To FATIG'UE [*fatiguer*, F, *fatigare*, L.] to weary, tire, harraſs.

FATU'ITY [*fatuitas*, L.] Simpleneſs, Fooliſhneſs.

To FAT'UATE [*fatuatum*, L.] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAU'CET [*foſſet*, F.] a Tap or Peg.

FAU'CHION [*fauchon*, F.] a Sort of broad and ſhort wooden Sword.

FAUGH-*Ground*, which has lain a Year or more unplowed.

FAVIROUS, favourable. *Chauc.*

A FAULT, [*faulte*, *faute*, F.] a Crime, an Error.

To FAULTER [*faltar*, Span.] to fall or ſtumble.

FAUNTEKINS, little Infants. *O.*

FAVO'NIAN, belonging to *Favonius*, the Weſtern Wind, favourable.

FA'VOUR [*faveur*, F. *favor*, L.] Kindneſs, good Office: Alſo a ſmall Preſent made by a Lady; a Knot of Ribbons given at a Wedding or Burying.

To FA'VOUR [*favoriſer*, F.] to ſhew Favour, to countenance, to eaſe, or ſpare; alſo to reſemble or be like a Perſon.

FA'VOURABLE [*favorabilis*, L.] apt to favour, good, gracious, gentle. *F.*

FA'VOURITE [*favourit*, F.] one who enjoys the Good-will or Kindneſs of another, a Darling, a Minion.

FAUSE [*faux*, Fr.] falſe, cunning, ſubtil. *C.*

FAUSEN, a ſort of large Eel.

FAUSETUM, a Muſical Pipe or Flute. *O.*

FAUST [*fauſtus*, L.] lucky.

FAUST'ITUDE [*fauſtitudo*, L.] Happineſs, Luckineſs.

FAUS'TITY [*fauſtitas*, L.] good Luck.

F-FA-UT, the ſeventh or laſt Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of Muſick, called *Gam-ut.*

FAU'TOR, a Favourer or Abettor. *F.*

FAUX'BOURG, the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings without the Walls. *F.*

FAW, fain, glad, chearful, joyful. *Chau.*

A FAWN [*faon*, F.] a Buck or Doe of the firſt Year.

FAWNS, a Sort of Demigods among the Heathens, frequenting Foreſts.

To FAWN *upon* [ꝼanꝺian, *Sax.*] to flatter or ſooth up.

To FAWN, to bring forth Young, as a Deer does.

FAX, Hair. *O.* Hence the Name *Fairfax*, *Halifax*, &c.

FAY [old *F.*] Faith. *Spenc.*

FAY'TOR [*faiteur*, F.] a Doer. *Spenc.*

FAY'TOURS, idle Fellows, Vagabonds. *O. Stat.* 7 *R.* II.

FE', Faith. *Span.* As,

Auto de FE', the Act of Faith, *i. e.* the Execution or Burning of Hereticks by the Inquiſition. *Span.*

FEABS, or *Fea-Berries*, Gooſe-berries. *S. C.*

To FEAG, [fegen, L. S. to bruſh] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence *fagging* ſignifieth any manner of beating.

FEAL [*fidele*, F. truſty] Tenants by Knights Service were wont to ſwear to their Lord, to be *Feal* and *Leal*, *i. e.* faithful and loyal.

To FEAL, to hide. *N. C.*

FEAL'TY [in *Law*] an Oath taken at the Admittance of a Tenant to be true to the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [Feꞃhꞇ, *Sax.* Vare, *Belg.* Furcht, *Teut.*] Apprehenſion of Evil, Dread, Fright.

To FEAR [ꝼæꞃan, *Sax.*] to affright, to terrify; alſo to be affrighted.

To FEAR [vaere, *Belg.*] to be apprehenſive of, to dread.

To FEAREN, to frighten. *Spenc.*

FEAS'IBLE [*faiſible*, F.] that may be done or put in Execution.

FEAST, a Banquet, or ſumptuous Meal; alſo certain Times of rejoicing on ſome religious Account.

FEAT, finical, odd, pretty.

A FEAT [*faite*, F.] a notable Action or Deed, as Feats of War, *&c.*

A FEATH'ER [ꝼæðeꞃ, *Sax.* feder, *Teut.*] a Plume of a Fowl.

FEATH'ERLESS [ꝼæðeꞃleaꞅ, *Sax.*] unfledged, without Feathers.

To cut a FEATHER [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship makes the Sea foam before her.

FEATH'ER-*Top-Graſs*, an Herb.

FEATH'ER-*Edg'd Boards* [among *Carpenters*, *&c.*] Boards which are thicker on one Edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the *Aſſociation* of *irrational* Creatures; It intimates that *Society* is a powerful *Attractive*; but that *Likeneſs* is the *Lure* that draws People of the *ſame* Kidney together. A *Covey of Partridges* in the Country, is but an Emblem of a *Company of Goſſips* in a Neighbourhood; a *Knot of Sharpers* at the Gaming-Table; a *Pack of Rakes* at the Tavern, *&c.* That one *Fool* loves another; one *Fop* admires another; one *Blockhead* is pleaſed at the *Aſſurance*, *Conceit*, and *Affectation* of another; and therefore herd together. *Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*, Latin; Ὡς ἀεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει Θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὡμοῖον, Gr.

FEA'TURE [*faiture*, F.] a Lineament of the Face.

FEA'VOUROUS, feveriſh. *Shakeſp.*

FEA'ZING [*Sea Term*] the ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

FEDERACY, a Confederacy. *Chauc.*

To FEBRI'CITATE [*febricitatum*, L.] to fall ſick of a Fever or Ague.

FEB'RIFUGE [*febrifuga*, L.] a Medicine which cures a Fever. *F.*

FEB'RUARY [*Febriurius*, ſo called of *februis*, L. *i. e.* the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the antient *Romans* for the purifying of the People in this Month] the ſecond Month of the Year with us. *L.*

FEBRUA'TION, a purifying or cleanſing by Sacrifice. *L.*

FE'CIAL [*fecialis*, L.] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FECI'ALES, Heralds at Arms among the *Romans*, whoſe Office it was to denounce War or Peace. *L.*

FEC'ULENCY [*fæculentus*, L.] Dregginefs, a being full of Dregs or Lees.

FEC'ULENT [*fæculentus*, L.] belonging to Dregs or Lees, full of Dregs.

FECUND' [*fecond*, F. *fœcundus*, L.] fruitful, plenteous.

FECUN'DITY [*fecundité*, F. *fœcunditas*, L.] Fruitfulneſs, Plenty.

FEBLESSE [*foibleſſe*, F.] Weakneſs. *Ch.*

FED'ERAL [of *fœdus*, L.] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERA'TION, a Covenanting. *L.*

FEDITY [*fœditas*, L.] Foulneſs, Filthineſs, Naſtineſs.

FEE [ꝼea, *Sax.* fief] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [in *Law*] all ſuch Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE *Simple*, is an abſolute Eſtate, which is given in theſe Terms; *To him and his Heirs for ever.*

FEE *Tail*, is a conditional Eſtate, that is, ſuch whereof we are ſeized to us, and our Heirs, with Limitation.

FEE *Farm*, Land held of another in Fee, that is, for ever to himſelf and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

To FEE, to winnow. *N. C.*

FEE'BLE [*foible*, F.] weak, languid.

FEE'BLE, a weak Part, a blind Side.

To FEED [ꝼeðan, *Sax.* feden, *Dan.* veeden, *Belg.* weyden, *Teut.*] to furniſh or ſupply with Food; alſo to eat.

To FEEL [ꝼelan, *Sax.* fuhlen, *Teut.* volen, L. S.] to uſe the Senſe of Feeling, to touch or handle; alſo to perceive by that Senſe, to be ſenſible of.

FEER, a Companion; alſo Fire.

FEG, fair, handſome, clean. *N. C.*

FEGA'RY [q. d. *Vagary*, *à vagando*, L.] a roving or roaming about.

To FEIGE, to carp at. *O.*

To FEIGN [*feindre*, F. of *fingere*, L.] to pretend, to make a Shew of.

FEINT [*feinte*, F.] Diſguiſe, falſe Shew.

A FEINT [in *Fencing*] is when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Paſs at another.

A FEIST [Fiꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Wiiſt, *L. S.* Feiſt, *Teut.*] a Fart without Noiſe.

FEISUS, a ſmall Bundle or Armſul, as of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.* *O. L.*

FELAP'TON [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the ſecond Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond an univerſal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FELASHIP, Fellowſhip. *Chauc.*

FEL'DFARE [Fealꝼoꞃ, of Feal, a Field, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.*] to go far, *q. d.* a Bird that flies far before it alighteth] a kind of Bird.

FELI'CITATED [*felicitatus*, L.] made felicitous or happy.

FELI'CITY [*felicité*, F. of *felicitas*, L.] Happineſs, Bleſſedneſs.

FELIN, to feel. *Chauc.*

FELL [ꝼelle, *Sax.* fel, *Belg.*] fierce, cruel, outrageous.

FELL [Felle, *Sax.* of *Pellis*, L. Fell, *Teut.*] a Skin of a Beaſt.

FELL [felſʒ, *Teut.* a Rock] a Sirname.

To FELL [fellen, *Teut.* or of ꝼeallan, *Sax.* to fall] to ſtrike or cut down.

FEL'LABLE, which may be felled.

FELLE, many, manifold. *Chauc.*

FELLIE, cruelly. *Chauc.*

FELLIF'LUOUS [*felliſluus*, L.] flowing or ſtreaming with Gall.

FELL'MONGER [of Felle and Manᵹeꞃe, *Sax.*] one who deals in Sheep-ſkins, and parts the Wool from the Pelts.

FEL'LON [*felon*, of ꝼelle, *Sax.* fierce, cruel, of ꝼælan, to tranſgreſs] a painful Swelling on the Finger.

FEL'LOWS } [felge, *Teut.*] Pieces of
FELLIES } Wood joined together to make the Circle of a Wheel.

FEL'LOW [of Follow] a Companion, an Equal.

FELLOWSHIP, a Company, Partnerſhip, the Place of a Member of a College in the Univerſity.

Rule of FELLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetick*] a Rule by which in divers Accounts of divers Perſons, their ſeveral Stocks, together with the whole Loſs and Gain, being propounded, the Loſs or Gain of each particular Perſon may be diſcovered.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company with followeth. *Chauc.*

FELL-*Wort*, an Herb.

FELO *de ſe*, one who commits Felony by laying violent Hands upon himſelf. *L. T.*

FEL'ON [*felon*, F.] a Malefactor, who commits Felony. See *Fellon*.

FELONY [*felonie*, F. *felonia*, L. of φήλωσις, or φήλωμα, Gr. a Capital Crime] an Offence that is next in Degree to Petit-Treaſon. and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, wilful firing Houſes, *&c.*

FELT [Felt, *Sax.* *Feltro*, *Ital.* Velt, *Belg.* Viltz, L. S. Filtz, *Teut.*] Wool uſed in making of Hats, *&c.* alſo a Hat made of ſuch Stuff.

To FELTER, to entangle. *O.*

FELTRID, entangled. *Chauc.*

A FELUC'CA, a Sort of Sea-Veſſel or Ship. *Ital.*

FE'MALE [*femelle*, F. of *fœmina*, L.] of the She-kind.

FEME-*Covert*, a married Woman. *F. L. T.*

FEM'ININE [*fœmininus*, L.] that is of the Female Kind.

FEM'ININE *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a Term applied to ſuch Nouns as are declined with the Feminine Article *Hæc*.

FEM'ININE *Planets* [with *Aſtrologers*] are ſuch as ſurpaſs in paſſive Qualities, *i. e.* Moiſture and Drineſs.

FEMIN'ITE, the Form or Shape of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEMIN'ITE, Womanhood, the Sex, State, Dignity, Weakneſs, or any Quality of a Woman. *Chauc.*

FEMORIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg.

FE'MUR, the Thigh, the Part from the Buttock to the Knee. *L.*

A FEN [Fen, *Sax.*] Mooriſh Ground.

FEN *Cricket*, an Inſect.

A FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, L.] an Hedge or Incloſure.

A FENCE, } a Receiver of ſtolen
FENCING *Culley*, } Goods. *Cant.*

To FENCE, to ſpend. *Cant.*

To FENCE [of *fendere*, for *defendere*, L.] to fight with Swords, *&c.*

FENCE *Month*, a Month in which it is unlawful to hunt in the Foreſt, becauſe in that Month the Female Deers fawn; it begins 15 Days before *Midſummer*.

FENCER, a Sword-Player.

To FEND, to ſhift for. *N. C.*

To FEND [*Sea Term*] as *to ſend the Boat*, is to keep it from being daſh'd againſt the Rocks, Shore, *&c.*

To FEND, to defend, guard, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

FENDE [of Feind, an Enemy, *Teut.* but if of *defendere*, L. it ſignifies a Friend] an Enemy or Friend. *Chauc.*

FEN'DER [*q. d.* Defender] an Iron to ſet before the Fire-Grate.

FEN'DERS [on *Shipboard*] are Pieces of old Ropes, or wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to hinder other Ships from running againſt her.

FEN'DER-*Bolts*, are Iron Pins ſtuck into the outermoſt Wales of a Ship, to ſave her Sides from Hurts and Bruiſes.

FENDLY [perhaps of feindlich, enemy-like, *Teut.*] deviliſh, helliſh, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Chauc.*

FENERA'TION [*fœneratio*, L.] Uſury, or the Practice thereof.

FENES'TRA [in *Anatomy*] two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; the one called *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda*.

FEN'NEL [*fenouil*, F. *fœniculum*, L.] an Herb.

FEN'NEL-*Apple*, a kind of Apple.

FEN'NIGREEK, the Herb *Fœnugreek*.

FEN'NY [of ꝼenniȝ, *Sax.*] mouldy *N. C.*

FEN'NY [ꝼenniȝ, *Sax.*] full of Fens.

FEN'NY *Stones*, a Plant.

FEOD or FEUD, the ſame as Fee. *L. T.*

FEODAL, belonging to a Fee.

FEODAL'ITAS, Fealty or Homage paid to a Lord by his feodal Tenant.

FEO'DARY, } is an Officer belong-
FEU'DARY, } ing to the Court of
FEU'DATORY, } Wards and Liveries,
whoſe Office was to ſurvey and value the Land of the Ward, *&c.*

FEO'DATORY, a Tenant holding his Eſtate by feodal Service.

FEO'DUM [Feudum, *Goth.*] any Fee, Benefit, or Profit.

To FEOFF [of *fieffer*, F.] to enfeoff.

FEOFFEE', he who is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made. *L. T.*

FEOFF'MENT [*Law Term*] any Gift or Grant of any other Thing of the like Nature to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFF'MENT *in Truſt*, is the making over Lands, *&c.* to Truſtees by Will for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, *&c.*

FEOF'FOR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [Feoꞃm, *Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Neceſſaries, uſually given to the Thane or Lord by the Tenants of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

FERA'CITY [*feracitas*, L.] Fruitfulneſs.

FE'RAL [*feralis*, L.] deadly, mortal, lamentable, diſmal.

FE'RAL *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] *Leo,* and the laſt Part of *Sagittary*; alſo the Moon is ſaid to be *feral,* when, being ſeparated from one Planet, ſhe applies to no other, while ſhe continues in the ſame Sign.

FERDE [Verde, L. S.] Fear. *O.*

FERDEL'LA *Terræ,* a Ferdel, or ten Acres of Land. *O. L.*

FER *de Moulin* [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, whoſe Figures repreſent the Iron Ink of a Mill. *Fr.*

FERDFARE, an Immunity from going to War. *S.*

FERDFUL, fearful. *Chauc.*

FERDINAN'DO [of Beoꞃꞇ and ꞃanꝺ, *Sax. i. e.* pure Peace] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. *Chauc.*

FERD'WIT [of Fiꞃꝺ, an Army, and Wiꞇe, Puniſhment] a Formulary, by which the King pardoned Manſlaughter committed in an Army; alſo a Fine of 20 *s.* for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

FERE', a Companion. *O.*

FE'RIA, a Holiday or Reſting-Day. *L.*

FERIS, Companions. *Chauc.*

FER'ITY [*feritas,* L.] Brutiſhneſs, Cruelty, Fierceneſs, Savageneſs.

FERK, Fear. *Chauc.*

FER'LING [*Old Records*] the 4th Part of a Penny; alſo the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

FERLINGA'TA, } the fourth Part of a
FERLINGUS, } Yard-Land. *O. R.*

FERLY, ſtrange. *O.*

FERM } [Feoꞃm, *Sax.*] a Houſe, Land,
FARM } or both, taken by Leaſe.

FERM, a Priſon. *Spenc.*

FERM, a Hole. *O.*

FER'MENT [*fermentum,* L.] Leaven, or Yeſt; that which puffs up by leavening; a Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. *F.*

To FERMEN'T [*fermenter,* F. *fermentare,* L.] to puff up, to leaven, to work; as Beer, Ale, *&c.*

FERMENTA'TION, a fermenting or ſwelling with Ferment, a working; it is an eaſy, gentle, and ſlow Motion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body, ariſing uſually from the Operation of ſome active Acid, which rarefies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous Particles. *F.* of *L.*

FERMENTA'TION, [in *Phyſick*] is a gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and Juices in the Body.

FERMERERE, an Overſeer of Cattle and Huſbandry. *O.*

FERMISO'NA, the Winter Seaſon of Deer. *O. L.*

FERN } [Feaꞃn, *Sax.* Farn, *Teut.*]
FEARN } one of the Capillaries bearing the Seeds on the Backſide of the Leaf, common in barren Places.

FERNIGO, a Heath, or waſte Place, where Fern grows. *O. L.*

FERO'CITY [*ferocité,* F. of *ferocitas,* L.] Fierceneſs, Cruelneſs.

FER'REL } [of *ferrum,* L. Iron, or
FER'ULA } *ferraille,* F. old Iron] a Piece of Iron or Braſs, to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, *&c.*

FER'RERS [*ferrier,* F. a Farrier] a Sirname.

FER'RET [Ferret, *Belg. ferreta,* Ital. *furet,* F.] a little Creature like a Weaſel uſed in catching Rabbets: Alſo a Sort of Ribbon.

To FER'RET, to ſearch out narrowly, or force out; alſo to haraſs or teize.

FER'RIAGE, the ferrying or paſſing over a River; the Hire of a Ferry-Boat.

FERRU'GINOUS [*ferrugineus,* L.] having in it ſomething of the Nature of Iron; like to, or of the Colour of, ruſty Iron.

FERRUMINA'TION, a ſoldering or faſtening together. *L.*

FER'RY [Fahrt, *Teut.* ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to paſs over, or of *ferri,* L. to be carried] a Place where Horſes, Coaches, *&c.* are conveyed over a River.

FERS, the Queen at the Play of Cheſs; alſo fierce. *Chauc.*

FER'SCHET, the Ferriage, or cuſtomary Payment for ferrying over a River. *O.*

FERTH, fourth. *O.*

FER'TILE [*fertilis,* L.] fruitful, plentiful. *L.*

FERTIL'ITY [*fertilité,* F. of *fertilitas,* L.] Fruitfulneſs, Plentifulneſs.

To FER'TILISE [*fertiliſer,* F.] to make fruitful.

FER'VENCY } [*fervour* of *fervor,* L.]
FER'VOUR } Earneſtneſs, Warmth, Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FER'VENT [*fervens,* L.] hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

FER'VID [*fervidus,* L.] fervent.

FER'ULA, a flat wooden Inſtrument for chaſtiſing Boys at School. *L.*

FERULA'CEOUS *Plant,* a Plant like the Herb Fennel Giant.

FER'VOUR [*ferveur,* F. of *fervor,* L.] Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FER'VOUR *of the Matrix* [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſtemper, when the intire Subſtance of the Womb is very hot.

FESAUNCE, a Pheaſant. *O.*

FES'CUE [*feſtuca,* L.] a Pointer uſed by Children in Reading.

FES'SE [of *faſcia,* L.] is one of the honourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, repreſenting a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, which Knights at Arms were anciently girded with; it poſſeſſes the Centre of the Eſcutcheon and contains in Breadth one third Part thereof.

FES'SE-*Point,* the middle Point of an Eſcutcheon.

FES'SITUDE [*feſſitudo,* L. Wearineſs.

FEST [Fauſt, *Teut.*] a Fiſt. *Chauc.*

To FES'TER [*feſtrir,* F.] to putrify, or wrankle.

FESTINA'TION, a haſtening or making Speed. *L.*

FESTI'NITY [*Feſtinitas*, L.] Speed, Quickneſs.

FESTING *Penny*, Earneſt given to Servants when hired. *C.*

FESTING-*Men* [with the *Engliſh Saxons*] Perſons who were Pledges for others who ſhould tranſgreſs the Laws, who were bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming.

FESTI'NO [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the third Mood of the firſt Figure of a Categorical Syllogiſm, wherein the firſt Propoſition is an univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, the third a particular Negative.

FESTI'VAL [*feſtivus*, L.] merry, pleaſant, jocund; belonging to a Holiday, or Feſtival.

A **FESTI'VAL** [of *feſtivus*, L.] a Solemnity, or Day of rejoicing.

FESTIV'ITY [*feſtivitas*, L.] Mirth, Pleaſantneſs, Rejoicing; a feſtival Time.

FES'TIVOUS [*feſtivus*, L.] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTLICK, merry, gay. *Chauc.*

FESTOO'N [*feſton*, F.] a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, eſpecially in engraven or imboſſed Works.

FESTU'COUS [of *feſtuca*, L.] of or belonging to a Shoot or Stalk of a Tree or Herb, having a tender Branch or Sprig.

FETCH. See *Vetch.*

To **FETCH** [ꝼeccean, *Sax.*] to go to bring a Thing.

A **FETCH**, a Subtilty, a ſly Pretence to deceive a Perſon.

FETELY, handſomely, dexterouſly. *Ch.*

FETI'D [*fœtidus*, L.] ſtinking, or ſmelling ill.

FETIF'EROUS [*fœtifer*, L.] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETRIS, Features. *Chauc.*

FETISE, handſome, ſpruce. *O.*

FET'LOCK [*q. d.* Feetlock, or Fetterlock] the Hair that grows behind on a Horſe's Feet.

FETLOCK-*Joint*, the Joint at the Fetlock; a Horſe's Ancle-Joint.

FETUOUSLY, featly. *O.*

FET'TERS [Feꞇꞇaꞃeꞃ, *Sax.* Veters, *Belg.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Malefactors or Cattle.

To **FET'TER** [ᵹeꝼeꞇeꞃian, *Sax.*] to put Chains, *&c.* upon the Feet.

To **FETTLE** *to*, to go about, or ſet upon a Buſineſs. *N. C.*

A **FEUD** [Fæhꝺ, *Sax.* Fehde, *Teut.* Veede, *L. S.*] inveterate Grudge, deadly Hatred, Enmity.

FEUD [in the *Northern Parts*] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood againſt the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUD-*Bote* [Fæhꝺboꞇe, *Sax.*] a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Damages that happen thereon.

FEUDE [of Feoh, a Reward, and poꝺ, a Condition, *Sax.*] is defined by Civilians, to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feodatory's own Life, or to him and his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and ſhall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the ſaid Tenure, and do ſuch Service for the ſame as is covenanted between them, or as is proper to a Feude.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILLANTI'NE, Puff paſte. *F.*

FE'VERFEW [ꝼeꝼeꞃ-ꝼuᵹe, *Sax.* *febrifuga*, L.] an Herb good againſt Fevers. *Matricaria.* L.

FE'VER } [*Fievre*, F. of *Febris*, L.
FEAVER } Feber, *Dan.* Fieber, *Teut.*] a Diſtemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood; a Fermentation, or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirſt.

Continual **FEVER**, is that whoſe Fit continues for many Days.

Intermitting **FE'VER**, is one which has certain Times of Intermiſſion, or ceaſing; as an Ague.

FEU'TERER, } a Dog-keeper, he who
FEW'TERER, } lets them looſe in a Chace. *O.*

A **FEW** [ꝼeaƿa, *Sax.* faer, *C. Br.*] a ſmall Number.

FEW'EL } [of *Feu*, F. Fire, and *al*, con-
FU'EL } tracted of *alere*, L. to feed, *q. d.* Matter to feed the Fire] Coals, Wood, or any Thing to burn.

To **FEW**, to change. *N. C.*

FEW, a Tenure in *Scotland*, called alſo *Few ferm*, whereby Lands are held, paying a Sort of Duty called *Feuda firma.*

FEW'METS } [*fimaiſon*, O. F. of
FEW'MISHING } *fimus*, L. Dung] the Dung of a Deer.

To **FEY** *it*, } to do any Thing notably,
To **FEIGH** *it*, } *N. C.*

To **FEY** *Meadows*, *Ponds*, &c. to cleanſe them. *N. C.*

FF [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *Forte forte*, and ſignifies very loud.

FI'ANTS } [*fientes*, F.] the Dung of a
FU'ANTS } Badger, Fox, *&c.*

FIAUNCE, Affiance. *Chauc.*

FIAUNT, Warrant. *Spenc.*

FIAU'TO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FIAU'TO *tranſverſo*, a *German* Flute. *It.*

To **FIB** [*q. d.* to fable] to ſay falſe, to lye, a ſofter Expreſſion for to tell a Lye.

To **FIB**, to beat. *Cant.*

FI'BRA *Auris* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Ear.

FI'BRES } [*fibres*, F. of *fibræ*, L.] the
FI'BERS } Threads or Hair like Strings

of Muſcles, Veins, Plants, Roots, *&c.*

FI'BRES [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Veſſels, by which the animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRIL'LÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Fibrils, or ſmalleſt Threads of which Fibres conſiſt.

FI'BROUS [*fibreux*, F. of *fibroſus*, L.] full of Fibres.

FIB'ULA, a Button, *L.* [in *Anatomy*] the leſſer Bone of the Shank.

FICK'LE [ꝼicol, *Sax.* of *facilis*, L. eaſy, *q. d.* eaſily perſuaded to change his Mind; others derive it of ποικιλ☉·, Gr.] various, inconſtant, variable, light.

FIC'TILE [*fictilis*, L.] earthen, or made of Earth.

FIC'TION, a Device or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. *F.* of *L.*

FICTI'TIOUS [*fictitius*, L.] diſſembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FI'CUS [*ficus*, L. Figs] are the external Protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakam put in the Touch hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD-HAMMER, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FID'DLE [Fiꝺele, *Sax* Fidel, *Teut.* of *fidicula*, L.] a Muſical Inſtrument.

To FID'DLE [fidlen, *Teut.*] to play upon a Fiddle.

FID'DLER [Fidler, *Teut.* Vedelaer, *Belg.*] one who plays on a Fiddle.

FIDEJUS'SOR [in *Law*] a Surety. *L.*

FIDEL'ITY [*fidelité*, F. of *fidelitas*, L.] Faithfulneſs, Honeſty, Integrity.

FIDICINA'LES [with *Anatomiſts*] the Muſcles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Uſe they are put to by Muſicians in playing upon ſome Inſtruments. *L.*

To FIDGE *about*, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] a Truſtee, one intruſted by another.

FIDU'CIARY [*fiduciarius*, L.] truſty, ſure; alſo taken upon Truſt, ſo as to be reſtored again.

FIE [Pfuy, *Teut.*] an Interjection denoting ſome Diſlike.

FIEF [*fief*, F. a Fee, or feodal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty] Lands or Tenements which the Vaſſal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage; alſo a Manour, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [Felꝺ, *Sax.* Veld, *L. S.* Feld, *Teut.*] a Piece of Ground for Tillage or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Eſcutcheon or Shield.

FIELDFARE. See *Feldfare.*

FIELD *Colours* [among *Military Men*] ſmall Flags carried along with the Quarter-Maſter General, in marking out the Ground for the Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD-*Pieces*, are ſmall Cannon, carried along with an army in the Field, as three Pounders, Minions, Sakers, *&c.*

FIELD *Staff*, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they ſkrew lighted Matches.

FIEND [Fienꝺe, *Sax.* Feind, *Teut.*] a Fury, an evil Spirit, a Devil.

FI'ERI *Facias*, a Writ lying for him who has recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to levy the Debt or Damages againſt whom the Recovery was had.

FIER'CE [*fier*, F. of *ferox*, L.] curſt, cruel, ſtern.

FI'ERY *Triplicity* [among *Aſtrologers*] are thoſe Signs in the Zodiack, which ſurpaſs the reſt in Qualities, *viz. Leo*, *Aries*, *Sagittarius.*

A FIFE [Pfeiffe, *Teut.*] a ſort of Pipe, or Wind-Muſick.

FIFE *Rails* [in a *Ship*] are ſuch as are placed on Banniſters on each Side the Top of the Poop, *&c.*

FIFFA'RO, a Fife or ſmall Pipe, Flute, or Flageolet, uſed by the *Germans* with a Drum in the Army. *Ital.*

FIFTEEN [ꝼiꝼꞇen, *Sax.* funfzehn, *Teut.*] XV. or 15.

FIFTEE'NTH, a Tax formerly raiſed by Parliament, laid on every City or Borough throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [ꝼiꝼꞇ, *Sax.* funfte, *Teut.*] Vth, or 5th.

FIFTH [in *Muſick*] the ſame as *Diapente.*

FIF'TY [ꝼiꝼꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* funfzig, *Teut.*] L. or 50.

A FIG [*figue*, F. of *ficus*, L. feige, *Teut.*] a Fruit; alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

FIG *Pecker*, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

FIG *Wort*, a ſort of Herb.

FIGA'RY. See *Fegary. Scrophularia.* L.

FIGEN'TIA [in *Chymiſtry*] Things which ſerve to fix volatile Subſtances. *L.*

A FIGHT [ꝼhyꞇ, *Sax.*] a Combat, Duel, Engagement.

To FIGHT [ꝼeohꞇan, *Sax.* fechten, *Teut.*] to combat, to oppoſe, with or without Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] waſte Cloths which hang round a Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being ſeen by the Enemy.

Cloſe FIGHTS, Bulk-Heads ſet up for Men to ſtand ſecure behind in a Ship, and fire on the Enemy in caſe of Boarding.

FIGHT-WAITE, a Fine impoſed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*

FIG'MENT [*figmentum*, L.] a Fiction, a Story, a Lye.

FIG'ULATED [*figulatus*, L.] made of Earth.

FIG'URATE *Numbers* [in *Geom.*] ſuch as repreſent ſome Geometrical Figure.

FIG'URATIVE [*figurativus*, L.] belonging to, or ſpoken by way of Figure.

FIG'URATIVE *Speeches*, are Ways of expreſſing ourſelves, whereby we make uſe of an improper Word, that Cuſtom has applied to another Subject.

FIGURE [*figura*, L.] Faſhion, Shape, Repreſentation. *F.*

FIG'URE [in *Geometry*] is a Space terminated on all Parts by Lines, either ſtrait or crooked.

Rectilineal FIG'URE, is one which has all it's extremities right Lines.

Curvilineal FIG'URE, is one, all whoſe Extremities are crooked Lines.

Mix'd FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is one which is bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked Lines.

FIG'URE [in *Arith.*] one of the nine Digits or numerical Characters; as, 1, 2, *&c.*

FIG'URE [in *Aſtrology*] is a Scheme or Draught of the Face of the Heavens at ſome ſet Time.

FIG'URE [in *Logick*] is a due diſpoſing of a middle Term in a Syllogiſm with the two Extremes.

FIG'URE [in *Philoſ.*] is the Surface, or bounding Extent of any natural Body.

To FIG'URE [*figurer*, F. of *figurare*, L.] to repreſent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain FIG'URES [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIG'URES [in *Diſcourſe*] are extraordinary Ways of Speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical FIG'URES, are Digreſſions from the common and ordinary Rules of Conſtruction; as when any Word is omitted, and left to be ſupplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical FIG'URES, are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garniſh of Speech, when Words are uſed for Elegancy in their native Significations, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to expreſs the Tranſports of the Mind.

FIGURET'TO [of the Figures or Flowers on it] a ſort of flowered Stuff.

FILA'CEOUS [of *filum*, L. a Thread] full of Filaments, *i. e.* of ſmall Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files thoſe Writs on which he makes Proceſs.

FILA'CIUM, a File, a Thread or Wire, on which Writs and other Deeds are filed up in Courts. *L.*

FI'LAMENTS [*filamenta*, L.] little ſlender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. *Medicinal.*

FI'LAMENTS [in *Anatomy*] are the ſmall Fibres or Threads, which compoſe the Texture of the Muſcles.

FI'LAMENTS [in *Botany*] ſmall Threads which compoſe the Beard of Roots.

FILAN'DERS [*filandres*, F.] a ſort of Worms, ſmall as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; alſo Gins or Nets for wild Beaſts.

FIL'BERDS [of *Full* and *Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the firſt Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the beſt ſort of ſmall Nuts.

To FILTCH [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it from φιλόω, Gr. to deceive; *Skinner* of *piller*, F. to rob] to ſteal ſlily.

A FILE [Feol, *Sax.* Feile, *Teut.* Fiil *Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, *&c.* with.

To FILE [feolan, *Sax.* feilen, *Teut.* filer, *Dan.*] to work with a File.

A FILE [*filum*, L.] a Wire, *&c.* upon which looſe Papers are ſtrung.

A FILE [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A FILE [in *Heraldry*] is a ſtrait Line, from which their ſeveral Points iſſue.

A FILE [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers ſtanding one behind or below another. *F.*

To *Double the* FILES [*Military Phraſe*] to put two Files into one.

To FILE *off* [*Military Phraſe*] to fall of from marching in large Front, and march in Length by Files.

FILE-*Leaders* [among *Military Men*] the firſt Man of every File, which compoſe the Front of a Battalion.

FIL'ET [in *Architect.*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Mouldings, otherwiſe called *Liſtel.* F.

FILET'S [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fiſh, ſliced, and dreſs'd in a Ragou. *F.*

FIL'IAL [*filialis*, L.] of a Son. *F.*

FILIA'TION, Sonſhip, or Deſcent from Father to Son. *L.*

FILIUS *ante Patrem* [*i. e.* the Son before the Father] an Expreſſion which *Herbaliſts* apply to Plants, whoſe Flowers come out before their Leaves. *L.*

FILK'ALE } [*q. d.* Field-Ale] a ſort of
FICT'ALE } drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To FILL [fyllan, *Sax.* fullen, *Teut.*] to make full, to ſaturate.

FILLEMOT [*fueille mort*, F. *i. e.* a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FIL'LET [*filet*, F. of *filum*, L.] an Hair-Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FIL'LET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the ſame as *Aſtragal.*

FIL'LET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief.*

FIL'LET *of Veal* [*un Filet de Veau*, F. ſo called, becauſe in that Part are ſtrong Muſcles and Nerves like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleſhy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FILLETS [in a *Horſe*] are the Foreparts of the Shoulder next the Breaſt.

FILLIGRA'NE, } a ſort of Ornament
FILLEGREAN, } wrought on Gold or Silver, like Threads or Grains.

A **FIL'LIP,** a Throw, or Toſs of a Piece of Money with one's Finger or Nail.

FIL'LY [Fuille, *Teut. Pullus*, L. of Πῶλος, Gr. or of *Filia*, L.] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [Film, *Sax.* of *Velamen*, L.] a fine Skin inwrapping the Brain, and ſeveral Parts of the Body; alſo a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [in *Botany*] a woody Skin, ſeparating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A **FIL'TER** [*Filtre*, F.] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love-Potion.

To **FIL'TER** } [*filtrer*, F. of *filtrum*,
To **FIL'TRATE** } L. a Strainer] to ſtrain through a Cloth, Paper, *&c.*

FILTH [ꝼılð, *Sax.*] Dirt, Soil, *&c.*

FILTRA'TION, a ſtraining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallneſs of the Pores admits only the finer Parts through, and keeps the reſt behind.

FILUM *Aquæ*, a Stream or Courſe of Water. *O. L.*

FI'MASHING [of *fimaiſon*, F.] the dunging of any ſort of wild Beaſts.

FIMBLE, Hemp early ripe. *S. C.*

FIM'BRIÆ [in *Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, formerly ſo called, becauſe they reſemble a fringed Border. *L.*

FIM'BRIATED [*fimbriatus*, of *fimbria*, L. a Fringe, Border, Edging, *&c.*] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is border'd round with a different Colour.

FIM'BRIATED [in *Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are ſaid to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have, as it were, a kind of Fringe about them.

A **PIN** [ꝼin or ꝼinna, *Sax.* of *Pinna*, L.] a Fin of a Fiſh, a Quill or Wing.

To **FIN** *a Chevin* [in *Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin, or a Chub-fiſh.

FIN } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the
FINA'LE } End or laſt Note of a Piece of Muſick. *Ital.*

FI'NABLE, liable to be fined.

FI'NAL [*finalis*, L.] laſt, that concludes or makes an End. *F.*

FINAL *Cauſe* [in *Logick*] is that Cauſe for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL *Cauſes* [in *Divinity*] are ſuch great, wiſe, and good Ends, as God, the Author of Nature, had in creating and proportioning, in adapting and diſpoſing, in preſerving and continuing all the ſeveral Parts of the Univerſe.

FINAN'CE [*finance*, F.] a Fine, Sum of Money paid to the *French* King, for the Enjoyment of ſome Privilege or other.

FINAN'CES, the Treaſures or Revenues of the *French* King: The Exchequer.

FINANCI'ER, an Officer of the Finances.

FI'NARY } the ſecond Forge of an Iron
FI'NERY } Mill.

A **FINCH** [ꝼinc, *Sax.* finck, *Teut.*] a Bird of ſeveral Sorts, as Goldfinch, *&c.*

To **FIND** [ꝼindan, *Sax.* finden, *Teut.* vinden, *L. S.*] to recover what was loſt, to diſcover what before lay concealed, to know by Experience.

To **FIND** *the Ship's Trim* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to diſcover how ſhe will ſail beſt.

FIND'ERS, Officers of the Cuſtoms, now called Searchers. *O. S.*

FIN'DIBLE [*findibilis*, L.] that may be cleft.

FINE [fein, *Teut. fin.* F.] ſpruce, handſome, excellent, pure, ſlender.

A **FINE** [*finis*, L.] a Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence; alſo a formal Conveyance of Lands, by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge; alſo a Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Leaſe.

To **FINE** [*finire*, L.] to ſet a Fine upon, or to pay a Fine; alſo to purge and clear from Dregs.

FINE *Force*, an abſolute, unavoidable Neceſſity or Conſtraint. *F. L. T.*

FINE *adnullando levato de quo*, a Writ for making void a Fine levied on Lands holden in antient *Demeſne*. L.

FINE *levando de Tenementis*, &c. a Writ impowering the Juſtices to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands in *Capite*.

FINE *non capiendo pro pulchre placitando*, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take Fines for pleading. *L.*

FINE *pro rediſſeiſina capienda*, &c. a Writ which lies for the Releaſe of one laid in Priſon for a *Rediſſeiſin* upon a reaſonable Fine. *L.*

FINELESS, without End. *Shakeſp.*

FI'NERY, Gallantry, fine Attire.

FINES } [of *Ingram Fienes*, Huſband of
FIENES } *Sibylla*, Heireſs of *Faram* of *Bononia*, to whom *William* of *Bononia*, Son of King *Stephen*, gave the Town *Mattock*] a Sirname.

FINEW', Mouldineſs, or Hoarineſs, Dirtineſs, Naſtineſs.

FINEWED, grown mouldy or hoary.

FIN'GER [Finȝeꞃ, *Sax.* of ꝼenȝan, to take hold of; Finger, *Teut.* and *Dan.* Vinger, *Belg.* of fangen, *Teut.* to take hold] a Member of the Hand.

To **FIN'GER** *a Thing* [ꝼenȝan, *Sax.* fingeren, *Teut.*] to handle, or take hold of.

FIN'GER *Fern*, a Plant.

FINGER'S *Breadth* [finger-Breede, *L. S.*] a Meaſure of 2 Barley-corns Length, or 4 laid Side to Side.

FINI'CAL, ſpruce, neat, affected.

FINI'RE [in *Old Records*] to fine, or pay a Fine upon Compoſition.

FINIS [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *Fine* or *Finale*; which ſee.

To FIN'ISH [*finir*, F. of *finire*, L.] to end, or make an End.

FI'NITE [*fini*, F. of *finitus*, Lat.] that which hath fixed and determinate Bounds ſet to it's Power, Extent, and Duration.

FINI'TOR, the ſame as the *Horizon*. L.

FI'NOURS *of Metals*, are ſuch as purify them from Droſs.

FIR. See *Firr*.

FIRD'EFARE [of Fıꞃꝺ, an Army, and Faꞃe, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

FIRD'WITE [of ꝼıꞃꝺ and ƿıꞇe, *Sax.*] a Fine anciently impoſed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

FIRD'WRITHI [of ꝼıꞃꝺ, an Army, and ƿeꞃð, worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, ſuch as are worthy to bear Arms.

FIRE [ꝼıꞃ or ꝼyꞃe, *Sax.* Vier, *Belg.* Fewer, *Teut.* Πῦρ, Gr.] one of the four Elements.

A *Running* FIRE [*Military Term*] is when the Soldiers, being drawn up for that Purpoſe, fire one after another, ſo that it runs the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town, *&c.*

To FIRE [fueren, *Teut.*] to ſet on Fire, to diſcharge Fire-Arms, to grow hot and fiery.

FIRE-*Bare*, a ſort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-*Boot*, } Fuel for neceſſary Occa-
FIREBOTE, } ſions, which, by Common-Law, any Tenant may take out of the Lands granted to him.

FIRE *Circulatory* } [among *Chymiſts*]
FIRE *Reverberatory* } a Furnace where the Heat goes not out by a direct Funnel, but is returned upon the Veſſel of Matter to be managed by it.

FIRE-*Croſs*, two Fire-brands faſtened croſs-ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a ſudden Invaſion.

FIRE-*Drake*, a fiery Meteor: Alſo an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE-*Leven*, Lightning. *Chauc.*

FIRE-*Maſter*, an Officer who directs all the Compoſitions of Fire-works.

FIRE-*Potential.* See *Cautery.*

A FIRE-*Shovel*, [ꝼıꞃꞅcoꝼl, *Sax.* Fewer-ſchauffel, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument belonging to a Fire-Hearth.

FIRE-*Workers* [Fewer-werker, *Teut.*] Officers ſubordinate to the Fire-Maſters.

To FIRK [*ferire*, L.] to beat, or whip.

FIR'KIN [of ꝼeoƿeꞃ, *Sax.* four, and *Kin*, dimin. it being the fourth Part of a Barrel] a Meaſure containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and 9 of Beer.

A FIR'KIN-*Man*, one who buys Small-Beer of the Brewer, and ſells it again to his Cuſtomers.

FIRM [*firme*, F. *firmus*, L.] faſt, hard, ſolid, conſtant, ſteady.

FIR'MA [*Dooms-Day* Book] a Tribute antiently paid towards the Entertainment of the King of *England* for a Night.

FIR'MAMENT [*Firmamentum*, L.] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that Space which is expanded and arched over us in the Heavens. *F.*

FIR'MAN [in *India*] a Paſſport granted to Foreigners for Liberty of Trade.

FIRMARA'TIO, farming, or holding to farm. *O. L.*

FIRMA'TIO, the Seaſon for Does. *F. L.*

FIR'MED } [in *Falconry*] well
Full FIR'MED } fledged; an Hawk is ſaid to be firmed, when all the Feathers of his Wings are entire.

FIRM'NESS [*Fermeté*, F. *Firmitas*, L.] a being firm, or hard; alſo Solidity; alſo Conſtancy, Steadineſs, Reſolution.

FIRR [ꝼuꞃh ƿuꝺu, *Sax.* Fyr, *Dan.*] a Firr tree, or the Wood, Deal.

FIRST [ꝼıꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.* erſt, *Teut.* which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of φέριϛος, Gr.] Prime, Original, Chief.

FIRST *Fruits*, are the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, given to the King.

FIRST'LING [Erſtling, *Teut.*] the Young of Cattle which are firſt brought forth.

FIRTH [prob. of Fyꞃꞇh, *Sax.* Terror] a Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition.

FIS'CAL [of *Fiſcus*, L. the publick Treaſury] an Officer of the Exchequer. *F.*

A FISH [Fıꞅc, *Sax.* Fiſch, *Teut.* Viſch,] *Belg.* of *Piſces*, L.] a Water Animal.

To FISH [ꝼıꞅcıan, *Sax.* fiſchen, *Teut.*] fisker, *Dan.*] to catch Fiſh.

FISH [*Sea-Term*] any Timber made faſt to the Maſts, or Yards, to ſtrengthen them.

To FISH *the Maſt*, is to ſtrengthen it as above, againſt Streſs of Weather.

FISH-*Garth*, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fiſh.

A FISH'ERMAN [ꝼıꞅceꞃe, *Sax.* Fiſcher, *Teut.*] one who catches Fiſh.

FISH'ERY [Fiſcherey, *Teut.*] the Art or Trade of Fiſhing.

To FISK, to run about haſtily and heedleſsly.

FISSIL'ITY [of *Fiſſilis*, L.] Aptneſs to be cleared.

FIS'SURE [*fiſſura*, L.] a Cleft, or Opening.

FIS'SURE [in *Surgery*] the breaking of a Bone which happens in the Length of it.

FIS'SURES [among *Naturaliſts*] are certain Interruptions which ſerve to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral *Strata* or *Layers*, of which the Body of the Earth is compoſed.

Perpendicular FIS'SURES, ſuch Interruptions as are interſected, or cut through again by others.

The FIST [Fyꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Fauſt, *Teut.* which *Minſhew* derives of faſten, *Teut.* to take hold] the Hand clinched.

FIS'TULA, a Pipe to convey Waters; alſo a Flute. *L.*

A FISTULA [in *Surgery*] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. *L.*

FIS'TULA *Lachrymalis* [in *Surgery*] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Noſe is grown hard and callous, by reaſon of which there is a continual Defluxion of Tears. *L.*

FIS'TULA *Pulmonis*, the Wind-Pipe. *L.*

FIS'TULA *Sacra* [among *Surgeons*] that Part of the Back-Bone which is perforated.

FIS'TULA *Urinaria* [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Paſſage of the *Penis*.

FIS'TULAR, FIS'TULARY, FIS'TULOUS } [*Fiſtularis*, L.] of, or belonging to, a Fiſtula.

FIS'TULAR *Flowers* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as are compounded of many long hollow ſmall Flowers, like Pipes.

FIT [*au fait*, F. of *factum*, L.] apt, meet.

A FITCH, a Pulſe. See *Vetch*.

FITCHEE' [in *Heraldry*] the lower Part of a Croſs ſharpened into a Point. *F.*

FITCH'ER, FITCH'OW } [*fiſſan*, F. Fiſſe, *L. S.*] a Pole-cat, or ſtrong-ſcented Ferret; alſo the Skin of it.

FITH'WITE [feoht, a Fight, and ƿite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine impoſed upon one for fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FIT'TERS [*Fetta*, Ital. or of *fendre*, F. to cut ſmall] little Pieces.

FITS [q. d. *Fights*] they being the Conflicts between the Diſeaſe and Nature.

FITZ [*fils*, F. a Son] a Word commonly added to the Sirnames of Families of this Nation, deſcended of the *Norman* Race; as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz Williams*, &c.

FIVE [Fif, *Sax* Viive, *L. S.* Funf, *Teut.*] the Number V. or 5.

FIVE *Finger*. [of Funf=Finger, *Teut.*] a Fiſh like the Rowel of a Spur.

To FIX [*fixer*, F. of *fixum*, ſup. *L.*] to ſtick, faſten, or ſettle; to ſet or appoint.

FIXA [with *Chymiſts*] ſuch Things as cannot be exalted or raiſed up by Fire.

FIXA'TION, a fixing. *F.* of *L.*

FIXA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is a making any volatile ſpirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Diſtillations, or Sublimations, or adding to it ſomething of a fixing Quality.

FIX'ED *Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] a Line drawn along the Face of the Baſtion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIX'ED *Nitre* [in *Chymiſtry*] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cooled, powdered, and diſſolved in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIX'ED *Signs* [in *Aſtronomy*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.

FIX'ED *Stars* [among *Aſtronomers*] are ſuch as do not, like the Planets, change their Poſitions or Diſtances in reſpect of one another.

FIX'ITY, FIXT'NESS } [in *Chymiſtry*] a Quality oppoſite to *Volatility*.

FIX'TURE, Fixation, Fixedneſs. *Shakeſp.*

FIZ'GIG, a Dart wherewith Mariners ſtrike Fiſh while they ſwim: A ſort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Goſſip.

To FIZ'ZLE [feiſten, *Teut.*] to break Wind backwards without Noiſe, to *feiſt* or *foiſt*.

FLAB'BY [*labilis*, L. ſlippery, becauſe wet Things are ſo] limber, ſoft, moiſt, ſlippery.

FLABELLA'TION, a fanning, an airing or giving Wind unto. *L.*

FLACCES'CENCY [of *flacceſcere*, L.] Limberneſs, Flagging.

FLAC'CID [*flaccidus*, L.] drooping, flagging, withering.

FLACK'ET, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. *N. C.*

A FLAG [Wlaghe, *Belg.* a Banner, of fleogan, *Sax.* Flackeren, *Teut.* ſaid of a Flame that is agitated to and fro] an Enſign, or Banner uſually ſet out on the Tops of Maſts, or the Heads of Ships, *&c.*

FLAG, a Groat. *Cant.*

To ſtrike or lower the FLAG [*Sea Term*] is to pull it down upon the Cap.

To heave out the FLAG, is to wrap it about the Staff.

FLAG, or *Sedge*, a ſort of Ruſh: The Surface of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers in a Hawk's Wing, next to the principal ones.

A FLAG-*Ship*, a Ship commanded by a General-Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.

FLAG-*Staves*, Staves ſet on the Heads of the Top-gallant Maſts, which ſerve to let fly or ſhew abroad the Flags.

FLAG-*Worm*, a kind of Inſect bred in flaggy Ponds.

To FLAG [of Flackeren, like a Candle, the Flame of which moves up and down, lengthening and ſhortening, juſt before it goes out] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLA'GELET [*Flageolet*, F.] a muſical Wind-Inſtrument. A Pipe.

FALGEL'LANTS [*Flagellantes*, L.] Hereticks in the XIIIth Century, who preferred Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that ſcourging one another was the chief Virtue in Chriſtianity.

To FLAGEL'LATE [*flageller*, F. *flagellatum*, L.] to whip or ſcourge.

FLAGELLA'TION, whipping, laſhing, ſcourging. *F.* of *L.*

FLAGITA'TION, an earneſt Entreaty or Deſire. *L.*

FLAGI'TIOUS [*flagitioſus*, L.] very wicked, villainous.

FLAG'ON [Flaxa, *Sax.* *fluſcon*, F. *λάγυνȣ*, Gr.] a large Drinking Pot.

FLA'GRANCY [*flagrantia*, L.] a being all in a Flame, burning, flaming, or glittering; an ardent Deſire, Earneſtneſs, Notorìouſneſs.

FLA'GRANT [*flagrans*, L.] burning blazing, flaming, glittering, or ſhining; very hot, eager, earneſt; alſo evident, manifeſt, notorious, infamous. *F.*

FLAGS, the upper Turf. *S. C.*

FLAIL [Flegel, *Teut.* of *flagellum*, L.] an Inſtrument to threſh Corn with.

FLAINS, Arrows. *Chauc.*

To FLAIR } to ſweal, or melt away
To FLARE } faſt, as a Candle, *&c.*

To FLAIR [among *Shipwrights*] is a Term uſed, when a Ship being houſed in near the Water, and the upper Part hangs over ſomewhat too much, ſhe is ſaid to *flair over.*

To FLAITE, to affright or ſcare. *S. C.*

FLAKE, [*Floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool, *i. e.* a Lock of Snow, white and ſoft as Wool] a ſmall Flock of Snow; alſo a thin Plate of Ice, or other Thing.

FLA'KY, in Flakes, or thin Slices.

A FLAM [probably of ꝼlyma, *Sax.* Vagrant, of ꝼlean, to flee, *q. d.* a falſe Story that flies, or is quickly diſperſed] an idle Story, a Sham or Put-off.

FLAM'BOROUGH-*Head* [ꝼleambuꞃȝ, of ꝼlam, a Flame, *Sax.* for Mariners give it the Figure of a Blazing Star; or elſe from *Flamborough* in *Denmark*, in Imitation of which, our *Daniſh* Anceſtors built it, and gave it the ſame Name] a Town in *Yorkſhire.*

FLAMBOY [*flambeau*, F.] a Torch.

FLAME [Flamm, *Teut.* *flamme*, F. of *flamma*, L.] the moſt ſubtle Part of Fire.

FLAME [according to Sir *Iſaac Newton*] a Fume, Vapour, or Exhalation, heated red hot ſo as to ſhine; becauſe Bodies do not flame without emitting a copious Fume, and the Fume burns in the Flame.

Vital FLAME [among *Philoſophers*] a kind of vital Heat, which is ſuppoſed by ſome to be in the Heart of living Creatures, and is nouriſhed by the Air we take in by Reſpiration.

To FLAME [*flamber*, F. of *flammare*, L. flammen, *Teut.*] to blaze out in a Flame.

FLA'MENS, certain Heathen Prieſts.

FLAMMABIL'ITY [of *flammabilitas*, of *flamma*, L.] Aptneſs to flame.

FLAM'MANT, a large Water-Fowl.

FLAM'MEOUS [*flammeus*, L.] like, or partaking of the Nature of Flame.

FLAMMIF'EROUS [*flammifer*, L.] raiſing or bringing Flames.

FLAM'MULA *vitalis* [q. d. *the ſmall vital Flame*] that natural Warmth that is the Effect of a circulating Blood. *L.*

FLANCH [in *Heraldry*] an embowed Line, beginning at the Top, ſwelling in the Middle, and ending at the Baſe of an Eſcutcheon.

FLANCONA'DE [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt in the Flank. *F.*

FLANK [*flanc*, F.] a Side.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is the Side of an Army, or Battalion from the Front to the Rear.

FLANK, that Part of the Baſtion which reaches from the Courtin to the Face.

FLANK *of the Courtin*, that Part of the Courtin between the Flank and the Point where the Fichant Line of Defence terminates.

FLANK *Covert* [in *Fortification*] is the Platform of the Caſemate which lies hid in the Baſtion.

FLANK *Fichant*, that from whence a Cannon playing fireth it's Bullets directly in the Face of the oppoſite Baſtion.

FLANK *Razant* [in *Fortification*] is the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins; from the Conjunction of which, with the Courtin, the Shot only razeth the Face of the next Baſtion.

FLANK *Retired.* See *Flank Covert.*

Second or *Simple* FLANKS [in *Fortification*] Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin.

To FLANK [in *Fortification*] is to diſcover and fire upon the Side of any Place; alſo to ſtrengthen it with Flanks.

To FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is to fire upon the Enemy's Flank.

FLANKED *Angle* [in *Fortification*] the Angle formed by the Faces of the Baſtion, and ſo forms the Point of it.

To FLANK'ER [*flanquer*, F. flancheren, *Belg.*] to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermures.

FLANKS [with *Farriers*] a Wrench, Blow, or other Grief in the Back of a Horſe.

FLANK'ARDS [among *Hunters*] the Knots or Nuts in the Flank of a Deer.

FLAN'NEL [probably from *Lanella*, L. ſoft Wool] a ſort of woollen Cloth.

FLAN'TING. See *to flaunt.*

To FLAP [of *flabellum*, L. or, as *Minſevus*, of *βλαπτω*, Gr. to hurt] to ſtrike with the Hand, or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A FLAP [of Flabbe, *L. S.*] a Blow or Stroke.

To FLAP [*flacceſcere*, L.] to be limber, to hang down like the Brims of a Hat.

A FLAP [Læppe, *Sax.*] an Edge of a Thing hanging down.

To FLARE *in one's Eyes*, to ſtare one in the Face.

A FLASH [*Minſhew* derives it from φλὸξ, Gr. a Flame; but *Skinner* rather of our *Blaze*] a ſudden Blaze, as of Lightening; alſo a Spurt.

To FLASH, to blaze out ſuddenly; alſo the laying or daſhing of Water.

A FLASH *of Flames*, a Sheaf of Arrows. *O. P.*

A FLASH'ER [at a *Gaming Table*] one who ſits by to ſwear how often he has ſeen the Bank ſtripped.

FLASH'Y [probably of *flaccidus*, L.] having loſt the Savour; vain, frothy.

A FLASK [Flaſk, *Dan.* Flaſche, *Teut.* Flaxa, *Sax.*] a ſort of Bottle, as of *Florence* Wine.

A FLASK [*flaſque*, F.] a Box to put Gunpowder in; alſo a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

FLASK [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary made by an arched Line, drawn downwards to the Baſe Point, and is always borne double.

FLASK'ET [*Mer Caſ* derives it of φάσκωλος, Gr.] a ſort of great Baſket.

FLAT [*plat.* F. flach, *Teut.* as *Menagius* thinks of *Patulus*, L.] broad, ſpreading.

To FLAT *in a Sail* [*Sea-Phraſe*] to hale in the Foreſail flat by the Sheet-rope.

FLAT'BURY [Fleoꝺanbyꞃiᵹ, of Fleꝺinᵹ a *Flood*, and Byꞃiᵹ a *City*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Worceſterſhire*.

FLATIL'ITY [*flatilitas*, L.] Unconſtancy.

FLAT'LY, plainly, poſitively.

FLATLING, flat. *Spenc.*

FLATS, Shallows in the Sea; Sandbanks, Shelves.

To FLAT'TEN, to make broader and thinner.

To FLAT'TER [*flater*, F.] to praiſe exceſſively, to ſooth up, coax or wheedle.

FLAT'TERY [*flatterie*, F.] fawning, wheedling.

FLAT'ULENT [*flatulentus*, L.] windy ingendering or breeding Wind.

FLAT'ULENCY, Windineſs. *L.*

FLATUOS'ITY [*flatuoſité*, F.] Windineſs.

FLAT'UOUS [*flatueux*, F. of *flatuoſus*, L.] windy or full of Wind.

FLATUS [in *Phyſick*] diſorderly Motions ſtirred up in the Body by Wind, or windy Meats.

FLATUS, Milk-Meats. *Chauc.*

A FLAUN [Fladen, *Teut.*] a Cuſtard. *N. C.*

To FLAUNT, to give one's ſelf Airs, bluſter, ſtrut, or look big; to take State upon one.

FLA'VOUR, a certain pleaſant Reliſh, generally applied to Wine.

FLAUTO, a Flute. *Ital.*

FLAUTINO, a ſmall Flute, like a ſixth Flute, or an octave Flute. *Ital.*

A FLAW [ꝼloh, *Sax.* a Fragment; or ꝼleah, the White of the Eye, Flaw, *C. B.* a Segment; *Jun* derives it of φλάω, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, *&c.*

FLAW' [of *flavus*, L.] Yellow. *Chauc.*

FLAW' [at *Sea*] a ſudden Guſt of Wind.

FLAWN [*flan*, F.] a ſort of Cuſtard. *Proverb.* As flat as a Flawn.

FLAX' [Fleax, *Sax.* Flachs, *Teut.*] a Plant.

FLAX'-*Weed*, an Herb. *Linaria*, L.

To FLAY', to fright. *N. C.* A flay'd Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

FLE'A [Flea, *Sax.* Floh, *Teut.*] an Inſect.

FLE'A-*Bane*, an Herb that kills Fleas, *Conyza.* L.

FLE'A *Bitten Colour* [in Horſes] White ſpotted over with Spots of a darkiſh Red.

FLEA-*Wort*, an Herb, the Seed of which reſembles a Flea.

To FLE'A [ꝼlean, *Sax.*] to flay or ſtrip off the Hide.

FLEAK' [Vlaeck, *Belg.*] a Gate ſet up in a Gap. *N. C*

FLEAM' [Vliem, *Belg.* Fliete, *Teut.* *flamette*, F.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to launce the Gums, *&c.* a Farrier's Tool to let a Horſe Blood.

FLE'AM. See *Phlegm.*

FLEAMDIKE [of ꝼleam, a Flight, and ꝺike, *Sax.* probably from ſome Overthrow given there] in *Cambridgeſhire*.

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. *O.*

FLECK'ED } [fleckig, of Fleck, a Spot,
FLECK'D } *Teut.*] ſpeckled or ſpotted.

FLECK'ED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the Firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.

FLEDG'E } [flattern, to beat with
FLEDG'ED } the Wings, to offer to fly, *Teut.*] to be well covered with Feathers, as young Birds are when they begin to fly.

FLED'WIT [of ꝼlyᵹhꞇ, Flight, and ƿiꞇe, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Diſcharge from Fines, where an outlawed Fugitive comes to the Place of his own Accord.

A FLEECE [ꝼlyꞅe, *Sax.* Vlies, *Belg.* of *Vellus*, L.] a Flock of Wool, or ſo much as comes off one Sheep: Alſo a Ram.

To FLEECE *one*, to ſtrip or ſpoil him of his Goods, Money, *&c.*

To FLEEN [fliegen, *Teut.*] to fly. *Chauc.*

To FLEER [Leer, *Dan.* to laugh] to caſt a diſdainful or ſaucy Look.

A FLEET [Flotte, *Teut.* Flota, *Sax.* *Flota*, F. of *fluctuare*, L.] a Number of Ships together in Company.

The FLEET [Fleoꞇ, *Sax.* Vleet, *L. S.* a Place where the Tide comes up] a Priſon in *London*, to which none are uſually committed, but for Contempt to the King and his Laws: Alſo a Priſon of Eaſe for Debtors.

FLEET [probably of fliegen, to fly, *Teut.*] ſwift.

To FLEET [vleeten, vlieten, L. S. to flow from one Place to another, as Water does] to remove from Place to Place.

To FLEET *Milk*, to ſkim it.

FLEET'ING, paſſing or fading away.

To FLEG, to whip. *Cant.*

FLEMAFLARE [of ꝼlyma, an Outlaw, and ꝼlean, to flay, *Sax.*] a Claim of the Felon's Goods.

FLEMED, daunted or frighted. *O.*

FLE'MENES *Firinth* [of ꝼlyma, a Fugitive, and ꝼiꞃmean, to afford Victuals] the relieving of a Fugitive.

FLE'MENES *Freme*, Chattels or Goods of Fugitives.

FLE'MESWITE, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.

FLEMER an Expeller. *C.*

FLEM'INGS [Flyming or ꝼlyma, *Sax.* an Exile, or baniſhed Man, becauſe they were often forced to change their Habitations and go into neighbouring Countries, becauſe of the Inundation of the Sea; Natives, or Inhabitants of *Flanders*.

To FLEEN [fliehen, *Teut.*] to flee. *Ch.*

FLESH [Fleꞅc, *Sax.* Fleiſch *Teut.* Vleeſch L. S.] a ſimilar and fibrous Part of an animal Body, ſoft and thick, which with the Bones ſerves to ſtrengthen the Body.

FLESH [among *Botaniſts*,] is all the Subſtance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.

FLESH'Y [ꝼlæꞅclic, *Sax.* fleiſchig *Teut.*] carnal, given to the Fleſh.

FLESH'LY [fleiſchliche, *Teut.*] lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Chauc.*

FLE'TA [Floeꞇ, *Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.* See FLEET.

FLETCH'ER [of *Flecbe*, F. an Arrow] a Maker of Arrows.

To FLE'TE [of ꝼleoꞇan, *Sax.* vleeten, to float, L. S.] to ſwim, to float.

FLETIF'EROUS [*fletifer*, L.] cauſing Weeping.

FLEURET'TE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or ſet off with Flowers. *F.*

FLEURO'NS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Paſtry Work for garniſhing. *F.*

FLEW, a ſmaller ſort of Net for fiſhing.

FLEXAN'IMOUS [*flexanimus*, L.] having a flexible or eaſy Mind.

FLEXIBIL'ITY [*flexibilitas*, L.] Aptneſs to bend or yield, Pliantneſs.

FLEX'IBLE [*flexibilis*, L.] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, eaſy to be entreated or perſuaded. *F.*

FLEX'ION, bending or bowing. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Carpi Radialis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Wriſt inſerted to the upper Part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which ſuſtains the Fore-fingers. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Carpi Ulnaris* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muſcle of the Wriſt, which is partly inſerted by a ſhort ſtrong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which ſuſtains the little Finger. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Tertii Internodii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle implanted in the ſuperior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Pollicis Brevis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle let into the *Oſſa Seſamoides* of the great Toe, which bends it. *L.*

FLEX'OR *Pollicis Pedis Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the great Toe, which is a direct Antagoniſt to the *Extenſor Longus*: It's Uſe is to bend the Toe.

FLEX'OR *Primi & ſecundi Oſſis Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a large diſgregated Muſcle, which bends the firſt and ſecond Bones of the Thumb.

FLEX'URE [*flexura*, L.] a Crooking, Bending, or Bowing.

FLITCH'WITE [of Fliꞇ Contention, and ƿiꞇe, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.

To FLICK, to cut. *C.*

To FLICK'ER [ꝼliccerian, *Sax.* or flackeren, *Teut.*] to flutter as a Bird.

To FLICK'ER, to fleer, or laugh wantonly or ſcornfully.

FLID, to fly from, to avoid. *Chauc.*

FLIDE-*Thrift*, or rather *Slide-Thrift*, the Game called *Shovel-Board*. *Sax.*

A FLIGHT, an Arrow. *Spenc.*

FLIGHT [Flyhꞇ, *Sax.* Flucht, *Teut.*] a Flying, Eſcape: Alſo a Witticiſm, or ſprightly ſoaring Expreſſion.

FLIGHT [of Fliꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſtrive, or contend. *Chauc.*

FLIGHT [among *Architects*] the Stairs from one Landing-Place to another.

FLIM'SY, limber, thin, light.

To FLINCH [*Skinner* derives it of *Fling*, *Eng.* or ꝼliccerian, *Sax.*] to ſtart, draw back, give over, to deſiſt.

To FLING [*Minſhew* derives it from flenden, *Goth.* to caſt; but *Skinner* from *fligere*, L. to ſmite; others again from *fly*, *q. d.* to ſet a flying] to throw or hurl.

FLINT [Flinꞇ, *Sax.* Vlint Steen, L.S. Flint Stein, *Teut.*] a Flint Stone.

FLIP, a ſort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.

FLIP'PANT, nimble-tongued, jocund, briſk, airy.

A FLIRT, or *Jill Flirt*, a ſorry Baggage, a light Houſewife.

To FLIRT, to banter or jeer.

To FLIT [of flytter, *Dan.* of flatteren, *Teut.* to flutter about, to be unſettled] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a conſtant Reſidence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH [*fliche*, F. Flicc, *Sax.*] a Side commonly of Bacon.

To FLITE [of flitan, *Sax.*] to ſcold or brawl. *N. C.*

FLIT'TER, a Rag, or Tatter.

FLIT'TER *Mouſe* [Vliddermuys, *Belg.* *q d.* a Flutter Mouſe. Fledermaus, *Teut.*] an Animal called a Bat, which flies like a Bird.

FLIT'TERING, a flaked Horſe eating up all the Graſs within his Reach; removing from Place to Place.

FLIT'TING, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit.*

FLIX'WEED, an Herb. *Sophia Chirurgorum.* L.

FLIX'TON [*q. d. Fœlixton*, from one *Fœlix*, a *Burgundian*, who reclaimed and confirmed the *Eaſt Engliſh*, when they had revolted] a Town in *Suffolk.*

To FLIZZ, to fly off. *O.*

FLIZZING, a Splinter. *N. C.*

FLO [Floſz, *Teut.*] a Dart or Arrow. *O.*

A FLOAT *of a Fiſhing-Line*, the Quill or Cork which ſwims above Water.

To FLOAT [*floter*, F. of *fluctuare*, L.] to ſwim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS [Floſſer, *Teut.*] Pieces of Timber made faſt together with Rafters, for conveying Burdens down a River with the Stream.

FLOAT'AGES, are things which float on the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOAT'ING [in *Huſbandry*] the watering or overflowing of Meadows.

FLOAT'ING [of *Cheeſe*] is the ſeparating the Whey from the Curd.

FLOAT'ING *Bridge*, is a Bridge made in the Form of a Redoubt, with two Boats covered with Planks.

To FLOC'CIFY [*floccifacere*, L.] to ſlight or lightly eſteem.

A FLOCK [Floc, *Sax. flocon*, F. of *floccus*, L. a Lock of Wool] a Company of Sheep, *&c.*

A FLOCK *Bed* [Vlock=Bed, L. S. Flocken Bette, *Teut.* of *Floccus*, L.] a Bed filled with Flocks.

FLOCK'MELE [Floccmælum, *Sax.*] all together in a Flock or Body. *Chauc.*

To FLOG, to whip or ſcourge.

FLOOD [Flod, *Sax* Flod, *Dan.* Fluth, *Teut.* of *fluxus*, L.] the flowing of the Sea or River, the firſt coming in of the Tide; an Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young FLOOD [*Sea Term*] the Time when the Water begins to riſe.

FLOOK *of an Anchor.* See *Flouk.*

FLOOR [Flore, *Sax.* Vloer, *Belg.*] the Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [in a *Ship*] ſo much of her Bottom as ſhe reſts on lying on Ground.

To FLOOR [floere, *Belg.*] to lay a Floor.

FLORA'LIA, Feſtivals held by the *Romans*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Flora.* L.

FLOR'AMOUR [*q. d. Flos Amoris*, L. *i. e.* Love Flower] a kind of Flower.

FLOREE' FLOREY' } a ſort of blue Colour uſed in Painting.

FLOR'EN, a Gold Coin in the Time of *Edward* III. Value 6 *s.*

FLOR'ENCES [of *Florence* in *Italy*] a ſort of Cloth.

A FLOR'ENTINE, a ſort of bak'd Tart or Pudding.

FLOR'ENTINE *Marble*, called *Landſkip Marble*, in which the Figures of Buildings, *&c.* are naturally repreſented.

FLOR'ENTINES, Natives of *Florence.*

FLORES, Flowers. *L.*

FLO'RES [in *Chymiſtry*] are the more ſubtle Parts of a Subſtance ſeparated from the groſſer by Sublimation.

FLOR'ID [*floridus*, L.] flouriſhing or adorn'd with Flowers.

FLO'RID *Diſcourſe*, full of rhetorical Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence is diſplayed.

FLORID'ITY, Jollity, Gaiety.

FLORIF'EROUS [*florifer*, L.] bearing Flowers.

FLOR'ULOUS [*florulus*, L.] full of Flowers.

FLOR'IN, a Coin firſt made by the *Florentines*, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily* in Value 2 s. 6 d. that of *France* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Germany* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in *Spain* 4 *s.* 4 *d. Halfpenny*: in *Holland* and *Poland* 2 *s.* in *Savoy* 3 *d. Halfpenny* Sterling: of Gold 5 *s.*

FLORI'NUS, a Heretick in the IId Century, who taught that God did not only permit, but do Evil.

FLO'RIST [*fleuriſte*, F. of *flores*, L. Flowers] one who is converſant with, delights, or is ſkilled in Flowers.

FLOR'OUNS [*fleuron*, F.] a Border of Flower Work.

FLOR'ULENT [*florulentus*, L.] flowery, or bloſſoming, full of Flowers.

FLO'RY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are drawn as if trimm'd with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS *Æris* [with *Chymiſts*] Braſs Flower, a Compoſition conſiſting of ſmall Grains of Braſs like Millet Seed, which is ſeparated from it's Body, when hot Braſs is quenched in Water.

FLOTES. See *Floats.*

FLO'TING [of fluten, L. S.] Whiſtling, Piping. *O.*

FLOT'SON FLOT'ZAM } [of fleotan, *Sax.* to ſwim] Goods which, being loſt by Shipwreck, and floating upon the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN-*Milk*, Fleet or Skim Milk.

FLOUK FLOOK } *of an Anchor*, is that Part which taketh hold of the Ground.

To FLOUNCE [plonſſen, L. S.] to jump in, to roll about in the Water: To be in a Toſs or Fume with Anger.

A FLOUN'DER [Flynder, *Dan.*] a ſort of flat Fiſh.

FLOUN'DRING, ruſtling, or making a Noiſe with it's Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Spenc.*

A FLOW'TER, a Fright. *N. C.*

FLOU'RIETS, ſmall Flowers, or Beds of Flowers. *Shakeſp.*

To FLOUR'ISH [*fleurir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to be at one's Prime, to proſper, to be in Vogue or Eſteem.

To FLOUR'ISH [in *Writing*] to adorn Writing with ornamental Strokes, *&c.* performed by Command of Hand.

To FLOUR'ISH *Colours*, is to diſplay them artificially.

A FLOUR'ISH, an Ornament in Diſcourſe, Muſick, Writing, *&c.*

A FLOUR'ISH [in *Archit.*] a Flower-work.

A FLOUR'ISH [in *Diſcourſe*] a Vaunt, Boaſt, or Brag.

To FLOUT [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it from φαυλίζειν, Gr. to contemn or ſcorn. *Skinner* from Blutten, *Belg.* a Fool, *q. d.* to mock at for a Fool] to mock or jeer.

To FLOW [ꝼleopan, *Sax.* of *fluere*, L.] to pour in as Water.

FLOWN *Sheets* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to ſail with Flown Sheets, when her Sheets are not haled home, or cloſe to the Block.

It FLOWS *South* [*Sea Phraſe*] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at New or Full Moon.

It FLOWS *Tide and half Tide*, ſignifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOW'ERS [*Fleurs*, F. of *Flores*, plu. of *Flos*, L.] the Offspring of Plants.

FLOW'ERS [in *Chym.*] that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimation is carried up into the Head and Aludels, and adheres to them in Form of a fine Powder.

To FLOW'ER [*fleurir*, F. of *florere*, L.] to bloſſom like Trees; to mantle as Drink.

FLOW'ER-*de-Luce* [*Fleur de Lis*, F.] a Flower borne in the Arms of *France.*

FLOW'ER-*de-Luce* [in *Heraldry*] the diſtinguiſhing Mark of the Sixth Brother of a Family.

FLOWER'AGE, the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of Flowers together in Huſks, and hanging them up with Strings.

FLOWER'ED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOWER'Y, full of, belonging to, or of the Nature of Flowers.

FLOWISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK *Wort*, an Herb.

FLOW'RY, flor'd, handſome, fair, of a good Complexion. *N. C.*

FLOWTERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIF'EROUS [*fluctifer*, L.] bringing or cauſing Waves.

FLUCTI'SONANT [*fluctiſonus*, L.] ſounding like Waves.

FLUCTI'VAGANT [*fluctivagus*, L.] toſſing or floating on the Waves.

To FLUC'TUATE [*fluctuatum*, L.] to be carried, float, or be toſſed to and fro on the Water; to be wavering in Opinion, to be at an Uncertainty and in Suſpence.

FLUC'TUATING, floating; wavering in Mind.

FLUCTUA'TION, a Floating or Wavering. *L.*

FLUC'TUOUS [*fluctueux*, F. *fluctuoſus*, L.] troubled, unquiet, reſtleſs like the Waves.

FLUE, the Down, or ſoft Hair of a Rabbet: Alſo little Feathers or Flocks, which ſtick to Cloaths.

A FLUE, a ſmall winding Chimney of a Furnace, *&c.* carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUEL'LIN, the Herb *Speedwell.*

FLUENCY } *Fluentia*, L.] Readi-
FLU'ENTNESS } neſs of Speech, Volubility of Language.

FLU'ENT *fluens*, L.] ready or eloquent in Speech.

FLU'ID [*fluide*, F. *fluidus*, L.[that eaſily flows, or runs as Water does.

FLU'ID *Body* [among *Philoſophers*] is a Body, the Parts of which eaſily give Place, and move out of the Way by any Force impreſſed upon them, and by that Means do eaſily move over one another.

FLUID'ITY } *Fluidité*, F.] is when
FLUID'NESS } the Parts of any Body, being very fine and ſmall, are ſo diſpoſed by Motion and Figure, as that they can eaſily ſlide over one another's Surfaces all Manner of Ways.

FLUISH, waſhy, weak, tender. *N. C.*

FLUKE, a ſort of Inſect: Alſo that Part of an Anchor which is pecked into the Ground. See *Flouk.*

FLU'MINOUS [*flumineus*, L.] of, or belonging to, the Rivers or Streams.

FLUM'MERY, a wholeſome ſort of Jelly, made of Oatmeal.

FLUO'R [Fluß, *Teut.*] a Flux, Courſe, or Stream. *L.*

FLU'OR *Albus* [among *Phyſicians*, Weiſſe, Fluß, *Teut.*] the Whites in Women. *L.*

FLUO'RES, Womens Monthly Courſes, *L.*

FLUO'RES [among *Miners*] are a ſoft tranſparent, ſparry kind of Mineral Concretions, frequently found among Ore in Mines.

A FLURCH, a Multitude, a great many; ſpoken of Things, but not of Perſons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

A FLURT [𝔉𝔩𝔬𝔷𝔢, *Belg.* a Fool] an inſignificant Perſon.

To FLURT, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*flux*, F. of *fluxus*, L.] a red Colour in the Face; alſo a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] a Term uſed when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH *of Money* [of *fluere*, L. to flow] full of, or abounding with, Money.

FLUSH'ED } encouraged, put in Heart,
FLESH'ED } elated with good Succeſs.

A FLUSH'ING, a Reddening in the Face, cauſed by ſome ſudden Apprehenſion or Tranſport of Mind, a Bluſhing.

To FLUSH [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it from φλύζω Gr. to grow hot, to boil up] to redden in the Face on a ſudden; to elevate the Mind, or tranſport a Perſon.

FLUS'TERED [poſſibly from φλύσσω, Gr. to belch, whence οἰνόφλοξ, drunken: But *Skinner* rather derives it from ꝼluꞃꞇꞃian, *Sax.* to weave, as in the ſame Senſe it is ſaid, *His Cap is well thrummed*] ſomewhat diſordered with Drink.

A FLUTE [*flute*, F.] an Inſtrument of Wind Muſick; alſo a ſort of Sea Veſſel.

FLUTE *a Bec*, a common Flute. *F.*

FLUTE *Allemande*, a *German* Flute. *F.*

FLU'TED [in *Architecture*] channelled, or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLU'TINGS [among *Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, *&c.*

To FLUT'TER [ꝼloꞇeꞃan, *Sax.* 𝔣𝔩𝔬𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯𝔫, *Teut.*] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*fluxus*, L.] a Flood or Tide: Alſo a Looſeneſs of the Belly. *F.*

FLUX *of the Sea*, the Flowing of it.

FLUX *Powders* [with *Chymiſts*] are certain Powders for diſſolving harder Metal, and melting Ores.

The FLUX *and Reflux* [*Fluxus & refluxus maris*, L.] the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occaſioned by the univerſal Law of Gravitation. *L.*

FLUXIBIL'ITY, Aptneſs to flow. *L.*

FLUX'ING. See *Salivation.*

FLUX'ION, a Flowing. *F.* of *L.*

FLUX'ION [among *Chymiſts*] ſignifies the Running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwiſe.

FLUX'ION [in *Phyſick*] a Flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUX'IONS [in *Surgery*] is that which raiſes a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUX'IONS [in *Geometry*] are a very great new Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indiviſibles*, and Arithmetick of *Infinites*, invented by Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

FLUX'US, a Flux or Flowing. *L.*

FLUX'US *Chiloſus* [among *Phyſicians*] the ſame with *Cœliaca Paſſio.* L.

FLUX'US *Hepaticus* [in *Phyſick*] a kind of Dyſentery, in which black, ſhining, or ſerous Blood is voided. *L.*

To FLY [ꝼlean, *Sax* 𝔣𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔥𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to move with Wings as Birds, *&c*

A FLY [Fleʒe, *Sax* 𝔉𝔩𝔲𝔢 *Dan* 𝔉𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔤𝔢, *Teut.* 𝔙𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔤𝔢, L. S.] an Inſect.

FLY [of the *Mariners Compaſs*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Winds are deſcribed.

A FLY-*Boat*, a large Veſſel with a broad Bow, uſed in the Coaſting Trade.

FLY *Catcher*, a ſmall Creature in *America*, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To FLY *groſs* [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A FLY'ING *Army*, } a ſtrong Body of
A FLY'ING *Camp*, } Horſe and Foot, uſually commanded by a Lieutenant-General, which is always in Motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, *&c.*

To FLY *on Head* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk, miſſing her Quarry, betakes herſelf to the next Check.

Let FLY the *Sheets* [*Sea Phraſe*] let the Sails go out amain.

FLY'ING *Bridges*, two ſmall Bridges laid one upon another.

FLY'ING *Fiſh* [𝔉𝔩𝔦𝔢𝔤𝔢𝔫𝔡𝔢𝔯 𝔉𝔦𝔰𝔠𝔥, *Teut.*] a Fiſh having Wings.

A FLY'ING *Pinion* [of a Clock] is a Part having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight deſcends in the ſtriking Part.

FLY'ING *Tyger*, an Inſect in *America*, ſpotted like the Tyger.

A FLY'ING *Worm* [in a *Horſe*] a Tetter or Ring worm.

To FOAM. See *Fome.*

To FOB *one off* [of 𝔣𝔬𝔭𝔭𝔢𝔫, *Teut.* to vex] to give one the Trouble of coming often to no Purpoſe; to put off with fair Words.

A FOB [𝔣𝔬𝔭𝔭𝔢. *Teut.*] a ſmall Pocket.

FO'CAGE [*Focarium*, L.] Hearth-Money.

FOCA'LE Fuel, or Fire-wood. *O. L.*

FO'CILE *Majus* [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, or of the Leg, called *Tibia.* L.

FO'CILE *Minus* [in *Anatomy*] is the leſſer Bone of the Arm or Leg. *L.*

To FO'CILLATE [*focillatum*, L.] to refreſh, cheriſh, nouriſh.

FOCILLA'TION, a Comforting, Cheriſhing, or Nouriſhing. *L.*

FOCUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Place in the Meſentery, from whence the Antients deduced the Original of Fevers.

FO'CUS *of an Ellipſis* [in *Geometry*] a Point towards each End of the longer *Axis*, from whence two right Lines, drawn to any Part of the Circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer *Axis*.

FOCUS *of a Parabola* [in *Geometry*] is a Point in the Axis within the Figure, and diſtant from the Vertex by the fourth Part of the Perimeter.

FOCUS *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourſe, where the Rays meet and croſs the Axis after their Refraction by the Glaſs.

FOD'DER [ꝼoꝺꞃe, *Sax.* futter, *Teut.*] any kind of Meat for Cattle.

FOD'DER [*Civil Law*] a Prerogative the King has to be provided with Corn, *&c.* for his Horſes in warlike Expeditions.

FOD'DER *of Lead* } [of Fuder, *Teut.* a
FO'THER } Burden] 19 *C.* and half; according to the Book of Rates 2600 *lb.* at the Mines 2250 *lb.* among the *Plumbers* at *London* 1956 *lb.*

To FOD'DER *Cattle* [futteren, *Teut.*] to give them Straw, Hawm, *&c.* to eat or lie on.

FODERTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] Proviſion of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyors.

FO'DIENT [*fodiens*, L.] digging.

FODI'NA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth or leſſer Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

A FOE [ꝼah, *Sax.*] an Enemy.

FOED'ERAL, belonging to a Covenant.

FOEMAN, a Foe. *Spenc.*

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shakeſp.*

FOEM'INA, a Female in Beaſts, Plants, *&c.* L.

FOEM'INA [with *Chymiſts*] Sulphur.

FOENERA'TION, Uſury. *L.*

FOE'SA, Herbage, Graſs. *O. L.*

FOETIF'EROUS [*fœtifer*, L.] bearing Fruit, fruitful.

FOE'TOR [with *Phyſicians*] a ſtinking Breath, proceeding from Filth about the Teeth and Gums. *L.*

FOE'TUS, the Young of all kinds of Creatures, but in a ſtricter Senſe, a young Child in the Womb, whoſe Parts are perfectly formed; before which Time it is called an *Embryo*. L.

FOG [ꝼoᵹ, *Sax.* Wodoghe, *Belg.*] a Miſt, a gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *affogare*, Ital. to choak, becauſe it is, as it were, choaked with the Cold of the following Winter] Corn which grows after *Autumn*, and remains in Paſture 'till Winter.

FOGUS, Tobacco. *Cant.*

FO'GAGE } rank Graſs not eaten in
FOGGE } Summer. *L. T.*

FOH [foey, *Belg.* pfuy, *Teut.* *fi*, F. of *vab*, L.] an Interjection of diſdaining.

A FOI'BLE, one's weak or blind Side. *F.*

To FOIL [of *fouler*, F. to oppreſs or keep under] to overthrow or overcome; alſo to ſet off to Advantage.

A FOIL, an Inſtrument to fence with.

A FOIL [in *Wreſtling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A FOIL [*feuille*, F.] an Ornament or Set off.

FOIL [of *folium*, L.] a Sheet of thin Tin, to be laid on the Backſide of Looking-glaſſes; alſo Leaf Gold.

FOIL'ING [among *Hunters*] the Footing and Treading of Deer that are on the Graſs, and ſcarce viſible.

To FOIN [either of *poindre*, F. to prick, or ꝼinꝺian, *Sax.* to try] to make a Paſs or Thruſt at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, puſh'd. *Spenc.*

FOINES [of *foine*, F. a little Weaſel or Ferret] a Sort of Furr of that Animal.

FOIN'ING *Fence*, maſterly Defence. *Shakeſp.*

FOI'SON, the natural Juice or Moiſture of the Graſs or other Herbs, the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To FOIST *in* [*fauſſer*, F. *falſificare*, L.] to put a Thing in a Book, *&c.* that is not genuine; to forge.

FOIST, fuſty. *N. C.*

FOIST, a Pinnace or ſmall Ship with Sails or Oars.

FOK'LAND } [of Volck, People, and
FOLK LAND } Land, Land, *Teut.*] the Land of the common People in the Time of the *Saxons*. S.

FOLC'MOTE } [Folc ᵹemot, *Sax.*]
FOLK'MOTE } two Courts, one now called the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn.

A FOLD [ꝼalꝺe, *Sax.*] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheepfold.

A FOLD [ꝼalꝺe, *Sax.* Falte, *Teut.* *Faldo*, Ital.] a Plait in a Garment.

To FOLD [ꝼealꝺan, *Sax.* falten, *Teut.* *infandare*, Ital.] to double or plait.

A FOLD-*Net*, a Sort of Net to take ſmall Birds in the Night.

A FOLE [ꝼola, *Sax.* Fole, *Dan.* Fullen, *Teut.* *Pullus*, L. of Πῶλος, Gr.] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, fooliſhly liberal, extravagant, prodigal. *Chauc.*

FOLIA'CEOUS [*foliaceus*, L.] of or like to Leaves.

FO'LIAGE [of *folium*, L.] branched Work in Tapeſtry, Painting, *&c.*

FO'LIAGE [in *Architecture*] a Kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, *&c.* repreſenting the Leaves of Plants.

A FOLIAGE *Curve* [in *Mathematicks*] a particular Sort of Curve.

To FO'LIATE *Looking-glaſſes*, to lay the Foil on, to make them reflect the Image.

FO'LIATE } [*foliatus*, L.] leafed, or
FO'LIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIA'TION [in *Botany*] one of the Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a Collection of thoſe fine coloured Leaves, which conſtitute the Compaſs of the Flower.

FOLIEN, to be miſtaken, to fail. *Ch.*

FO'LIO, a Book is ſaid *to be in Folio*, or a *Folio Book*, when a Sheet makes but two Leaves.

FO'LIO [in *Merchants Books*] is a Leaf or Two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

FO'LIO [in *Printing*] is the Figure ſet at the Top of every Page.

FOLK [Folc, *Sax* Volck, *Teut*. *Volgo*, Ital. of *Vulgus*, L.] People.

FOL'LIA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a particular Air, known by the Name of *Fardinal's Ground*. Ital.

FOLLIC'ULUS [in *Botany*] the Seed-Veſſel, the Huſk, Coat, or Cover, which ſome Fruits and Seeds have over them. *L.*

FOLLICULUS *fellis* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Gall-Bladder. *L.*

FOL'LY [*Folie*, F.] Defect of Underſtanding, Sillineſs.

To FOL'LOW [ꝼolᵹian, *Sax.* volgen, *L. S.* folgen, *Teut.*] to come after.

FOMAHA'NT, a Star of the firſt Magnitude in *Aquarius*.

FOME [ꝼæm, *Sax.* Faum, Schaum, *Teut.* probably of *fumus*, L.] Froth.

To FOME [ſchaumen, *Teut.*] to froth at the Mouth, or as Waters do upon a great and violent Motion or Fall.

To FOMENT' [*fomenter*, F. of *fomentare*, L.] to cheriſh or comfort by applying warm Remedies, to nouriſh; to abet, or encourage.

FOMENTA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] a bathing any Part of the Body with a Liquor, or Decoction of Herbs, *&c.*

Dry FOMENTA'TION, the applying Bags ſtuffed with Herbs and other Ingredients to a Part of the Body grieved.

FON, a Fool. *Spenc.*

FOND [probably of ꝼunꝺian, *Sax.* to endeavour, to gape after] paſſionately deſirous of, and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To FOND [ꝼunꝺian, *Sax.*] to contend or labour.

FOND [gefunden, *Teut.*] found. *Spenc.*

To FON'DLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONE, Foes. *Spenc.*

To FONNE, to be fooliſh. *Chauc.*

FONNES, Devices. *O.*

FONT [*Fons*, L.] a Place or Baſin in a Church for baptizing; a Caſt, or complete Set of Letters for Printing.

FON'TAL [*fontalis*, L.] belonging to a Fountain.

FONTANEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Mould of the Head between the Coronal and Sagittal Suture.

FONTSTONE, a Font for baptizing. *Ch.*

FOOD [Fot, *Sax.* Fode, *Dan.* Bwyd, *C. Br.*] Suſtenance, Victuals.

A FOOL [*Fol*, F. *Folle*, Ital. Dr *Skinner* derives it from Faul, *Teut.* a Sluggard] a ſilly ignorant Perſon, an Idiot.

A Fool's Bolt is ſoon ſhot.

The Inſtruction of this Proverb lies in *governing* the Tongue with *Diſcretion* and *Prudence*. 'Tis a Lecture of *Deliberation*, *Courteſy*, and *Affability*, in Company, or *Fidelity* and *Secrecy* in Affairs. It is alſo a Satire againſt *babbling* or *blurting* out a raſh unlucky Word to the Prejudice of a Perſon; or whatever comes uppermoſt, without any Regard to *good Manners* or *Sobriety*. The Proverb ſeems to be as ancient as *Solomon*, who ſaid כל רוחו יעיא כסיל. And *Quicquid in buccam venerit, effutit*, ſay the *Latins*.

A FOOT [Fot, *Sax.* Voet, *L. S.* Foed, *Dan.* Fuſs, *Teut.*] a Member of the Body; alſo the Bottom of a Hill, Wall, *&c.*

A FOOT'MAN [Fot-man, *Sax.*] one who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.

A FOOT'STEP [ꝼot-Step, *Sax.*] the Impreſſion or Track of the Feet.

The FOOT *of a Verſe*, a certain Number of Syllables which meaſures it.

A FOOT [in *Meaſure*] the Length of 12 Inches in *England* and *Spain*: *Amſterdam* and *Antwerp* 11 3-4; *Paris* 11 4-5; *Bremen* and *Rome*, and *Copenhagen* 11 3-5; *Frankfort* and *Cologne* 11 2-5; *Venice* 13 9-10; *Dantzick* 11 3-10.

A FOOT [in *Fortification*] the ſixth Part of a Fathom.

To be on the ſame FOOT *with another*, is to be under the ſame Circumſtances.

To gain Ground FOOT *by Foot*, is to do it gradually, by forcing the way reſolutely.

A FOOT-*Bank* } [in *Fortification*] is a
A FOOT-*Step* } Bank about a Foot and a half high, and three Feet wide, under a Breaſt-work; which the Men ſet up to fire over it.

FOOT'GELD [of ꝼot, a Foot, and ᵹelꝺan, to pay, *Sax.* Voet-geld, *L. S.*] a Fine for not cutting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs in a Foreſt.

FOOT-*Hot*, ſtraightway. *O.*

FOOT-*Huſks* [in *Botany*] are ſhort Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-*Hooks* } [in a *Ship*] the Compaſſ-
FUT'TOCKS } ing Timbers which give the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding-Coat coming down to the Feet. *Chauc.*

FOOT-*Pace*, a Cloth, Mat, *&c.* ſpread about a Chair of State, Bed, *&c.*

FOOTING-*Time*, the Upſitting of Women who lie in. *Norf.*

FOP [Fobis, *Teut.* a Fuzball] a fantaſtical Fellow, one over-nice and affected in Dreſs, Speech, and Behaviour.

FOP'PERY, Fantaſticalneſs, Foolery.

FOR [ꝼoꞃ, *Sax.*] a Particle uſed in aſſigning a Reaſon.

FOR [probably of *foras*, L.] in Compoſition denieth and depriveth, as *forbid*, *forbear*, &c.

FO'RABLE [*forabilis*, L.] that may be bored or penetrated.

FORA'GIUM, Straw or Stubble, after the Corn is threſhed out. *O. L.*

FORA'MEN *Iſchium* [in *Anatomy*] is a large Hole in the Hip-bone.

FORAM'INOUS
FORAMIN'ULOUS } that is full of Holes. *F.* of *L.*

FORA'NEOUS [of *forum*, L.] pertaining to a Court or Market.

FORBAL'CA [of 𝔅𝔞𝔩𝔠𝔨𝔢, a Beam, *Teut.*] a Fore-balk, or Balk lying next the Highway. *O. L.*

To **FORBARRE**, for ever to deprive.

To **FORBEAR'** [ꝼoꞃbæꞃan, *Sax.*] to deſiſt from, or let alone.

To **FORBEAR** [*Sea Language*] is to hold ſtill an Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

To **FORBID'** [ꝼoꞃbeoꝺan, *Sax.* 𝔳𝔢𝔯𝔟𝔦𝔢𝔱𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to bid not to do, to prohibit.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chauc.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, diſturbed. *Ch.*

FOREBY, before and near to any Place. *Spenc.*

FORCE [*Force*, F.] Conſtraint, Violence, Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

Simple **FORCE** [*Law Term*] is that which is ſo committed that it is not complicated with any other Crime.

Mixed **FORCE**
Compound **FORCE** } [*Law Term*] is a Violence committed with ſuch a Fact as of itſelf only is criminal.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is alſo called Power, and is whatſoever is or may be made the primary terreſtrial Cauſe of any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men, Horſes, Water, Springs, *&c.*

To **FORCE** [*forcer*, F.] to oblige, to take by Force, to raviſh.

To **FORCE** *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and moſt hairy Part of it.

FOR'CEPS, a Surgeon's Tongs, Pincers, *&c.* wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are ſeized, to be cut off or pulled out.

FOR'CERS, an Inſtrument to draw Teeth.

FOR'CES, an Army or conſiderable Body of Soldiers.

FOR'CIBLE, prevailing, ſtrong, violent.

FORCIBLE *detaining a Poſſeſſion* [in *Law*] is a violent Act of Reſiſtance, by which the lawful Entry of Juſtices or others is barred or hindered.

FOR'CIBLE *Entry*, is a violent actual Entry into a Houſe, *&c.*

FORCI'ER, a Water-mill; an Engine to convey Water from one Place to another, as at *London Bridge*, &c.

FORCIR, a Coffer or Cheſt. *Chauc.*

FORD [ꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a ſhallow Place in a River.

FOR'DA, a Cow with Calf, a Milch-Cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford or ſhallow Place in a River.

FORD'ABLE, which may be forded or waded over.

FORDI'KA, Herbage or Graſs that grows on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches. *O. L.*

To **FORDO**, to undo. *Spenc.*

To **FORDOE**, to kill. *O.*

FOR'DOL
FORDO'LIO } a But or Head Land, abutting or ſhooting upon other Grounds.

FOR'DON, killed. *O.*

FORDRIVE, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

FORDWINEL, waſted away. *Chauc.*

To **FOREBO'DE** [of ꝼoꞃe, and boꝺian, to declare, *Sax.* 𝔳𝔬𝔯𝔟𝔬𝔱𝔥𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to preſage, divine, foretel, be ominous: To prohibit.

FO'RE *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] certain Iron Pins made like Locks.

To **FORE'CAST**, to conſider or contrive before-hand.

FORE-*Caſtle* [of a *Ship*] that Part where the Fore-maſt ſtands.

FORE-*Cloſed* [*Law Term*, of *forclorre*, F. to exclude] barred before-hand, quite excluded.

FORE *Courſe*, the Foreſail of a Ship.

To **FORE'DO**, to be the Occaſion of one's own Death.

FOREFARE, faring ill, forlorn; to decay, to go to Ruin. *Chauc.*

FORE *Fathers* [ꝼoꞃð Fæꝺeꞃaꞅ, *Sax.* 𝔙𝔬𝔯=𝔳𝔞𝔱𝔱𝔢𝔯, *Teut.*] Predeceſſors.

To **FORE-***Fend*
To **FOR'FEND** } [of *fore* and *defendere*, L.] to hinder, to keep off.

FORE-*Foot* [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or ſails a croſs another Ship's Way.

FORE-*Goers*, Purveyors going before the King and Queen when in Progreſs, to provide for them.

To **FORE-***Hale*, to drag, to diſtreſs. *Sp.*

FORE-*Hent*, ſeized. *Spenc.*

FOR'EIGN [*forain*, F. *q. foris*, i. e. *extra* and *regnum*] outlandiſh, ſtrange, not agreeable to the Purpoſe or Matter in Hand.

FOR'EIGN *Anſwer*, an Anſwer not triable in the County where it is made. *L. T.*

FOREIGN *Attachment*, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City.

FOREIGN *Matter*, is a Matter triable in another County.

FOREIGN *Oppoſer*, or *Appoſer*, is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are oppoſed of their Sums out of the Pipe-Office, do repair to be oppoſed by him of their green Wax.

FOREIGN *Plea*, is a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, becauſe the Matter in hand was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN *Service*, is that whereby a mean Lord holds over another, without the Compaſs of his own Fee.

FORE *judged the Court*, is when an Officer of any Court is expelled the ſame for ſome Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed againſt him.

FORE *Judger*, is a Judgment by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Queſtion. *L. T.*

FORE *Knight* [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the Figure of a Man's Head, and faſt bolted to the Beams upon the ſecond Deck.

FORE'LAND }
FORE'NESS } [in *Navigation*] a Point of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FORELAND [in *Fortification*] is a ſmall Space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

FORE-*Locks*, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE-*Locks* [in a *Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, uſed at the End of Bolts, to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FORE LOYN [among *Hunters*] is when a Hound, going before the reſt of the Cry, meets the Chace, and goes away with it.

FORE-*Maſt* [Foremaſt, *Teut.*] a Maſt in the Fore-caſtle, or Fore-part of a Ship.

FORE *Prized*, a Term in Conveyancing, which ſignifies excepting. *L. T.*

FORE-*Reach* [*Sea Term*] when two Ships ſail together, or one after the other, the Ship which ſails faſteſt, is ſaid to Fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-*Sail* [Fore-Segel, *Teut.*] the Sail of the Fore-maſt.

To FORE-*Say*, to renounce. *Spenc.*

To FORE-*See* [foreſeon, *Sax.* Foreſehen, *Teut.*] to ſee before-hand.

To FORE *Shorten* [in *Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear ſhorter before.

FORE-*Sight* [Vorſicht, *Teut.*] the ſeeing a Thing before it comes to paſs.

FORE-*Skin*, the Skin which covers the Head of the *Penis*.

To FORE-*Speak*, beſpeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE *Staff*, a Sea Inſtrument for obſerving the Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the Face towards the Object.

To FORE-*Stall* [of fore and ſtalle, *Belg.* to expoſe to Sale, or foreſtellen, *Teut.*] is to buy or bargain for Corn or Cattle, &c. as it is coming to any Market or Fair to be ſold, in order to ſell the ſame at a higher Price.

To FORE-*Stall*, to prevent. *Spenc.*

FORE-*Staller* [fore, before, and Stal, a Stall, *Sax.*] a Monopolizer, one who foreſtals the Market: Alſo, one who lies in wait to ſtop Deer broke out of the Foreſt.

FORE *Taſte*, a Taſting before-hand.

FORE *Teeth*, the Teeth which grow before.

FOR'EST [*Forêt*, F. *Foreſta*, L. Barb.] is a large Wood privileged to hold the King's Game of all Kinds.

FORESTA'GIUM, a Duty payable to a Foreſter.

FOR'ESTER [*Forêtier*, F. *Foreſtarius*, L. Barb.] a Keeper of a Foreſt.

FORESTER in *Fee*, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

FORE-*Faid*, forbidden. *Spenc.*

FORE-*Fang* [of fore and fangen, *Sax.*] a taking before-hand, the taking up of Proviſions in Fairs or Markets before the King's Purveyors are ſerved.

To FORE'THINK, to repine. *Spenc.*

FOREWATER [of vor fore, and weten, to know, L. S.] one that foreknows. *Chauc.*

FORE-*Worden* [with Lice, Dirt, &c.] *i. e.* over-run. *N. C.*

To FOR'FEIT [*forfaire*, F.] to loſe Eſtate, Goods, Employment, &c. for Neglect in doing one's Duty, or for ſome Crime committed.

A FOR'FEIT [*forfait*, F.] Default, a Fine, a Penalty.

FOR'FITABLE. liable to be forfeited.

FOR'FEITURE [*forfaiture*, F.] is the Tranſgreſſing a penal Law, or rather the Effect of it.

FOR'FEITURE *of Marriage*, a Writ lying for the Lord againſt his Ward, or Tenant under Age, who refuſes a convenient Marriage offered by his Lord.

To FOR'FEND, to forbid. *O.*

FORFRAUGHT, beſet. *O.*

FORGAB'ULUM [*Law Term*] Forgavel, a ſmall reſerved Rent in Money; a Quit-Rent.

FORGARD, loſt. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge*, F.] a Place where a Smith heats his Iron; a large Furnace where Iron Ore is melted.

To FORGE [*forger*, F.] to hammer or work as a Smith does; to contrive or frame, to counterfeit.

A FOR'GER [*forguer*, F.] a Worker at a Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FORGER *of falſe Deeds* [in *Law*] one who makes and publiſhes falſe Writings.

FOR'GERY, Counterfeiting, a Cheat, a Falſhood.

To FORGET' [forgytan, *Sax.* vergeſſen, *Teut.*] to let ſlip out of Memory.

FOR'GIA } [Vergeben, *Teut.*]
FOR'GIA *Ferraria* } a Smithy or Smith's Forge. *O. L.*

To **FORGI'VE** [ꝼoꞃᵹiꝼan, *Sax.* vergebung, *Teut.*] to paſs by a Fault, quit a Debt, *&c.*

FORGIVE'NESS [ꝼoꞃᵹiꝼeneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Pardon, or Remiſſion of an Offence.

To **FORGO'E** [ꝼoꞃᵹan, *Sax.*] to forſake, give up, quit, *&c.* a Pretence, *&c.*

FORGROWIN, overgrown. *Chauc.*

To **FORE-***Heet*, to predetermine. *N. C.*

FORHER'DA, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

FORIETEN, to forget. *Chauc.*

FORIN'SECUM *Manerium*, a Manour which lies without the Town, and is not included within the Liberties of it. *L. T.*

FORIN'SECUM *Servitium*, Payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impoſitions on a Knight's Service. *L.*

A **FORK** [ꝼoꞃc, *Sax.* of *furca*, L.] an Inſtrument for ſeveral Uſes.

FORK-*Fiſh*, a Kind of Thornback.

FORK'ED *Heads* [*Hunting Term*] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the Top, or which have their Croches doubled.

To **FORKERVE**, to cut off. *O.*

A **FORKIN** *Robbin*, a Earwig. *N. C.*

FORLA'NA, a ſlow kind of Jigg, the ſame as *Starella*, *Ital.*

FORLET } [verlaſſen, *Teut.* ver-
FORLETTEN } laten, L. S.] abandoned, forlorn. *O.*

FORLEVEN, to leave, to depart. *Ch.*

FORLEYEN, to miſtake. *Chauc.*

FORLORE, forlorn. *Spenc.*

FORLORN' [ꝼoꞃloꞃen, *Sax.* verlohren, *Teut.*] forſaken, left comfortleſs, afflicted, miſerable, loſt, deſpairing.

FORLOYN, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

FORLYVED, degenerate. *Chauc.*

The **FORLORN'** *Hope* [of an *Army*] a Body of Men put upon the moſt deſperate Services, or appointed to give the firſt Onſet in a Battle.

FORM [*forme*, F. of *forma*, L.] Faſhion, Figure, Shape, Manner.

FORM [in *Printing*] one Side of a Sheet.

FORM [among *Hunters*] is the Seat of a Hare.

FORM [in *Philoſophy*] is the ſecond Principle, which, joined to Matter, makes up all natural Bodies, or the eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing Modification of the Matter of any natural Body.

To **FORM** [*former*, F. *formare*, L.] to frame or make, to contrive or deviſe.

FOR'MAL [*formalis*, L.] belonging to Form; alſo punctual, affected, preciſe.

FOR'MAL *Cauſe* [in *Logick*] is that which gives an internal Being or Eſſence to Subſtances or Accidents.

FOR'MALIST [*Formaliſte*, F.] a Follower of Forms or Modes, one very punctual or preciſe in his Words or Actions; a formal or complimental Perſon.

FORMAL'ITY [*formalité*, F. *formalitas*, L.] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affectation, Preciſeneſs.

FORMAL'ITIES, are Robes worn by the Magiſtrates of a City or Corporation, *&c.* on ſolemn Occaſions.

To **FOR'MALIZE**, to play the Formaliſt.

To **FORMAT**, } to ſpeak any Thing.
To **FORMEL**, } *N. C.*

FORMA'TION, a Faſhioning or Framing. *L.*

FORM'ED *Stones* [among *Naturaliſts*] are ſuch Bodies, which, being either pure Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth ſo formed, that their outward Shape very nearly reſembles Muſcles, Cockles, *&c.*

FORME'DON [q. d. *Forma Donationis*, L.] a Writ which lies for one who has a Right to Lands or Tenements by Virtue of an Entail.

FORMEE' [in *Heraldry*]. See *Patee.*

FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. *Ch.*

FORMERS [*Sea Term*] round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, which hold the Carriages for the Powder.

FOR'METH [among *Hunters*] a Term applied to a Hare when ſhe ſquats.

FORMI'CA [in *Surgery*] a Wart, callous, black, and broad at Bottom. *L.*

A **FORMI'CA** [in *Falconry*] a Diſtemper in a Hawk's Beak, which will eat it away.

FOR'MIDABLE [*formidabilis*, L.] dreadful, to be feared, terrible, *F.*

FORMID'OLOUS [*formidoloſus*, L.] dreadful, terrible; alſo fearful.

FOR'MOST [ꝼoꞃmoꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the firſt; going in the Front.

FORMS, long Seats or Benches to ſit on.

FOR'MULA [among *Phyſicians*] a little Form or Preſcription, ſuch as Phyſicians direct in Extemporaneous Practice, in Diſtinction from the great Forms which are the Officinal Medicines. *L.*

FOR'MULARY [*formulaire*, F. *formularium*, L.] a Book of Forms or Precedents for Law Matters, the Stile and Manner of Proceeding in the Law; a Writing which contains the Form of an Oath to be taken upon ſome Occaſions.

FORNA'GIUM [*fournage*, F. *fornax* a Furnace, *furnus*, L. an Oven] a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants bound to bake in his Oven, or for Liberty to uſe their own; Chimney or Hearth-money. *O. L.*

FORNICA'TON, the Act of Uncleanneſs between ſingle Perſons. *F.* of *L.*

FORNICA'TOR [*fornicateur*, F.] a Whoremonger. *L.*

FOR'NIX [in *Surgery*] the brawny Subſtance of the Brain. *L.*

FOR'RAGE [*fourrage*, F.] Proviſion of Hay, Oats, Straw, *&c.* eſpecially in War.

To **FOR'RAGE** } [*fourrager*, F.]
To *go a* **FOR'RAGING** } to ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To **FORRAY**, to forage. *Spenc.*

To **FORSAK'E** [ꝼoꞃꞅecan, *Sax.* *i. e* never to ſeek any more; or ꝼoꞃꞅecᵹan, *Sax* to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORMASKIL, foraſmuch as. *O.*

FORSECHO'KE [*Old Law*] Land or Tenements ſeized by the Lord for want of Services due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water-Falls.

FOR'SET, a little Trunk or Coffer.

FORSLAGEN [erſchlagen, *Teut.*] ſlain or killed. *O.*

FORSLEWTHED, ſlothful, ſluggiſh. *Ch.*

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to loſe through Sloth *Chauc.*

FORSONGEN } [überſungen, *Teut.*]
FORSONGIN } tired with ſinging. *Ch.*

FORSOOTH' [ꝼoꞃꞅoð, *Sax.*] an Interjection of Contempt or Deriſion; alſo a Title, of Reſpect and Submiſſion uſed by a Servant to a Miſtreſs, *&c.*

FORSPEAK', an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. *O.*

FOR'STAL [of ꝼoꞃe and ꞅꞇal, *Sax.*] being quit of Fines for Cattle arreſted within one's Lands.

FOR'STER [of *Forreſter*] a Sirname.

FORSTRAUGHT, diſtracted. *O.*

FORSWAT, over-ſweat, ſun burnt. *Sp.*

To **FORSWEAR'** [ꝼoꞃꞅƿeꞃian, *Sax.* forſwerer, *Dan.* verſchweren, *Teut.*] to ſwear falſly.

FORSWONK, over-laboured. *Spenc.*

FORT [*fort*, F. *fortis*, ſtrong, L.] a Caſtle or Strong-Hold of ſmall Extent; a Work encompaſſed with a Moat, Rampart, and Parapet, to ſecure ſome high Ground or Paſſage of a River, to make good an advantageous Poſt, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, *&c.*

A **FORT** *Royal* [in *Fortification*] a Fort which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A *Star* **FORT**, a Redoubt, which is made of re-entering and ſaliant Angles.

FORTE [of *fortis*, L.] ſtrong.

FORTE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing loud and ſtrong. *Ital.* And

FORTE'FORTE, or *F. F.* ſignifies to play or ſing very loud and ſtrong. *Ital.*

FOR'TEMENT, ſignifies the ſame as *Forté.* *Ital.*

Piu **FORTE**, or *P. F.* [in *Muſick Books*] denotes a Degree louder than only *Forté.* *Ital.*

FORTH [ꝼoꞃð, *Sax.*] abroad, or out.

FORTHEN }
FORTHY } therefore. *N. C.*

To **FO'RTHINK** [of ꝼoꞃ and ðincan, *Sax.*] to be grieved in Mind. *O.*

To **FORTHINK'** [of ꝼoꞃe and ðincan, *Sax.*] to think before, or pre-ſuppoſe *&c.* Alſo to repent. *Chauc.*

FORTHRIN [forderen, *Teut.*] to promote. *Chauc*

FORTH-*Welling* [herfore wallen, or quellen, *Teut.*] ſpringing forth. *Spenc.*

FORTHWITH' [of ꝼoꞃð and ƿið, *Sax.*] preſently, quickly.

FOR'TIFIABLE, which is capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, is an Art of fortifying and ſtrengthening a Place, ſo that a ſmall Number of Men within, may be able to defend themſelves againſt the Aſſaults of a greater Number without. *L.*

Regular **FORTIFICATION**, is one which is built upon a regular Polygon, or Figure of many Sides.

Irregular **FORTIFICATION**, one where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable **FORTIFICATION**, is one which is ſo built, as to be able to continue a long Time.

Temporary **FORTIFICATION**, is one which is raiſed but for a ſhort Time, upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

To **FOR'TIFY** [*fortifier*, F. *fortificare*, L.] to ſtrengthen or make ſtrong, to fence, to ſecure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE [*fortalitium*, L.] a Fort, *Spenc.*

FORTIL'ITY, a fortified Place, or Houſe, a Caſtle, rather to defend the Owner, than endure a Siege. *O. S.*

FOR'TIN, Fortlet, a Sconce or little Fort. *F.*

FORTING'LES, the ſame as *Farundel.*

FORTIS'SMO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies extreme loud. *Ital.*

FOR'TITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stoutneſs: Alſo one of the Cardinal Virtues, by which a Man, in the midſt of preſſing Evils, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reaſon. *L.*

FOR'TITUDES [*Aſtrology*] certain Advantages which Planets are ſuppoſed to have, to make their Influences ſtronger.

A **FORT'LET** [*fortelet*, F.] a little Fort. *O. L. T.*

FOR'TRESS [*fortreſſe*, F.] a general Name for all Places that are fortified either by Art or Nature.

FORT-*Star* [*Fortification*] a Redoubt conſtituted by re-entering and ſaliant Angles.

FORTU'ITOUS [*fortuit*, F. *fortuitus*, L.] happening by Chance, caſual, accidental.

FOR'TUNATE [*fortunatus*, L.] happy, lucky.

FORTUNE [*Fortuna*, L.] Adventure, or Chance, that which happens by Chance, and unexpected; Luck: Alſo Eſtate, Goods, Settlement in the World, *&c.* F.

FOR'TUNES [in *Aſtrology*] are the two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus.*

FOR'TUNOUS, accidental. *Chauc.*

FOR'TUNY, a Tournament, or running a tilt on Horſeback with Lances.

To FORVISE, to foreſhew. *O.*

FORU'RTH, a long Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

FORWANDRED [of the Prepoſition *for* and wanderen, *Teut.*] tired with wandering. *Chauc.*

FORWANY, wanting. *O.*

FOR'WARD [ꝼoꞃƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* forewerts. *Teut.*] ready, ſtraight on before.

FORWELKID, full of Whelks. *Chauc.*

FORWEPT, weary with weeping. *O.*

FORWELED, worn out. *Chauc.*

FORWETE, to foreknow. *Chauc.*

FORWINED, withered. *O.*

FORWORN, much worn. *Spenc.*

FORWOUNDED, dangerouſly wounded. *Chauc.*

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Ch.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Chauc.*

A FOSS [*foſſe*, F. of *foſſa*, L.] a Ditch, Moat, or Trench.

FOS'SAGE, a Compoſition paid, to be excuſed from the repairing or maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA *Magna* [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre.*

FOSS-*Way*, one of the four principal Ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, ſo called, becauſe in ſome Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATO'RUM *Operatio*, Foſs-works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. *O. L. T.*

FOSSA'TUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. *O. L.*

FOS'SET, } a little Cheſt or Cabinet.
FOR'SET, }

FOSSILE [*foſſilé*, F. & L.] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOS'SILS [*foſſilia*, L.] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOSTAL [for Foreſtal] a Way leading from the Highway to a great Houſe. *Suſſ.*

FOSTAL, the Footſteps of a Hare. *O.*

To FOS'TER [ꝼoꞅꞇꞃian, *Sax.* foſterer, *Dan.*] to nouriſh, cheriſh, bring up.

A FOS'TER *Child* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃcild, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one who is not his natural Father.

A FOS'TER-*Father* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ-ꝼæꝺeꞃ, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FOSTER-*Land*, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Perſons.

FOS'TER-*Lean*, [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ lean, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A FOS'TER, a Forreſter. *Spenc.*

FOTHEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *Chauc.*

FOTHER. See *Fodder.*

FO'TINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing ten Stone, or at a certain Time, about 70 *lb.*

FO'TION, a Nouriſhing. *L.*

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning. *Chauc.* *F.*

FOUGA'DE, a ſort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. *F.*

FOUL [ꝼaul, *Sax.* faul, *Teut.* of φαῦλος, Gr.] filthy, naſty, full of Dirt.

To FOUL [ꝼalan, *Sax.* vuyle, *Belg.*] to make filthy, &c.

FOUL [*Sea Term*] entangled, as a Rope.

FOUL'DAGE, the Liberty of folding or penning Sheep by Night. *Norf.*

FOUL DRING [*foudroyer*, F.] Thundering, blaſting with Lightning.

FOULICH, foully. *Chauc.*

FOULK [*Camden* derives it of Folc, *Sax.* Folk] a proper Name for Men.

FOULNESS [of Neꞅe, *Sax.* a Promontory, and *Fowl*] a Foreland in *Eſſex*, where there is Plenty of Fowls.

FOUL'NESS [Fylneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] Filthineſs.

FOUL *Water* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to make Foul-water, when, being under Sail, ſhe raiſes the Mud, Sand, &c.

To FOUND [*fonder*, F. of *fundare*, L.] to build, ſettle, eſtabliſh, or ground.

To FOUND [*fondre*, F. of *fundare*, L.] to caſt Metals.

FOUNDA'TION, the loweſt Part of a Building, the Ground-work of a Thing. *L.*

FOUN'DAY, in the Iron-works, the Space of ſix Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Chauc.*

FOUNDEMAUNT [*fondement*, F.] a Foundation. *Chauc.*

A FOUN'DER [*fondateur*, F. *fundator*, L.] one who builds and endows a Church, College, &c.

A FOUND'ER [*fondeur*, F.] one who melts Metals to caſt in Moulds, &c.

To FOUNDER *a Horſe*, to over-ride, or ſpoil him with hard working.

To FOUN'DER [of a *Ship*] is, when by an extraordinary Leak, or otherwiſe, ſhe becomes ſo full of Water, that ſhe ſinks.

FOUND'LING [Fundling, *Teut.*] an Infant expoſed, or left in any Place, and found there.

FOUN'DERING *in the Foot* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe cauſing Humours to ſettle in them.

Cheſt-FOUN'DERING [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, diſcovered by their often coveting to lie down, and ſtanding ſtraggling with their Fore Legs.

FOUNDRID, ſtumbled. *Chauc.*

FOUNES [probably of *Fineſſe*, F.] Devices. *O.*

FOUN'TAIN [*fontaine*, F. of *fons*, L.] a Place where Water breaks out of the Earth, the Source or Spring-head of a River.

FOURCHE [in *Heraldry*] forked, as a *Croſs fourché*, a Croſs forked at each End. *F.*

FOUR'IER, an under Harbinger or Meſſenger.

FOURNEAU', the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*

A FOURM [probably of Fýꞃmða, *Sax.*] a Table, a Seat to ſit on at School.

FOUTGELD. See *Footgeld.*

FOUTHERINGS, Succeſſes. *Chauc.*

A FOUTNART, a Fitchet. *N. C.*

A FOW, a Fowl. *Cheſh.*

A FOWL [Fuᵹel, *Sax.* Fugl, *Dan.* Voghel, *Du.* Vogel, *Teut.*] a Bird.

A FOWL'ER [Fuᵹeleꞃ, *Sax.*] a Hunter or Catcher of Fowls.

A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.

To FOWL [ꝼuᵹelan, *Sax.*] to hunt Fowls.

To FOWLE *a Perſon by the Ears,* to lug him by the Ears.

FOWND, framed. *O.*

To FOWL *Fail* [*q. d.* fail foully] to err greatly. *O.*

A FOX [Fox, *Sax.* Fucks, *Dan.* Fuſchs, *Teut.*] a Beaſt of Chace.

FOXERIE, the Cunning of a Fox. *Chauc.*

FOX-*Gloves* [ꝼoxe ᵹloꝼe, *Sax.*] a Flower. *Digitalis.*

FOX-*Tail,* an Herb. *Alopecuros.*

To FOX *one,* to make him drunk.

He ſets the Fox to keep his Geeſe.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Conduct of Men in the Management of their Affairs, by intruſting either *Sharpers* with their *Money, Blabs* with their *Secrets,* or *Enemies* or *Informers* with their *Lives*; for no Obligation can bind againſt *Nature:* A *Fox* will love a *Gooſe* ſtill, though his Skin be ſtripped over his Ears for it; and a *Common Cheat* will always follow his old Trade of *tricking his Friend,* in ſpite of all *Promiſes* and *Principles* of *Honour, Honeſty,* and *good Faith.* Agreeable to the *Engliſh* is the *Latin, Ovem Lupo commiſiſti*; and the *Greek,* Τοῖς κυσὶ τὲς ἄρνας.

FOX'SHIP, Cunning, Craftineſs. *Shakeſp.*

FOY [Foy, *Belg. Voye,* F. a Way] a Treat given to their Friends by thoſe who are going a Journey.

To FOYL [in *Huſbandry*] to fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

FOYL'ING [*Hunting Term*] the Footſteps of a Stag upon the Graſs.

FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance, Strength, Heat, Juice, Moiſture, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

FRA, from. *Chauc.*

FRA'CID [*fracidus,* L.] rotten ripe, hoary and putrified.

FRAC'TION, Diſſenſion and Strife among Parties. *F.* of *L.*

FRAC'TION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken Number.

FRAC'TION *Proper,* is when the Numerator is leſs than the Denominator, as $\frac{2}{4}$.

FRAC'TION *Improper,* is when the Numerator is greater, or at leaſt equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{4}{2}$, or $\frac{2}{2}$.

A *Simple* FRACTION, } is that which
A *Single* FRACTION, } conſiſts of one Numerator, and one Denominator.

A *Compound* FRACTION, is one which has more Numerators and Denominators than one, as $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{4}$.

FRAC'TURE [*fractura,* L.] is the breaking of a Bone, *&c.* F.

FRÆ'NULUM [in *Anatomy*] a ſkinny String under the Tongue. *L.*

FRÆ'NULUM, a Bridle [in *Surgery*] a Membrane which ties the Fore-ſkin to the Nut of the Yard. *L.*

FRA'GIL [*fragilis,* L.] apt to break, brittle; frail or weak. *F.*

FRAGIL'ITY [*fragilité,* F. of *fragilitas,* L.] Brittleneſs, Weakneſs.

A FRAG'MENT [*fragmentum,* L.] a broken Piece or Part of any Thing; alſo imperfect Sentences of one Writer mentioned by another, and not to be found among the Writings of the former. *F.*

FRA'GRANCY [*fragrantia,* L.] Sweetneſs of Smell.

FRAIGHT } [Fraght, *Teut.* Vrecht,
FREIGHT } *Belg. Fret.* F.] the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries: Alſo the Money paid for ſuch Carriage.

To FRAIGHT *a Ship* [vraghten, L. S. *freter,* F.] to furniſh a Ship with Lading.

FRAIL, a Baſket of Raiſins, Figs, *&c.* about 75 Pounds.

FRAIL'TY [*fragilité,* F. of *fragilitas,* L.] Weakneſs of Nature, Brittleneſs.

To FRAIN [of ꝼꞃanian or ꝼꞃaᵹnian, *Sax.* fragen, *Teut.*] to aſk or enquire.

FRAISE' [in *Fortification*] Stakes fixed in Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one Side of the Rampart below the Parapet. *F.*

To FRAISE' *a Battalion* [*Military Term*] is to line it every Way with Pikes.

To FRAME' [ꝼꞃemman, *Sax.*] to form, to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME', a Figure, Form, Make: The Supporters of a Chair, Table, *&c.* The Outwork of a Clock, *&c.*

FRAMPALD, } fretful, peeviſh, croſs,
FRAMPART, } froward. *S. C.*

FRAMPOLD, troubleſome, uneaſy, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

FRAM'POLE *Fence,* a Privilege belonging to the Inhabitants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex.*

FRANC, a *French* Livre, worth 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling.

FRAN'CHISE [of *franc,* F. free] Liberty, Freedom, a particular Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation.

FRAN'CHISE [in *Law*] a Privilege or Exemption from ordinary Juriſdiction: Alſo an Immunity from Tribute.

FRAN'CHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toll, *&c.*

FRAN'CES, a proper Name for Women.

FRAN'CIS [of ꝼꞃancıꞅc, *Sax.* frank, *Teut.* free] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCIS'CANS, an Order of Friers founded by St. *Francis* in *Italy*, *A. C.* 1198.

FRAN'CLING, a Freeholder. *O. L. T.*

FRAN'COLING, a Bird for Hawking.

FRAN'GIBLE [*frangibilis*, L.] that may be broken.

FRANK [*franc*, F.] free, generous, bountiful, open-hearted.

A FRANK, a Place to feed a Boar in.

FRANK *Almoin* [*Law Term*] a Tenure of Lands or Tenements beſtowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK-*Bank* [*Law-Term*] Copyhold Lands, which the Wife, being married a Virgin, hath after the Deceaſe of her Huſband for her Dower.

FRANK-*Chaſe* [*Law Term*] a Liberty of free Chaſe, in a Circuit adjoining to a Foreſt, whereby all Men, having Ground within that Compaſs, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Foreſter.

FRANKELEINE, a Freeman, a Country Gentleman, a Freeholder. *Chauc.*

FRANK-*Fee* [*Law-Term*] that which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of the Manor, being ancient *Demeſne* of the Crown; whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant, is ancient *Demeſne* only.

FRANK-*Ferm* [*Law Term*] is Land or Tenement in which the Nature of the *Fee* is changed by a Feoffment, *&c.*

FRANK-*Fold* [*Law-Term*] is where the Lord has Power to fold or pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manor, for the manuring of his Land.

FRANK-*Law* [*Law-Term*] is taken for a free Enjoyment of all thoſe Privileges, which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-*Marriage* [*Law-Term*] is a Tenure in Land ſpecial, whereby a Man hath Land with a Woman, to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but Fealty to the Donor.

FRANK-*Pledge* [*Law-Term*] an ancient Cuſtom for the Freemen of *England* at 14 Years of Age to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow-Subjects.

FRANK'INCENSE [q. d. *Free Incenſe*] Incenſe burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANK'LIN, a Freeman or Gentleman. *Spen.*

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited Part of *Germany*.

FRANNION, one of too free or looſe Behaviour. *Spenc.*

FRAN'TICK [*phreniticus*, L. φρενιτικὸς, Gr.] that has a Frenzy, mad, diſtracted.

FRAPE [of *frappe*, F.] a Company, a Rabble. *Chauc.*

FRAPPISH [of *frapper*, F.] peeviſh, croſs.

To FRASE, to break. *Norf.*

FRATE'RIA [*fratria*, L.] a Brotherhood, a Society of religious Perſons. *O. L.*

FRATER'NAL [*fraternus*, L.] belonging to a Brother.

To FRA'TERNISE [*fraterniſer*, F.] to live together like Brothers.

FRATER'NITY [*fraternité*, F. *fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood; a Company of Men entered into a Bond of Society.

FRATRICEL'LI, a ſort of Hereticks, *A. C.* 1304, who held Community of Goods, and that Women ought to be in common.

FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricidium*, L.] the killing of a Brother. *F.*

A FRA'TRICIDE [*fratricida*, L.] a Killer of a Brother. *F.*

FRAUD [*fraude*, F. of *fraus*, L.] a Deceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Couſenage.

FRAUDA'TION, a cheating, deceiving, or beguiling. *L.*

FRAU'DULENCY [*fraudulentia*, L.] Deceitfulneſs, Craftineſs, Knavery.

FRAU'DULENT [*frauduleux*, F. *fraudulentus*, L.] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAUGHT'AGE, Freight of a Ship; alſo Money paid for the Freight of it. *Shakeſp.*

FRAY [for *Affray*, of *effrayer*, F.] a Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To FRAY [*frayer*, F. *fricare*, L.] to rub, to fret, as Cloth does by rubbing.

To FRAY, to frighten. *Spenc.*

The *Deer* FRAYS *her Head* [*Hunting-Term*] *i. e.* ſhe rubs it againſt a Tree.

FRAYN'D, refrain'd. *O.*

A FREAK [Frech, *Teut.*] a petulant Action; ꝼꞃæc, *Sax.*] a mad Action, a Maggot, a Whimſey.

FREAK'ISH, } whimſical, maggotiſh.
FREAK'ED, }

FREAM, arable or plowed Land worn out of Heart.

To FREAM [of *fremere*, L.] a Term uſed by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noiſe at Rutting-time.

FRECK'LES, a kind of reddiſh or duſky Spots on the Face or Hands.

FRED'ERICK [of ꝼꞃeꝺe and ꞃıc, *Sax.* *i. e.* rich Peace, Fried-reich, *Teut.*] a proper Name of Men.

FREE [ꝼꞃeah, *Sax.* frey, *Teut.*] not in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To FREE' [befreyen, *Teut.*] to make free, to deliver.

FREE' *Bench*, the Cuſtom of the Manors of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Embourn*, *Chadleworth* in the County of *Berks*, *Tor* in *Devonſhire*, and other Places of the Weſt, that, if a cuſtomary Tenant die, the Widow ſhall have her *Free Bench* in all his Copyhold Land, *Dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit Incontinency, ſhe forfeits her Eſtate; yet if ſhe will come into the Court, riding backwards on a black Ram, with his Tail in her Hand, and ſay the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Cuſtom to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*,

Here I am,
Riding upon a black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am;
And, for my Crincum Crancum,
Have loſt my Bincum Bancum;
And, for my Tail's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward,
let me have my Land again.

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FREE'DOM [Fꞃeoꝺome, *Sax.* 𝔉𝔯𝔦𝔦𝔡𝔬𝔪, *Belg.*] Liberty, Enfranchiſement.

FREED STOLL }
FRITH'STOLL } [of Fꞃið, Peace, and Solꞇe, a Seat, *Sax.* 𝔉𝔯𝔦𝔢𝔡𝔢ſ𝔱𝔲𝔥𝔩, *Teut.*
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FREELEGE, Privilege. *Sheffield.*

FREE'LY [Fꞃeolice, *Sax.*] readily, with Freedom.

FREE'MAN [Fꞃeoman, *Sax.* 𝔉𝔯𝔢𝔶𝔢𝔯 𝔐𝔞𝔫, *Teut.*] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

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FREM'D [Fꞃeimꝺ, *Sax.* 𝔣𝔯𝔢𝔪𝔡, *Teut.*] ſtrange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. *O.*

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FRENDNESSE, Strangeneſs. *Chauc.*

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spenc.*

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FREN'ZY } [*freneſe*, F. *phrenitis*, L. of φρενῖτις, Gr.] a Sort of Madneſs or Dotage.

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FRE'QUENT [*frequens*, L.] that happens often, uſual, common. *F.*

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FRESCA'DES, ſhady, cool Walks, Bowers, *&c.* *Ital.*

FRES'CO, freſh, cool; to walk in *Freſco*, *i. e.* to take the freſh Air. *Ital.*

To *drink in* FRESCO, to drink cool Liquors.

To *paint in* FRESCO, to paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, *&c.* newly done, that the Colours may ſink in, and become more durable.

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A FRET [in *Heraldry*] a Field with ſeveral Lines running croſs one another.

FRET, filled, fraught. *Chauc.*

To FRETE [vreten, L. S.] to devour. *O.*

FRET'FUL, given to fretting, peeviſh.

FRET'TED, vexed, diſcompoſed, ruffled in Mind; alſo worn by rubbing.

FRET'TED; muſical Inſtruments are ſaid to be ſo, when they have their ſeveral Frets or Stops marked upon them.

FRI'ABLE [*friabilis*, L.] that may be eaſily crumbled, or rubbed into ſmall Parts. *F.*

FRIABIL'ITY [*friabilitas*, L.] Brittleneſs, Aptneſs to crumble, *&c.*

FRIA'TION, a Crumbling.

FRIB'BLING [probably of grubelen, *Teut.* to be critical] captious, impertinent, trifling; as a fribbling Queſtion.

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FRI'DAY [Fꞃiᵹe-ꝺæᵹ, or *Friga*'s Day, the *Venus* of the antient *Saxons*, ſo called from frigan, to love, *Goth.* Freytg, *Teut.*] the ſixth Day of the Week; in *Lat.* *Dies Veneris.*

Good FRIDAY, the *Friday* next before *Eaſter*.

A FRIEND [Fꞃeonꝺ, *Sax.* Vriend, L. S. Freund, *Teut.*] one who acts kindly towards a Perſon.

FRIEND'LESS [ꝼꞃeonꝺeleaꞅ, *Sax.*] deſtitute of Friends.

FRIEND'LY [ꝼꞃeonꝺlice, *Sax.* freundlich, *Teut.*] kindly.

FRIENDLY *Society*, the Members of an Office in *London* for the Inſuring Houſes from Caſualties by Fire.

FRI'ER [*frere*, F. of *frater*, L.] a Monk, or religious Perſon.

A FRI'ER [in *Printing*] a Page or Sheet ſo ill worked off at Preſs, that it can ſcarce be read.

To FRIG [either from *fregare*, *Ital.* from *fricare*, L. or from *friga*, the *Saxon Venus*] to rub.

FRIGA [ꝼꞃiᵹe, or ꝼꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* free] an Idol worſhipped by the *Saxons* in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the ſame with *Venus* of the *Romans*.

FRIG'AT [*fregate*, F. of *fregata*, Ital.] a ſmall Man of War built ſomewhat lower and longer than others for ſwift ſailing; and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a *Venetian* Veſſel, built with a ſquare Stern, without any Fore-Maſt, having only a Main-Maſt, Mizen-Maſt, and Bowſprit.

FRIGEFAC'TION, a Cooling, or making cold.

To FRI'GERATE [*frigeratum*, L.] to cool.

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium*, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

To FRIGHT [ꝼꞃihꞇan, *Sax.* fryſter, *Dan.*] to put into a Fright.

FRI'GID [*frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDA'RIUM, a Place in the Baths of *Rome* to cool People in.

FRIGID'ITY [*frigiditas*, L.] Coldneſs, Impotency.

FRIGORIF'ICK } [*frigorificus*, L.] making or producing Cold.
FRIGORIF'ICAL }

FRIGORIFICK *Particles* [in *Philoſophy*] ſmall Particles that are of a Matter eſſentially cold.

To FRILL [of *friller*, F.] to tremble, to ſhiver with Cold; as the Hawk frills, *i. e.* trembles with Cold.

FRIM [ꝼꞃemian, *Sax.*] to be in Health, handſome, thriving. *N. C*

FRIM-*Folks* [Fꞃemꝺ, *Sax.* of Fremdes Volk, *Teut.* Foreigners] Strangers, outlandiſh Men. *Linc.*

FRIP'ERER [*frippier*, F.] one who new vampeth old Apparel to ſell again.

FRIP'PERY [*fripperie*, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade.

To FRISK [*frizzare*, Ital. or *friquet*, F. freſh and briſk, of friſch, *Teut.*] to leap or jump up and down.

To FRIST [friſten, L. S. to give Time, ꝼyꞃꞅan, *Sax.* to give Reſpite] to ſell Goods at Time, or upon Truſt. *N. C.*

FRIT [among *Chymiſts*] Aſhes and Salt baked and tried together in Sand.

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A FRIEND [Fꞃeonꝺ, *Sax.* Vriend, L. S. Freund, *Teut.*] one who acts kindly towards a Perſon.

FRIEND'LESS [ꝼꞃeonꝺeleaꞅ, *Sax.*] deſtitute of Friends.

FRIEND'LY [ꝼꞃeonꝺlice, *Sax.* freundlich, *Teut.*] kindly.

FRIENDLY *Society*, the Members of an Office in *London* for the Inſuring Houſes from Caſualties by Fire.

FRI'ER [*frere*, F. of *frater*, L.] a Monk, or religious Perſon.

A FRI'ER [in *Printing*] a Page or Sheet ſo ill worked off at Preſs, that it can ſcarce be read.

To FRIG [either from *fregare*, *Ital.* from *fricare*, L. or from *friga*, the *Saxon Venus*] to rub.

FRIGA [ꝼꞃiᵹe, or ꝼꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* free] an Idol worſhipped by the *Saxons* in the Form of an Hermaphrodite, the ſame with *Venus* of the *Romans.*

FRIG'AT [*fregate*, F. of *fregata*, Ital.] a ſmall Man of War built ſomewhat lower and longer than others for ſwift ſailing; and not having more than two Decks.

FRIGATOO'N, a *Venetian* Veſſel, built with a ſquare Stern, without any Fore-Maſt, having only a Main-Maſt, Mizen-Maſt, and Bowſprit.

FRIGEFAC'TION, a Cooling, or making cold.

To FRI'GERATE [*frigeratum*, L.] to cool.

FRI'GERATORY [*frigeratorium*, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

To FRIGHT [ꝼꞃihꞇan, *Sax.* frygter, *Dan.*] to put into a Fright.

FRI'GID [*frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDA'RIUM, a Place in the Baths of *Rome* to cool People in.

FRIGID'ITY [*frigiditas*, L.] Coldneſs, Impotency.

FRIGORIF'ICK } [*frigorificus*, L.] making or pro-
FRIGORIF'ICAL } ducing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK *Particles* [in *Philoſophy*] ſmall Particles that are of a Matter eſſentially cold.

To FRILL [of *friller*, F.] to tremble, to ſhiver with Cold; as the Hawk frills, *i. e.* trembles with Cold.

FRIM [ꝼꞃemian, *Sax.*] to be in Health, handſome, thriving. *N. C*

FRIM-*Folks* [Fꞃemꝺ, *Sax.* of Fremdes Volk, *Teut.* Foreigners] Strangers, outlandiſh Men. *Linc.*

FRIP'ERER [*frippier*, F.] one who new vampeth old Apparel to ſell again.

FRIP'PERY [*fripperie*, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade.

To FRISK [*frizzare*, Ital. or *friquet*, F. freſh and briſk, or friſch, *Teut.*] to leap or jump up and down.

To FRIST [friſten, L. S. to give Time, ꝼyꞃꞅan, *Sax.* to give Reſpite] to ſell Goods at Time, or upon Truſt. *N. C.*

FRIT [among *Chymiſts*] Aſhes and Salt baked and tried together in Sand.

FRITH [of *fretum*, L. the Sea] it is now uſed in *Scotland* for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [Fꞃıð, Peace] among the *Saxons*, ſignified a Wood; for they held ſeveral Woods to be ſacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITH, a Wood. *Chauc.*

FRITHBRECH [of ꝼꞃıð and bꞃıce, *Sax.* fried-bruch, *Teut.*] the breaking of the Peace.

FRITH'GAR [of ꝼꞃıð, Peace, and Ᵹeaꞃ, a Year, *Sax.* Fried Jahr, *Teut.*] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHSO'KEN [of Fꞃıð, and ꞅocn, *Sax.* Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITHWALD [of Fꞃıð, Peace, and ƿealꝺıan, to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable Ruler, *Sax.*] a Prince of *Surrey*, Founder of the Abbey at *Chertſey*.

A **FRIT'TER** [*fritteau*, as Dr. *Th. H.* has it, *frittier*, F. or *fritella*, Ital. from *frigere*, L. to fry] a ſmall Pancake.

FRIV'OLOUS [*frivole*, F. *frivolus*, L.] of no Account or Value, vain, ſlight, trifling, ſilly, fooliſh.

FRIZE [*frize*, F.] a coarſe, knappy Cloth, perhaps ſo called, becauſe firſt made or worn by the People of *Friezeland*.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and Cornice.

To **FRIZ'ZLE** [*frizer*, F.] to curl, or criſp the Hair.

FRO, from. *Chauc.*

FROBLY *Mobly*, indifferently well. *S. C.*

A **FROCK** [*froc*, F. a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over the Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMOR'TEL } [of ꝼꞃeo, free, and
FREOMOR'TEL } Moꞃꞇ ꝺæꝺ, Man-killing, *Sax.*] an Immunity or Freedom for Murder or Manſlaughter.

A **FROG** [Fꞃoᵹᵹa, *Sax.* Froc, *Dan.* Froſch, *Teut.*] an amphibious Creature; alſo a Fruſh on a Horſe's Foot.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a ſort of Pancake.

FROL'ICK [frolich, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be **FROLICK** [frolich ſeyn, *Teut.*] to be merrily diſpoſed.

A **FROL'ICK** [of Vrolick, L. S.] a merry Prank, a Whim.

FROL'ICKSOM, full of Frolicks.

FROM [ꝼꞃam, *Sax.*] away from.

FRONDA'TION, taking away of luxuriant Branches or Sprigs of Trees. *L.*

FRONDO'SE [*frondoſus*, L.] leafy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDOS'ITY [*frondoſitas*, L.] Leafineſs, or Aptneſs to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*front*, F. of *frons*, L.] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [in *Fortification*] the Face of a Work.

FRONT [in *Perſpective*] is the orthographical Proſpect of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the foremoſt Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTA'LE [among *Surgeons*] any external Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. *L.*

FRONT-*Stall*, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTA'LES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTA'TUM [in *Botany*] a Term ſignifying that the Leaf of a Flower, called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTI'ERS [*frontieres*, F. of *frons*, the Forehead, *L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTIN'IAC, a ſort of rich, luſcious *French* Wine, ſo called from the Place.

FRONTIS *Os* [in *Anat.*] a Bone of the Scull, which joins the Bones of the *Sinciput* and *Temples*, by the *Coronal Suture*.

FRONT'ISPIECE [*frontiſpicium*, L.] the Forefront of a Building, the Title or firſt Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONT'LET [*fronteau*, F. *frontale*, L.] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRON'TON [in *Architecture*] a Member ſerving to compoſe an Ornament over Doors, Croſs-Works, Niches, *&c.*

FROP'PISH, fretful, froward, peeviſh. See *Frappiſh*.

FROST [Fꞃoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Froſt, *Dan.* and *Teut.* Vroſt, L. S. and *Belg.*] a Congelation of liquid and moiſt Things by Cold.

FROS'TY [vroſtigh, L. S. and *Belg.*] freezing.

To **FROTE** [of *frotter*, F.] to rub. *O.*

FROTH [Fraader, *Dan.* *Mer. Caſ.* derives it from ἀφρὸς, Gr.] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things.

FROUGH, looſe, ſpongy. *N. C.*

The **FROUNCE**, a Diſeaſe in the Mouth of a Hawk: Alſo Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horſe.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Chauc.*

FROW, *Belg.* [Frau, *Teut.*] a Woman.

FRO'WARD [ꝼꞃampeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] peeviſh, fretful, ſurly.

FROW'ER, an edg'd Tool uſed in cleaving Laths. *S. C.*

To **FROWN** [*fronſer le ſourcils*, F.] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, *&c.*

FROUW'Y } muſty, moſſy. *Spenc.*
FROW'SY }

FROYSE', a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIF'EROUS [of *fructifier*, L.] bearing Fruit.

To **FRUC'TIFY** [*fructifier*, F. *fructificare*, L.] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, proſper, or thrive.

FRUC'TUOUS, fruitful, uſeful, thrifty. *Chauc.*

FRU'GAL [*frugalis*, L.] ſparing, thrifty. *F.*

FRUGAL'ITY [*frugalité*, F. of *frugalitas*, L.] Thriftineſs, Sparingneſs in Expences, good Huſbandry.

FRUG GIN, a Fork to ſtir about the Fuel in an Oven.

FRUGIV'OROUS [*frugivorus*, L.] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT [*fruit*, F. of *fructus*, L.] the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, &c. Alſo Profit of Goods, Rent; Revenue, &c.

FRUIT'AGE, all manner of Fruit. *F.*

FRUIT'AGE [in *Painting*, &c.] branched Work, the Repreſentation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*fruitier*, F.] one who ſells or deals in Fruit.

FRUIT'ERY [*fruiterie*, F.] a Place for keeping Fruit.

FRUIT'FUL *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] are the Signs, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Piſces*.

FRUI'TION, Enjoyment, Obtaining. *L.*

FRU'MEN, the upper Part of the Throat. Alſo a kind of Pulſe.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS [*frumentaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTA'CEOUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTA'TION, a general Dole of Corn. *L.*

FRU'MENTY }
FRU'METY } [*frumentum*, L.] a kind of Pottage made of Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUMMAGEM, choaked. *Cant.*

FRUM'GILD, the firſt Payment made to the Kindred of a ſlain Man in Recompence for the Murder. *Sax.*

FRUM'STALL, a chief Seat, or Manſion Houſe. *Sax.*

FRUMP, plump, fat, jolly.

To FRUMP [frumpelen, *Teut.* to frizzle up the Noſe, as in Deriſion] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt or ſnub.

A FRUNDELE, two Pecks. *N. C.*

FRUS'CA *Terræ*, untilled, waſte Ground. *O. L.*

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horſe's Heel, next the Hoof.

FRUSSU'RA *Domorum*, Houſe-breaking. *O. L.*

FRUSSURA *Terræ*, Land newly broken, or lately plowed up.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS [of *fruſtra*, L.] in vain, to no Purpoſe, diſappointed.

To FRUS'TRATE [*fruſtrer*, F. *fruſtratum*, L.] to deceive, diſappoint, make void.

FRUS'TRATION, a Diſappointing, &c.

FRUSTRA'TION [in *Aſtrology*] a Debility or Weakneſs happening to a Planet.

FRUSTUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a Conoid, Spheroid, &c.

FRUSTUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece cut off, or ſeparated from a Body.

FRUSTUM [of a *Cone*] a Part of it uſually cut off by a Plane parallel to the Baſe.

FRUTICA'TION, a Sprouting out of young Sprigs, a ſpringing forth.

FRUTICO'SE [*fruticoſus*, L.] full of Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICO'SE *Stalks* [with *Botaniſts*] Stalks of a hard woody Subſtance.

FRY [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of a young Fiſh; Multitude or Company.

To FRY [*frire*, F. *frigere*, L. of φρύγειν, G.] to dreſs Victuals, &c. in a Frying-Pan.

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

This Proverb is uſually applied to Perſons, who, impatient under ſome ſmaller *Inconveniency*, and *raſhly* endeavouring to *extricate* themſelves, for want of *Prudence* and *Caution*, *intangle* themſelves in Difficulties greater than they were in before: So *Saulter de la poile, & ſe jetter dans les braſes*, ſay the French; *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, the *Latins*; and Εἰς τὸ ϖῦρ ἐκ καπνȣ͂, the *Greeks*.

FU'AGE [*feuage*, F.] Hearth-Money, a Tax of 1 *s.* for every Fire-Hearth, laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitaine* in *France*, by *Edward* the Black Prince.

FUB, a *fat Fub*, a little plump Child.

To FU'CATE [*fucatum*, L.] to colour, paint, or counterfeit.

FUCA'TION, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting. *L.*

To FUCK [*foutre*, F. *futere*, Ital. *futuo*, L. of φυτάω, *Gr.* to plant: but Dr. *Th. H.* derives it from Fuycke, *Belg.* to thruſt or knock: others from Fuchſen, *Teut.* to beget] *Fœminam ſubagitare.*

A FUD'DER [Fuder, *Teut.*] a Fodder. *N. C.*

To FUD'DLE [of the Word *Puddle*, *q. d.* to drown himſelf in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interpoſition of the Letter *d.* Hence the *Scots* uſe the Word *Full* for one that is drunk] to bib or drink 'till one is tipſy or drunken.

To FUD'GEL, to make a Shew of doing ſomewhat to no Purpoſe, to trifle.

FUER [*fuir*, F. *fugere*, L.] flying, or eſcaping by Flight. *L. T.*

FU'ER *en fait* [*Law-Term*] is when a Man doth actually fly.

FU'ER *en Ley* [*Law-Term*] is when a Man, being called in the Country, does not appear 'till he be outlaw'd.

FUGA'CITY [*fugacitas*, L.] Aptneſs to fly or paſs away.

FU'GA *Vacui* [among *Philoſophers*] an Abhorrence of a *Vacuum*, which was an Opinion of the *Peripateticks*, and ſome other ancient Philoſophers, who aſcribed ſeveral Effects, which we daily ſee, to Nature's abhorring a *Vacuum*.

FUGA'TION, a putting to Flight. *L.*

FU'GHA [in *Muſick Books*] denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which ſome Muſick is compoſed, and of which there are ſeveral Sorts. *Ital.*

FU'GILE, an Impoſtume in the Ears.

A FU'GITIVE [*un fugitif*, F. *fugitivus*, L.] a Deſerter, a Run-away.

FU'GITIVE *Goods* [*Law-Term*] are the proper Goods of him who flies upon Felony, which, after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FU'GUE [in *Muſick*] a Chaſe, as when two or more Parts chaſe one another in the ſame Point. *F.*

FUIR, Fury. *O.*

FUKES, Locks of Hair. *N. C.*

FUL'CIBLE [*fulcibilis*, L.] capable of being ſupported.

FUL'CIMENT [*fulcimentum*, L.] a Prop or Underſet.

FULCIMENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the ſame with the Point of Suſpenſion, or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Vectis* plays, or is ſuſpended.

FULDRIVE, fully driven, made up, finiſhed. *Chauc.*

To **FULFIL'** [ꝼulꝼyllan, *Sax.* vollfullen, *Teut.*] to accompliſh or perform.

FULFREMED, fully framed. *Sax.*

FUL'GENCY [*fulgentia*, L.] Shiningneſs, or Gliſteringneſs.

FUL'GENT [*fulgens*, L.] ſhining, gliſtering.

FUL'GID [*fulgidus*, L.] bright, ſhining.

FULGID'ITY [*fulgiditas*, L.] Shiningneſs, Brightneſs, Glory.

FULGURA'TION, Lightning or Flaſhing of Fire in the Clouds, which ſeems to us to precede Thunder, though in reality they are both together. *L.*

FULGURATION [in *Chymiſtry*] an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FUL'HAM [Fullon Ham, of Fulȝe, a Fowl, and Ham, a Village, *Sax.* q. d. Fowl-Town] a Town ſtanding near *London*, on the River *Thames.*

FULI'GINOUS [*fuligineux*, F. of *fuliginoſus*, L.] ſooty, full of Smoak.

FULK, a hollow Place. *Chauc.*

FULL [ꝼull, *Sax.* full, voll, *Teut.*] filled with.

FUL'NESS [Fullneꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Plenty.

FUL'LY [ꝼullice, *Sax.* vollig, *Teut.*] to be full, ſufficiently.

FULL *oft* [ꝼulloꝼt, *Sax.*] very often, frequent.

FULL *nigh* [ꝼullneh, *Sax.*] almoſt.

FUL'LAGE, Money paid for Fulling of Cloth.

A FUL'LER [Fulleꞃe, *Sax.* *foulon*, F. of *fullo*, L.] one who fulls, mills, or ſcours Cloth.

FUL'LERS-*Earth*, a ſort of Earth mix'd with Nitre, which ſcours like Soap.

FUL'LERS-*Weed* } a ſort of Herb or
FUL'LERS-*Thiſtle* } Plant. *Dipſacus*, L.

FULLO'NICAL [*fullonicus*, L.] belonging to a Fuller.

FUL-*Mart*, a kind of Pole-Cat.

FUL'MINANT [*fulminans*, L.] Thundering. *F.*

To **FUL'MINATE** [*fulminer*, F. of *fulminatum*, L.] to thunder out, to ſtrike with a Thunder bolt, to blaſt. *L.*

FULMINA'TION, a Clap of Thunder, a ſtriking with a Thunder-bolt. *L.*

FULMINA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when Metals heated in Crucibles, make a great Noiſe.

FUL'MINATORY, of or belonging to Thunder.

FUL'SOM [*q. d.* foulſom] naſty, noiſome, diſtaſteful, loathſome, luſcious.

FUL'VID [*fulvidus*, L.] of a deep Yellow Colour.

FUL'VOUS [*fulvus*, L.] Ruddy, of a deep Yellow.

FUMA'GIUM, Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung. *O, L.*

FUMA'DOES } our Pilchards, garbag-
FUMA'THOES } ed, ſalted and dried in the Smoak, are ſo called in *Italy* and *Spain.*

To **FUMBLE** [famler, *Dan.* to handle] to handle a Thing awkwardly.

A FU'ME [*fumée*, F. of *fumus*, L.] a Smoak or Steam.

To **FUME** [*fumer*, F. of *fumare*, L.] to ſmoak or ſteam.

To **FUME** [Faum, *Teut.* Froth, *q. d.* to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger] to chafe, to be in a Fret.

FUMET'S [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, *&c.*

FUMEYED, muted. *O.*

FU'METORY, an Herb.

FUMID'ITY [*fumiditas*, L.] Smoakineſs.

FUMIF'EROUS [*fumifer*, L.] bringing Smoak.

To **FUMIF'ICATE** [*fumificatum*, L.] to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGA'TION, a Perfuming with the Smoke of ſweet Wood, *&c.*

To **FU'MIGATE** [*fumiger*, F. of *fumigatum*, L.] to perfume a Place, to ſmother: Alſo to raiſe a Salivation by the Fume of Mercury, *&c.*

To **FUMIGATE** [*Chemical Term*] to make one mixed Body receive the Smoke of another; to impregnate it with the volatile Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGA'TION, a perfuming by Smoke, *&c. F.* of *L.*

FUMIGATION [among *Chemiſts*] an Eroſion, or the eating away of Metals by Smoke or Vapour.

FUMIGATION [among *Surgeons*] a raiſing a Salivation by Smoke or Fumes of Mercury, *&c.*

FUM'MER. See *Fulmart.*

FU'MOUS } [*fumeux*, F. of *fumoſus*, L.]
FU'MY } apt to fume up, that ſends Fumes up into the Head.

FUNAMBULA'TION, dancing upon a Rope. *L.*

FUNC'TION [*fonction*, F.] the Exerciſe, Execution, or Performance of ſome Charge, Duty, or Office.

FUND [*fond*, F. *fundus*, L.] Land of Soil; alſo a Bank or Repoſitory of publick Money, or publick Security.

FUN'DAMENT [*fondement*, F. of *fundamentum*, L. a Foundation] the Breech, Buttocks, or Seat of the Body.

FUNDAMEN'TAL [*fundementel*, F.] of a Foundation, principal, chief.

FUNDAMEN'TAL *Diagram* [in *Mathematicks*] a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane, *&c.*

FUNDAMENTAL'ITY, Fundamentalneſs, the belonging to the Foundation.

FUNDAMENT'ALS, the fundamental Principles; the main Points of any Art or Science.

FUN'DAMENT, Foundation. *Chauc.*

FUNDUS *Plantæ* [among *Botaniſts*] that Part of a Plant where the Stalk juſt meets and joins to the Root. *L.*

FUNE'BROUS [*funebre*, F. *funebris*, L.] mournful, ſad, doleful; of a Funeral.

FU'NERAL [*funeralis*, L.] belonging to a Funeral.

A FU'NERAL [*funerale*, L.] a Burial.

FU'NERARY [*funerarius*, L.] relating to a Burial.

FUNES'T [*funeſtus*, L.] deadly, mortal.

FUNGO'SITY, Sponginefs. *L.*

FUN'GOUS [*fungoſus*, L.] full of Holes, like a Muſhroom, ſpongy.

FUN'GUS [in *Surgery*] ſoft ſpongy Fleſh, which grows upon Wounds. *L.*

FU'NICLE [*funiculus*, L.] a little Rope; alſo the Navel-ſtring.

A FUNK [Funke, *Teut.* a Spark of Fire,] and, by changing the Senſe a little, a ſpongy Excreſcence of ſome Trees dreſſed to ſtrike Fire on; alſo a ſtrong rank Smell, particularly that of ſtinking Tobacco.

A FUN'NEL [*infundibulum*, L.] an Inſtrument to convey Liquors into a Veſſel; alſo the upper Part of a Chimney.

FURA'CITY [*furacitas*, L.] Thieviſhneſs, or an Inclination to ſteal.

FUR'BELOE, plaited, or ruffled Trimming for Womens Petticoats, Scarves, *&c.*

To FUR'BISH [*fourbir*, F] to poliſh or make bright.

FURBISHER [*fourbiſſeur*, F.] a Poliſher.

FURBOTE. See *Fire-Boat.*

FUR'CA and *Foſſa*, a Juriſdiction anciently, *A. C.* 1200, of puniſhing Felons, the Men by hanging, and the Women by drowning. *O. L.*

Ad **FURCAM** & *Flagellum* [*Law Phraſe*] the meaneſt ſervile Tenure, when the Bondman was at the Lord's Diſpoſal for Life or Limb.

FURCA'LE *Os* }
FUR'CALA *Superior* } [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of
FURCELLA } the *Sternum*, or Breaſt-Bone.

FURCHE' [*fourché*, F.] a kind of Croſs in a Coat of Arms, forked at each End.

Where **FURED** *you?* Where went you? *Cumberl.*

FURENDAL. See *Farding-deal.*

FURENDEL, two Gallons. *C.*

FURFURA'TION, the falling of Scurf from the Head. *L.*

FUR'FURES [*furfur*, L.] Dandruff, the Scales that fall from the Head or Skin, or the other Parts of the Body, cauſed by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf-Skin, from the *Cutis*, or true Skin.

FURIA, or } [in *Muſick Books*] ſigni-
Con-**FURIA** } fies, with Fury and Violence; and is to be underſtood not ſo much in reſpect to the Loudneſs of the Sound, as the Quickneſs of the Time and Movement. *Ital.*

FU'RIBUND [*furibond*, F. *furibundus*, L.] full of Madneſs, or like a Madman.

FU'RIES [*Furiæ*, L.] three imaginary Fiends of Hell, *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tiſiphone*, having Snakes inſtead of Hair, whoſe Office is to torment the Souls of wicked Men in Hell. *Poet.*

FU'RIOUS [*furieux*, F. *furioſus*, L.] fierce, mad, raging.

To FURL [*freſler*, F.] to wrap up, and bind any Sail cloſe to the Yard.

FUR'LING *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Lines made faſt to the Topſails, *&c.* to furl up the Sails.

FUR'LONG [ꝼuꞃlanᵹ, *Sax.*] the eighth Part of a Mile.

FUR'LOUGH [Corruption of Verlof, Leave or Liberty, *Belg.* and *L. S.*] a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier to be abſent for a while from his Charge.

FUR'METY [*froumentée*, F. *frumentum*, L.] Pottage made of Wheat.

A FUR'NACE [*fournaiſe*, F. *fornax*, L.] a Kiln for Brewing and other Uſes.

Moveable **FUR'NACE** [with *Chemiſts*] one whoſe Shape is like that of the Reverberatory.

Wind **FURNACE**, a Furnace built ſo as to draw the Air ſtrongly, to blow the Fire, in order to fuſe and melt the Matter in the Veſſels called Crucibles or Coppels.

FURNAGE [*furnagium*, L.] a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manor by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven.

To FUR'NISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide or ſupply with.

FUR'NITURE [*fourniture*, F.] Utenſils, whatſoever are requiſite to furniſh a Houſe, or any other Place or Thing.

FURNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curioſity, than Uſe.

FU'RO, the Fichet or Fitchow.

FUROLE' [of *feu*, Fire, and *rouler*, to roll, *F.*] a little Blaze of Fire, appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldiers Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is ſometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is called *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and is ſuppoſed to portend Safety, but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwreck.

FU'ROR *Uterinus*, a Diſtemper which provokes Women to tranſgreſs the Rules of common Modeſty. *L.*

FURR [*furrure*, F.] the Skin of ſeveral wild Beaſts, uſed for Warmth and Ornament: Alſo a hoary Subſtance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Veſſel of Urine, *&c.*

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the Doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and ſometimes uſed in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourir*, F.] to line with Furr: Alſo to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Veſſel with ſtanding Urine, *&c.*

FUR'RIER [*fourreur*, F.] one who deals in Furrs.

FUR'RING [a *Ship*] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FUR'RING [in *Architecture*] is making good the Rafters Feet in a Corniſh.

FUR'ROW [Fuꞃh, *Sax.* Fur, *Dan.* Vore, *L. S.* Furch, *Teut.*] a Trench or Drain, for the draining of moiſt Lands, or caſt up by the Plough in Arables, for ſecuring the Seed from too much Water.

FUR'THER [ꝼoꞃðoꞃ, *Sax.* or of furderen, *Teut.* to forward] beyond.

FUR'TIVE [of *furtivus*, L.] done by ſtealth, ſecret.

FURY [*furie*, F. *furor*, L.] Rage, Frenzy, Madneſs.

FURZ [ꝼẏꞃꞅ, of ꝼẏꞃ, Fire, *Sax.*] a ſort of prickly Broom uſed for Fuel.

FUSARO'LE [in *Architecture*] a ſmall round Member cut in Form of a Collar, with ſomewhat longiſh Beads, under the Quarter Round of Pillars.

FU'SE } [*fuſée*, F.] a Pipe filled with
FUSEE' } Wild-fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, ſo contrived, that it may burn ſo long and no longer, as is the Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it is to fall.

FUSEE' [*fuſil*, F.] a kind of light Muſquet.

FUSEE', that Part of a Watch about which the Chain or String is wound.

FUSIBIL'ITY, Aptneſs or Readineſs to be melted. *L.*

FU'SILE [*fuſilis*, L.] that may be melted or caſt.

FUSIL [of *fuſus*, L. a Spindle] is a rhomboidical Figure in an Eſcutcheon, more ſlender than a Lozenge.

FUSILEE'R [*fuſilier*, F.] a Foot Soldier armed with a Fuſil or Fuſee.

FUSIL'LY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of an Eſcutcheon is divided throughout into Fuſils.

FU'SION, a Founding or Melting, running Metals into Fluids. *F.* of *L.*

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Aſtragal to the Capital.

FUS'TIAN [*fuſtaigne*, or *fuſtane*, F. *fuſtan*, *Span.* from *Fuſtat*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was firſt made, according to *Bochartus*] a ſort of Cloth made of Cotton.

FUS'TIAN [either from *fuſtaigne*, or φυσητὸς, Gr. blown up] a bombaſt, ſwelling, and affected Style in Writing.

FUS'TICK, a ſort of Wood, uſed by Dyers, brought from *Barbadoes*.

To FUS'TIGATE [*fuſtiger*, F. *fuſtigatum*, L.] to bang or beat with a Cudgel.

FUS'TY [*fuſté*, F.] that has a rank Smell, ſtinking.

FUSTY-*Lugs*, a ſluttiſh Woman, who ſmells rank.

FU'TILE [*futilis*, L.] fooliſh, ſilly. *F.*

FUTIL'ITY [*futilité*, F. of *futilitas*, L.] Lightneſs, Vanity.

FUT'TOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compaſſing Timbers which make her Breadth.

FU'TURE [*futur*, F. of *futurus*, L.] that is to come or be hereafter.

FUTURI'TION [in *Philoſophy*] a future Being or Exiſtence.

FUTU'RITY, the Time to come. *L.*

FU'TY [*futé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FU'TY [*futilis*, L.] fooliſh, ſilly.

FUZEN, or *Fuzzen*, Nouriſhment. *N. C.*

To FUZZ [faſelen, *Teut.*] to ravel or run out.

FY [Foy, *Belg.* Pfuy, *Teut. Fi.* F.] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYLTH, Vileneſs, Baſeneſs. *Chauc.*

FYNT, findeth, found. *Chauc.*

FYNYS, Fines. *Chauc.*

FYRDERONGA [Fẏꞃðeꞃunᵹ, *Sax.* forderung, *Teut.*] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition, after a Summons.

FYRE-*Loom*, Lightning. *O.*

G A

GAAL [געל H. *i. e.* an Abomination] the Son of *Ebed.*

GAB'ARAGE, Wrappers in which *Iriſh* Goods are wrapped.

To GABB, to prate or tattle. *Chauc.*

GAB'BERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

To GABBLE [either of *javioler*, F. or *babler*, F. to prate, or gabbele, *Belg.* to chirp as Birds] to talk faſt, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

GA'BEL [*Gabelle*, F. Ᵹaꝼel, *Sax.*] an Exciſe in *France* upon Salt. In our old Records it ſignifies Rent, Cuſtom, or Duty, yielded to the King or Lord, not by Contract, but arbitrarily impoſed.

GAB'ERDINE [*galverdine*, F.] a Shepherd's coarſe Frock or Coat.

GABIONNA'DE, a Bulwark made with Gabions. *F.*

GA'BIONS [in *Fortification*] Baſkets about four Feet in Diameter, and five or ſix Feet high, which, being filled with Earth, are placed upon the Batteries, *&c.* F.

GA'BEL-*End* of a Houſe, [Gabel, *L.S.*] the upright and triangular End, from the Eaves to the Top.

GAB'LOCKS, falſe Spurs for Fighting-Cocks, of Steel, Silver, *&c.*

GABRANTOVI'CI, a People who antiently inhabited ſome Part of *Yorkſhire.*

GA'BRIEL [גבריל of גבר, a mighty one, and אל, God, *H. i. e.* the Strength of God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [גד, *H. i. e.* a Troop or Band] the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah.*

GAD, a Meaſure of nine or ten Feet, a Geometrical Perch.

GAD *of Steel* [Ᵹadd, *Sax.*] a ſmall Bar to be heated in the Fire, in order to quench in Liquor.

To GAD [gaen, *L. S.* to go] to ramble, rove, range, or ſtraggle about. *O.*

GAD'DING, rambling or roving about.

GAD-FLY [*q. d.* Goad Fly, becauſe ſhe pricketh like a Goad, or of Gad, becauſe it makes the Cattle gad or go aſtray] an Inſect, called alſo the Gad Bee.

GAD'LING, ſtraggling, gadding; alſo an idle Perſon. *Chauc.*

GAFF, an Iron Hook for to pull great Fiſhes into a Ship: Alſo a falſe Spur for a Fighting-Cock.

GAFFLE, Part of a Croſs-Bow.

GAF'FOLD-*Gild*, Payment of Cuſtom or Tribute. *O.*

GAGE [*gauge*, or *jauge*, F.] a Rod to meaſure Caſks with.

GAGE [*gage*, F.] a Pledge or Surety.

GAGE [of a *Ship*] is ſo many Feet of Water as ſhe draws.

To GAGE } [*jauger*, F.] to meaſure
To GAUGE } with a Gage, to find what any Veſſel contains.

GAG'ER } [*jauger*, F.] an Officer
GAU'GER } employed in Gaging.

A GAG [of Ᵹeaȝl, *Sax.* the Cheek-Bone, or Gaghel, *L. S.* the Palate] an Inſtrument put into the Mouth to keep it from ſhutting.

Weather-GAGE [*Sea-Term*] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather of another.

GAI'ANITES, certain Hereticks, who ſprang from the *Eutychians.*

GAI'ENESS } [*gaieté*, F.] Chearfulneſs,
GAI'ETY } Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL-*Clear*, a Wort-Tub. *N. C.*

GAIL [*q. d.* a Guile] Wort. *N. C.*

GAIN, Profit, Lucre. *F.*

To GAIN [*gagner*, F.] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to *Things*] convenient; [to *Perſons*] active, expert; [to a *Way*] near, ſhort. *N. C.*

GAIN [in *Architecture*] the levelling Shoulder of the Joiſt or other Timber.

GAIN'AGE [*gaignage*, F.] all Plough-Tackle and Implements in Huſbandry.

GAIN'AGE [in *Law*] Land held by the meaner Sort, or Villains; alſo the Profit ariſing from the Tillage of ſuch Land.

To GAIN'COPE, to go croſs a Field the neareſt Way, to meet with one. *S. C.*

GAIN'ERY } [*gaignere*, F.] Tillage or
GAIN'URE } Huſbandry, the Profits thence ariſing, or of the Beaſts uſed therein. *L. T.*

GAIN'FUL, profitable, advantageous.

To GAINSAY' [ȝean-ꞅeiȝan, *Sax.*] to ſpeak againſt, to deny, to contradict.

GAINS'BOROUGH [Ᵹeneꞃ buꞃuh, *Sax.* of Ᵹeneꞃ, a Sanctuary, and Buꞃuh, a Town, *q. d.* a Town of Refuge] a Town in *Lincolnſhire.*

To GAINSTAND, to reſiſt or oppoſe.

GAI'TRE [of Ᵹeꞇꞃeoƿ, *Sax.*] the Dog-Berry Tree.

GALACTO'PHORI *Ductus* [in *Anat.*] Veſſels that convey the Milk and Humour called *Chyle* to the Kernels of the Breaſts.

GALACTOPLE'TICK *Faculty*, an Aptitude to ſequeſter Milk in the Breaſts.

GALAGE [*Galoche*, F.] a Shoe. *Spen.*

GAL'ANGAL, an Aromatick Root brought from *India.*

GALANTINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing a Pig, *&c.*

GAL'AXY [*Galaxias*, L. of Γαλαξίας, Gr.] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the *Milky Way.*

GAL'BANUM, a ſtrong-ſcented Gum.

GALE [probably of Awel, Wind, *C. Br.*] a Blaſt of Wind.

To GALE, to yawl, bawl, or laugh aloud. *Chauc.*

GA'LEATED [among *Botaniſts*] Plants bearing a Flower reſembling an Helmet. *L.*

GALEN, a famous Phyſician.

GALEN'ICK *Phyſick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GA'LENIST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of Phyſick.

GA'LEON, formerly the Name of a *French* Ship of War, now of the *Spaniſh*, &c.

GALERIC'ULATE *Flowers*. See *Cucullate*. Hooded Flowers.

GALIAR'D [*gaillard*, F.] gay, briſk, merry, pleaſant, chearful. *Chauc.*

GALL [Gealla, *Sax.* Galle, *Teut.*] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Alſo a Fret or Sore.

To GALL [*galler*, F.] to fret or rub off the Skin, to teaze or vex.

GALL-*Nut*, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, uſed in making Ink.

GAL'LANT, fine, civil, accompliſhed, genteel, brave. *F.*

A GALLANT', a Lover, a Beau, a Spark; eſpecially one that keeps Company with a married Woman. *F.*

To GAL'LANTISE [*gallantiſer*, F.] to court, to play the Gallant.

GAL'LANTNESS } [*gallanterie*, F.] Intrigue or Amour;
GAL'LANTRY } courteous Behaviour; Genteelneſs; Bravery, Valour.

GALEAS' [*galeaſſe*, F.] a great double Galley.

GALLEYHAL'PENS, [*q. d.* Galley-Half-pence] a Sort of Coin brought into *England* by the *Genoeſe* Merchants.

GAL'LEON } [*galion*, F.] a greater
GAL'LION } Sort of Galley made uſe of in War. *Span.*

GAL'LERY [*gallerie*, F.] a Kind of Balcony that ſurrounds a Building, or a Paſſage leading to ſeveral Apartments in a great Houſe.

GAL'LERY [in *Fortification*] a covered Walk croſs the Ditch of a beſieged Town.

GAL'LERY [in a *Ship*] a beautiful Frame made on the Outſide of the Stern.

GAL'LERY [of a *Mine*] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GALL'EY, or Ship [*galere*, F.] a Sea-Veſſel with Oars.

GALLIAM'BICK *Verſes*, Verſes ſo called of the *Galli*, or Prieſts of *Cybele*.

GALLIAR'D [of *gaillard*, F.] a Kind of merry Dance.

GALLIAR'DA [in *Muſick Books*] is the Name of a Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*, and is commonly in triple Time, of a briſk lovely Air, ſomewhat like a Jigg. *Ital.*

GAL'LICAN [*Gallicanus*, L.] belonging to *France*, or the *French* Nation. *F.*

GAL'LICISM [*Galliciſme*, F.] a *French* Idiom, or ſpeaking after the Manner of the *French*.

GALLIE, bitter. *Chauc.*

GALLIGAS'KINS [*q. d. Caligæ Gallo-Vaſconicæ*, ſo called becauſe the *Vaſcones* uſed ſuch inſtead of Spatterdaſhes] a ſort of wide Slops or Breeches, uſed by the Inhabitants of *Gaſcoign* in *France*.

GALIMA'FRY } [*gallimafrée*, F.]
GALIMAW'FREY } a Hotch-potch of ſeveral ſorts of Meat.

GAL'LIOT [*galliote*, F.] a ſmall Galley deſigned for Chace.

GALLOGLAS'SES, Soldiers among the *Wild Iriſh*, who ſerved on Horſeback.

GAL'LON [of *Wine*] a Meaſure containing eight Pints, or 231 ſolid Inches.

GAL'LON [*Corn Meaſure*] containing 272 ¼. ſolid Inches, and is commonly called the *Wincheſter Gallon*.

GALLON [*galon*, F. q. d. *Gallica Fimbria*, a *French* Lace] a kind of Silk or Ferret Ribbon.

To GAL'LOP [*galopper*, F.] to ride faſt.

A GAL'LOP [*galop*, F.] the ſwifteſt Pace of a Horſe.

GALLO'SHES [*galloches*, F.] Leather Caſes, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To GALLOW, to fright. *Shakeſp.*

GAL'LOWS [Galga, Galar, *Sax.* Galghe, *L. S.* Gallie, *Dan.* Galgen, *Teut.* *Gabalus*, L.] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged: Alſo a Part of a Printing-Preſs.

GALL-*Bank*, an Iron Crane in the Chimney, to hang a Pot on. *N. C.*

GALLS, a kind of hard Fruit like a Nut growing on a Gall-Tree.

GAL'NES [*Scots Law*] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manſlaughter.

To GALP, to belch, to yawn. *Chauc.*

GALRE'DA [Gallarte, *Teut.*] a thick viſcous Juice extracted, by boiling, from the griſtly Parts of Animals, uſually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Muſick. *Ital.*

GAMA'LIEL [גמ׳ליל of גמ׳ל a Reward, and אל, God, *H. i. e. God's Reward*] a *Jewiſh Rabbi*, Tutor to St *Paul*.

GAMBA'DOES [of *gamba*, Ital. *jambe*, F. the Leg] a ſort of Leather Boots affixed to the Saddle, inſtead of Stirrups, to put the Legs in, to preſerve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMBA'GES [*Gamaches*, F.] Gambadoes, Spatterdaſhes.

GAMBALOO'K, a Riding-Gown worn in the Eaſtern Parts.

GAMBE'RIA } a Military Boot, or De-
GAM'BRIA } fence for the Legs. *O. L.*

A GAMBLER, a Guinea-Dropper; one Claſs of Sharpers.

GAMBOI'DEA, Gamboge.

GAM'BOLS [*gambade*, F.] Games or tumbling Tricks plaid with the Legs, certain Sports uſed about *Chriſtmas* Time.

GAME [of ᵹaming, *Sax.*] a Play, Sport, or Divertiſement.

To **GAME** [ᵹamian, *Sax.*] to play, ſport, *&c.* Alſo to play upon, to deride one.

GAM'MA, the Gamut in Muſick. *Ital.*

GAM'MON [*jambon*, F. *gambone*, Ital.] a Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GAM'MOT-*Eſſence* [in *Cookery*] a Diſh made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon, dreſſed with a Ragoo.

GAM'MOT, a ſort of an Inciſion Knife.

GAMUT, the firſt Note in the ordinary Scale of Muſick; the Scale itſelf.

GAN, or *Ganning*, began. *Spenc.*

To **GANCH** } [*gancher*, F.] to throw
To **GAUNCH** } one headlong from an high Place upon ſharp Hooks, or Iron Spikes, a particular Way of executing Malefactors, uſed in *Turkey*.

GAN'DER [ᵹanꝺꞃa, *Sax.* Ganſerd, *Teut.*] a Male Gooſe.

GAN'DER-*Goſſes*, an Herb.

GA'NET [*canet*, F.] a wild Duck.

GANG [ᵹanᵹe, *Sax.* Gang, *Teut.* and *L. S.* a Walk, *q. d.* a Company of Men that go the ſame Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To **GANG** [gangen, *Swab.* ᵹanᵹan, *Sax.*] to go.

GANG-*Flower*, a Flower which flouriſhes in *Rogation-Week*.

GANG *Way* [*Sea-Term*] all the ſeveral Ways or Paſſages from one Part of a Ship to the other.

GANGIA'TORS [in the *Scots Law*] Officers, whoſe Buſineſs it is to examine Meaſures and Weigh s.

GANG'LIO [in *Anatomy*] a Knot of Nerves, or where they ſeem to be tied together.

GANG'LION [γαγγελίον, Gr.] a Humour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, *&c.* or an Exſudation of nervous Juices from a Bruiſe, or the like; which indurates into a hard immoveable Tumour.

GAN'GREL [ᵹanᵹeꞃe of ᵹanᵹan, to go, and ellen, ſtrong, *Sax.* *q. d.* one who, by the Strength of his Legs, rids much Ground] a tall ill-ſhaped Fellow.

GAN'GRENE, [*gangrena*, L. of γάγγϱ☉, Gr.] a cadaverous Corruption of a Part, attended with a Beginning of a Stench, Blackneſs, and Mortification.

GANG *Week*, [*q. d.* going or walking Week] the Time when the Bounds of the Pariſhes are luſtrated, or gone over by the Pariſh-Officers; *Rogation Week*.

GANT'LET } [*gantelet*, F.] an Iron
GAUNT'LET } Glove.

GANT'LOPE } [of *Gant*, a Town in
GANT'LOP } *Flanders*, and Loop, a Race, or loopen, to run, *Belg.* becauſe this Puniſhment was firſt invented there] an uſual Puniſhment among Soldiers.

To run the **GANT'LOPE**, to run thro' a Company of Soldiers, ſtanding on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand to ſcourge the Criminal.

GA'OL [*gayol*, *geole*, *jaule*, F. Ghioole, *Belg.*] a Priſon.

GA'OL-*Delivery*, the clearing of a Priſon of Priſoners, when ſuch againſt whom there is no Proſecution are ſet at Liberty.

GANY'MEDE, a *Trojan* Boy, ſo beloved by *Jupiter* (as the Poets feign), that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly uſed to ſignify any Boy loved for carnal Abuſe, or hired to be uſed contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of *Sodomy*.

A **GAP** [of ᵹeapen, *Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, *&c.*

To **GAPE** [ᵹeapen, *Sax.* gaepen, *L. S.* gaffen, *Teut.*] to open the Mouth wide; alſo to open.

GARAGEY, a *Mexican* Kite, which devours Crocodiles Eggs.

To **GAR**, to make. *O.*

GARB [of *garbe*, F. *garbo*, Ital. Comelineſs, or ᵹeaꞃpian, *Sax.* to trim up] Attire, Dreſs, Behaviour; alſo Courage; alſo a ſharp and piquant Taſte, applied to Liquors.

GARB [in *Heraldry*] a Wheat-Sheaf, which ſignifies Abundance of Plenty.

GAR'BA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GAR'BAGE [of *garble*, to cleanſe, *Minſhew*] the Fat, Tripe, Entrails, *&c.* of Cattle.

GARBE-FEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To **GAR'BLE** [*garbeler*, F. *garbolare*, Ital.] to cleanſe from Droſs and Dirt; commonly uſed of Spices.

GAR'BLER *of Spices*, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who might enter into any Shop, Ware-Houſe, *&c.* to view Drugs, Spices, *&c.* and garble them.

GARB'BLES, the Duſt, Soil, or Filth, ſeparated by garbling.

GAR'BLING *of Bow Staves*, the ſorting or culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

GAR'BOARD *Plank*, the firſt Plank of a Ship, faſtened on her Keel on the Outſide.

GAR'BOARD *Strake*, the firſt Seam in a Ship, next her Keel.

GAR'BOIL [*garbouil*, F.] Trouble, Tumult, Diſorder, Uproar.

GAR'CIFER, a Mill-boy. *Scots Law.*

GA'RCIO } [of *Garçon*, F.] a poor ſer-
GARCE } vile Lad. *O. L.*

GARD. See *Guard*.

Writ of **GARD**, a Writ relating to Guardianſhip.

GARD-*Manger*, a Storehouſe for Victuals.

GARD-*Robe*, a Wardrobe, or Place to keep Cloaths.

GAR'DANT, keeping Guard.

GAR'DANT [in *Heraldry*] a Creature full-faced, and looking right forward.

GARDECAU'T [*q. d. gard du cord*, F.] is that which ſtops the Fuzee of a Watch when wound up.

GAR'DEN [*Jardin*, F. Garten, *Teut.* Gardel, *C. Br.*] a Plot of Ground furniſhed with Variety of Plants, Flowers, *&c.*

To GAR'DEN *a Hawk*, is to put her on a Turf of Graſs to cheer her.

GARDE-*Viante*, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. *F.*

GARDEY'NE, a Guardian, Warden. *O.*

GARDEY'NE *de l' Egliſe*, a Church-Warden, *&c.* *O. F. L.*

GARDEY'NE *de l' Eſtinery*, Warden of the Stanneries. *O. F. L.*

GAR'DIAN. See *Guardian.*

GAR'DINER [*Jardinier*, F.] a Dreſſer of a Garden.

GARE, a ſort of coarſe Wool, ſuch as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To GARE, to cauſe. *O.*

GARE-*Brained*, very heedleſs. *S. C.*

GARGAN'TUA [of *Garganta*, Span. the Throat] a Glutton, a great Giant, a Monſter.

GARGA'REON [*γαργαρεὼν*, Gr.] the Cover of the Windpipe.

GAR'GARISM [*gargariſme*, F. *gargariſmus*, L. of *γαργαρισμὸς*, Gr.] a liquid Medicine to cleanſe the Throat, *&c.*

To GAR'GARISE [*gargariſer*, F. *gargariza*, L. of *γαργαρίζειν*, Gr.] to gargle, to waſh the Throat or Mouth.

GAR'GET, a mortal Diſeaſe in Cattle.

GAR'GIL, a Diſeaſe in Geeſe.

GARGIL'ON [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

The GAR'GLE [gurgel, *Teut. gargouille*, F. *gurgulio*, L.] the Gullet of the Throat.

To GAR'GLE [*gargouiller*, F. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gargarizare*, L. gurgelen, *Teut.*] to waſh the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GA'RISH [of ʒeappian, *Sax.* to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeouſly apparelled; alſo heedleſs. *C.*

GA'RISH, gay, glaring. *Shakeſp.*

GARRISSOUN, to garriſon, to defend. *Ch.*

GAR'LAND [*guirlande*, F.] an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers.

GAR'LAND [in a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main-Maſt to keep the Shroud from galling.

GAR'LICK [ʒaplec, *Sax.*] a Plant.

GAR'MENT [*q. d.* Garniſhment, of *guardiment*, F.] any Veſtment.

GAR'NER [*grenier*, F. of *granarium*, L.] a Granary.

GARNESTURA [*Garniture*, F.] Furniture or Implements of War. *O. L.*

GAR'NET [*q. d. Granet*, i. e. a little Crane] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods are hoiſted in or out.

GAR'NET [of Garner, a Granary; or *granatum*, L. a Pomegranate] a Sirname.

GAR'NET [of *granate*, Span. of *granatus*, L. Granat, *Teut.*] a Granate Stone, a ſort of Carbuncle, ſo called from it's red Colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomegranate.

GARNIAMENTUM, any Manner of Garniſhing or Trimming of Cloaths. *O. L.*

To GAR'NISH [*garnir*, F. ʒeappian, *Sax.* to prepare] to adorn, ſet off or trim, alſo to furniſh.

GAR'NISH, a Fee paid by Priſoners at their firſt Entrance into Gaol: Money ſpent on their Fellow-Priſoners.

GARNISHEE' [in the Court of *Guild-Hall*] ſignifies the Party in whoſe Hands another Man's Money is attached.

GAR'NISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furniſhing of the Cauſe and Court.

GAR'NISON, a Garriſon. *Chauc. F.*

GAR'NITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, *&c.* Trimming. *F.*

GARNMENT, a Garment. *Chauc.*

To GARRE [giør, *Dan.*] to force. *N. C.*

GARRE, a Diſeaſe in Hogs.

GAR'RET [perhaps of *garite*, a Turret] the uppermoſt Floor in an Houſe.

GAR'RET [of Gerrard] a Sirname.

GAR'RISON [*garniſon*, F.] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put; alſo the Soldiers who defend it.

GARRU'LITY [*garrulitas*, L.] Talkativeneſs, over-much Prating.

GAR'RULOUS [*garrulus*, L.] full of Talk or Prating.

GARS *thee Greet*, makes thee weep and complain. *Spenc.*

GAR'TER [of Gar, *C. Br.* the Ham, *jartiére*, F.] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GAR'TER *King of Arms*, the Chief of the three Kings of Arms, the two others being called *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*; alſo a Bend in Heraldry.

Order of the GAR'TER, an Order of Knights, firſt founded by King *Edward* III. on account of his many ſignal Victories, particularly one, wherein (it is ſaid) the King's Garter was uſed for a Token. See *Knight of the Garter.*

GARTH, a Yard, Back-ſide, or little Cloſe. *N. C.*

Fiſh GARTH, a Dam in a River for the catching of Fiſh.

GARTH-*Man*, one who owns an open Wear where Fiſh are catched.

GARZIL, Hedging-Wood. *N. C.*

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the moſt ſubtile and volatile Parts of any Thing. *Van Helmont.*

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horſe.

A **GASH**, a deep Cut.

To **GASH** [*hacher*, F.] to cut.

To **GASP** [from *gape*, by an Epentheſis of the Letter S] to gape for Breath.

A **GAST**, a Panting for Breath.

GAST. See *Agaſt.*

GASTED, frighted. *Shakeſp.*

GAST'NESS, Terror, Dread, Fright.

GAS'TER [γαστὴρ, Gr.] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach. In a ſtrict Senſe it means the Stomach only.

GAST'LY [*q. d.* ghoſtly, or Ghoſt-like, of Geiſt, a Spirit, *Teut.*] looking frightfully, like a Ghoſt.

GASTRED, frightened, aſtoniſhed. *O.*

GAS'TRICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the *Splenetick Vein*, beſtowed on the Stomach.

GAS'TRICK, belonging to the Belly.

GAS'TRICK *Juice* [among *Phyſicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMI'A [γαστροκνημία, Gr.] the Calf of the Leg.

GASTROCNE'MIUS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which, with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS *Internus*, a Muſcle of the Foot, placed under the *Gaſtrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*. L.

GASTROEPIPLOI'CA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GASTROMAN'CY [*gaſtromantia*, L. of γαστρομαντία, of γαστὴρ, the Belly, and μαντεία Divination, Gr.] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYT'H [Ἐγγαστρίμυθος, of ἐν in, γαστὴρ, and μῦθος, Speech, Gr.] one who ſpeaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHI'A [in *Anatomy*] a Connexion or Suture in the Wounds of the *Abdomen*.

GASTROT'OMY [γαστροτομία, of γαστὴρ, the Belly, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] a cutting open the Womb or Belly.

A **GATE**, an Entrance into a City, Palace, *&c.*

A **GATE** [in *Fortification*] a Door made of ſtrong Planks and Iron Bars, to keep out an Enemy.

GATE, a Street. *Lincolnſh.*

GATE, a Goat. *Spenc.*

GATE, a Motion or Poſture of the Body in Walking.

Ne **GATE** *ne Geyn*, neither got nor gained. *O.*

GATHER-*Bag*, the Bag of Skin which incloſes a red Deer in a Hind's Belly.

To **GA'THER** [ȝaꝺeꞃian, *Sax.*] to collect, or pick up; alſo to crop.

A **GA'THER** [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, *&c.* of a Sheep, Calf, *&c.*

To **GATHERN**, to gather. *Chauc.*

GATTERIDGE-*Tree*, Prickwood. *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle, a Scoff. *O.*

GAUDID, made gay. *Chauc.*

GAU'DIES, double Commons allowed to Students on Gaudy Days.

GAU'DY [of *gaudium*, L. Joy] affectedly gay or fine.

GAU'DY *Days* [of *gaudere*, L. to rejoice] certain Feſtival Days obſerved in Inns of Court and Colleges.

GA'VEL [ȝaꝼel, *Sax. gavelle*, F.] Tribute, Toll, Cuſtom, yearly Rent, or Revenue; alſo the Diviſions of a County in *Wales*, comprehending four Randix's.

GA'VEL *Bread*, Corn Rent, Proviſion of Bread or Corn reſerved as a Rent, to be paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GA'VELCESTER, } a Meaſure of Ale to
GA'VELSESTER, } be paid by way of Rent, by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manors, belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELET, is a ſpecial and antient Kind of *Ceſſavit* or Cuſtom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavelkind* ſhall forfeit his Lands and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA, } that pays Tribute or
GAVELGILDA, } Toll. *O. L.*

GAVELERTH, } the Duty or Work
GAVELHERTE, } of plowing ſo much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-*Kind* [of ȝaꝼel, Tribute, and Cınꝺ, Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Diviſion of the Father's Lands at his Death among all his Sons; or of a Brother dying without Iſſue, among all his Brethren.

GAV'ELMED, the Duty of mowing Meadow Land, required by the Lord of his cuſtomary Tenant.

GAV'ELREP, the Duty of reaping for the Lord of the Manor.

GAV'ELING-*Men*, Tenants who paid a reſerved Rent, beſides ſome cuſtomary Duties to be done by them.

A **GAV'ELOCK**, a Pick, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, *&c.* *N. C.*

GAV'ELOCKS [ȝaꝼelucaꞃ, *Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, warlike Engines, *&c.*

GAUGE-*Point of ſolid Meaſure*, is the Diameter of a Circle, whoſe Area is equal to the ſolid Content of the ſame Meaſure.

GAU'GER [of *jauguer*, F.] a Meaſurer of Caſks and Veſſels containing Liquids.

GAU'GING [of *jauger*, F.] is the finding the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of Veſſels which hold Liquids.

A GAUL, a Leaver. *Lancaſh.*

GAULICK-*Hand*, Left-Hand. *N. C.*

GAU'LONITES, a Sect among the *Jews* ſo named from *Judas Gaulonites* who oppoſed the Tribute raiſed by *Cyrenius* in the Time of *Auguſtus.*

GAUNT [of ȝe-ƿanian, *Sax.* to decreaſe] lean, having loſt his Fat and Fleſh.

GAUNTRE, a Frame to ſet Caſks upon, *N. C.* Alſo a wooden Frame ſerving to let Caſks down into a Vault.

GAVOT'TA [in *Muſick Books*] a Gavot, an Air of a briſk and lively Nature, and always in common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the firſt Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and the ſecond Part in 4, 8, 12, or 16 Bars, or more. *Ital.*

GAUDS, Baubles, gaudy Things, ridiculous Jeſts, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

To GAURIN, }
To GAWRIN, } to ſtarve. *Chauc.*

GAWN, a GALLON. *C.*

GAWZ, a thin Sort of Silk.

GAY [*gai*, F. probably of *gaudere*, L. to rejoice] of a merry and pleaſant Temper; alſo fine, neat, ſpruce.

GAY, or *Gayment* [in *Muſick*] ſignifies gay, briſk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYN'AGE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Inſtruments of Huſbandry; alſo the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baſer Kind of Soke-men.

GAY'TER-*Tree*, Prickwood.

To GAZE [ȝeſean, *Sax.* but *Minſhew* derives it from ἀγάζομαι, Gr.] to admire, to ſtare, look about or earneſtly upon.

GAZE-*Hound* } [*Agaſæus*, L.] a Dog
GAST-*Hound* } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an *Arabian* Deer, an *Antelope* of *Barbary.*

GAZET'TE, a News-Paper or Book. *F.*

GAZETTE'ER [*gazetier*, F.] a Writer or Publiſher of Gazettes.

GA'ZONS [in *Fortification*] green Sods or Turfs of Earth, cut ſquare like large Bricks, uſed in facing the out-ſide Works made of Earth.

GA'ZUL, an *Egyptian* Weed, of which the fineſt Sort of Glaſſes are made.

GEAR [ȝeaꞃƿian, *Sax.* to make ready] Stuff, Attire, Womens Apparel; alſo Harneſs for Draught-Horſes or Oxen.

GEA'SON, rare, uncommon. *C.*

GEAT [*gagates*, L.] a Sort of precious Stone, or ſolid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber, or Jet.

GE'BURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory. *S. L. T.*

GEBURUS, a Country Neighbour.

To GECK [gecken, to make a Fool of one, *Teut.*] to cheat or defraud. *Shakeſp.*

GEDALI'AH [גדליה. of גדול, Greatneſs, and יה, the Lord, *H.* *i. e.* the Greatneſs of the Lord] a Governor left at *Jeruſalem* during the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

GEGE [of gehen, *Teut.* to go] went. *Chauc.*

To GEER, to dreſs; *ſnogly geer'd*, neatly dreſs'd. *N. C.*

Every Man thinks his own Geeſe Swans.

This Proverb intimates, that an inbred *Philautry* runs through the whole Race of *Fleſh* and *Blood*, and that Self-love is the Mother of *Vanity*, *Pride*, and *Miſtake.* It turns a Man's *Geeſe* into *Swans*, his *Dunghill Poultry* into *Pheaſants*, and his *Lambs* into *Veniſon.* It *blinds* the Underſtanding, *perverts* the Judgment, *depraves* the Reaſon of the otherwiſe moſt modeſt Diſtinguiſhers of Truth and Falſity. It makes a Man ſo fondly conceited of himſelf, that he prefers his own *Art* for it's *Excellency*, his own *Skill* for it's *Perfection*, his own *Compoſitions* for their *Wit*, and his own *Productions* for their *Beauty.* It makes even his *Vices* ſeem to him *Virtues*, and his *Deformities Beauties*; for ſo *every Crow thinks her own Bird faireſt*, though never ſo black and ugly. *Suum cuique pulchrum*, ſay the *Latins.*

A GEIR [geyer, gierig, greedy, *Teut.*] a Vulture.

GEHEN'NA [Γέεννα, Gr. of גיא הנום, *Heb.* the Valley of *Hinnom*] a Place in the Valley of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, terrible for two Sorts of Fire in it; that wherein the *Iſraelites* ſacrificed their Children to the Idol *Moloch*; and alſo another kept continually burning to conſume the dead Carcaſſes and Filth of *Jeruſalem*, and is metaphorically taken for Hell; alſo a Rack to torment Perſons.

GE'LABLE [of *geler*, F. to freeze] capable of being frozen or congealed.

GELAT'INA [among *Phyſicians*] any Sort of clear gummy Juice.

GELAT'INOUS, any Thing that approaches to the Conſiſtence of a Jelly. *L.*

GELD } [Geld Money] Tribute, or
GILD } Taxes; alſo Amends or Satiſ-
GYLD } faction made for a Crime.

To GELD [gaelder, *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones of a Male Animal.

GELD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, *&c.*

A GELDING, a gelded Horſe.

GELDER-*Roſe*, a Flower.

GELID [*gelidus*, L.] cold, icy.

GELID'ITY [*geliditas*, L.] a being gelid, Froſtineſs.

A GEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L.] Liquor of Meat, *&c.* boiled to a thick Conſiſtence.

GELT, } caſtrated, having the Stones
GELDED, } cut out.

A GEM [*gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

GEMEL'LES [in *Heraldry*] the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.

GEMEL'LUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Cubit or Elbow.

To **GEM'INATE** [*geminatum*, L.] to double.

GEMINA'TION, a Doubling. *L.*

GEM'INI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. *L.*

GEMI'NI [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles which move the Thigh outward.

GEMI'NI [in *Aſtrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; alſo a Conſtellation, called *Caſtor* and *Pollux*.

GEM'INOUS *Arteries* [in *Anatomy*] the two ſmall Arteries, which deſcend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Proceſſes of the Thigh Bone.

GEMME *Sal*, a Sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that ſhines like Cryſtal. *L.*

GEM'MARY [of *Gemma*, L.] a Jewel Houſe.

GEMMIF'EROUS [*gemmifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEM'MOW-*Ring*, a double Ring in Links.

GENDAR'MERIE, the Horſe of the Houſhold to the *French* King. *F.*

GENDAR'MES, Horſemen who formerly ſerved in compleat Armour; now a particular Body of Cavalry in *France*.

GEND, gentle, genteel, ſeemly, fine. *Chauc.*

GEN'DER [*gendre*, F. of *genere*, L.] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Maſculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, *&c.*

GENEAL'OGIST [*genealogiſte*, F. of *genealogus*, L. of γενεαλόγος, of γένος, a Deſcent, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] one ſkilled in the Method of deſcribing Pedigrees.

GENEALO'GICAL [*genealogique*, F. of *genealogicus*, L. γενεαλογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEAL'OGY [*genealogie*, F. of *genealogia*, L. of γενεαλογία, of γενεὰ, Generation, and δολία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree, of any Perſon or Family.

GEN'ERABLE [*generabilis*, L.] that may be engendered or begotten.

GEN'ERAL [*generalis*, L.] common, of all kinds or Sorts, *F.*

A **GEN'ERAL**, the chief Commander of an Army; alſo the principal Governor of a religious Order.

GEN'ERAL [in the *Military Art*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give Notice for the Foot to be in Readineſs to march.

GEN'ERAL *Synod*, a Council in which Biſhops, Prieſts, *&c.* of all Nations are aſſembled together.

GENERAL'E, the ſingle Commons, or ordinary Proviſion of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALIS'SIMO [*generaliſſime*, F.] a ſupreme General or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERAL'ITY [*generalité*, F. *generalitas*, L.] the Whole, or greateſt Part.

To **GEN'ERATE** [*generatum*, L.] to engender or beget.

GEN'ERATED [*generatus*, L.] begotten or produced.

GEN'ERATED *Quantity* } [in *Arithme-*
GEN'ITED *Quantity* } *tick*] whatever is produced by Multiplication, Diviſion, Extraction of the Roots, *&c.*

GEN'ERATED *Quantity* [in *Geometry*] whatſoever is produced by finding out the Area's and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

GEN'ERATING *Line* or *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is that which, by it's Motion or Revolution, produces any other Figure, Plane or Solid.

GENERA'TION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being. *L.* Alſo a Lineage, Race, or Deſcent. *F.*

GEN'ERATIVE [*generatif*, F.] that ſerves to beget.

GENER'ICAL [*generique*, F.] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENEROS'ITY [*generoſité*, F. of *generoſitas*, L.] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleneſs of Mind.

GEN'EROUS [*genereux*, F. *generoſus*, L.] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GEN'ESIS [*geneſe*, F. of γένεσις, Gr.] Generation, original Riſe; alſo the Title of the firſt Book of *Moſes*, as containing the Hiſtory of the Creation. *L.*

GEN'ESIS [in *Geometry*] is the forming of any Figure, Plane or Solid.

GE'NET, a Kind of *Spaniſh* Horſe: The Fur of a little Creature of that Name. *F.*

GENETHLI'ACAL [*genethliacus*, L. of γενεθλιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to Caſters of Nativities, Fortune-Tellers, Aſtrologers: Alſo Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, *&c.*

GENE'VA [*genevre*, *F.* Juniper, of the Berries from which a compound Spirit is drawn] called by ſeveral Names as Tityre, Royal Poverty, White Tape, *&c.*

GE'NIAL [*genialis*, L.] feſtival, joyful, merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To **GENI'CULATE** [*geniculatum*, L.] to grow into Joints.

GENI'CULATED [*geniculatus*, L.] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULA'TION, a jointing. *L.*

GENIC'ULUM [in *Botany*] is a Joint of the Stalk of a Plant. *L.*

GENIOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENIOHYOI'DES[in *Anatomy*] Muſcles reaching from the internal and lower Part of the Chin, to the Baſis of the Bone *Hyoides*.

GEN'ITAL [*genitalis*, L.] generative, ſerving to Generation. *F.*

GEN'ITALS [*genitalia*, L.] the privy Parts of a Male.

GEN'ITIVE *Caſe* [*genitivus Caſus*, L.] one of the ſix Caſes, by which Property or Poſſeſſion is chiefly implied.

GENIUS [*Genie*, F.] a good or evil Angel or Spirit, ſuppoſed to attend upon every Perſon; alſo a Man's Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. *L.*

GENITING, a Sort of Apple.

GENT, ſpruce, fine, handſomely clad, gay. *F.*

GENTEE'L [*gentil*, F.] neat, fine, gallant, having the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

GENTEEL'NESS [*gentiliſſe*, F.] genteel Carriage.

GENTERIE, Gentility, Generoſity, Civility. *Chauc.*

GENTIAN [*gentiana*, L.] an Herb.

GENTLE, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

GENTILES, the Heathens [of *gentes*, L. the Nations] Among the *Jews*, all were *Gentiles*, which were not of the twelve *Tribes*: But now we call them *Gentiles*, who profeſs not the Faith of Chriſt.

GEN'TILES [in *Grammar*, L.] Nouns betokening a Man's being of ſuch a Country.

GEN'TILES, Relations, Kindred. *Chauc.*

GENTILESSE, Gentility. *Chauc.*

GENTILISM, Heatheniſm, or the Opinions or Practices of the Heathens. *L.*

GENTILI'TIOUS [*gentilitius*, L.] that belongs to a Stock, Kindred, or Anceſtors.

GENTIL'ITY [*gentilité*, F. *gentilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

GEN'TLE [*gentil*, F.] mild, tame, civil, obliging.

GEN'TLEMAN [of *gentil*, F. and Man, *Sax.* q. d. *è bona gente*, born of a good Country or Family] a Perſon of good or honourable Extraction.

Jack will never make a Gentleman.

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman, that is *vulgarly* called ſo, now-a-days. There is more than the bare Name required, to the making him what he ought to be by *Birth*, *Honour*, and *Merit*: For, let a Man get never ſo much Money to buy an *Eſtate*, he cannot purchaſe one Grain of GENTILITY with it; but will remain JACK in the Proverb ſtill, without *Learning*, *Virtue*, and *Wiſdom*, to *inrich* the Faculties of his Mind, to *enhance* the Glory of his Wealth, and to ennoble his Blood; for, put him into what Circumſtance you pleaſe, he will diſcover, himſelf one Time or other, in Point of Behaviour, to be of a mean Extract, awkward, ungenteel, and ungenerous, a *Gentleman* at Second-hand only, or a vain-glorious *Upſtart*: For, *You cannot make a ſilken Purſe of a Sow's Ear*; *Ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit*, ſay the *Latins*.

GEN'TRY, the Order and Rank of Gentlemen, deſcended of antient Families which have always borne a Coat of Arms.

GEN'TRY *Cove*, a Gentleman. *Cant.*

A GEN'TRY *Mort*, a Gentlewoman. *Cant.*

GENUFLEX'ION, a bending the Knee. *L.*

GEN'UINE [*genuinus*, L.] natural, true.

GEN'UINE *Teeth*, *Dentes Sapientiæ*, L.

GE'NUS, Kindred, Stock, or Lineage; Sort, Manner, Faſhion. *L.*

GE'NUS [in *Grammar*] a Gender, Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter.

GE'NUS [in *Logick*] one of the 5 Predicables, which contain the Species; as *Animal* is the Genus of a Man, a Horſe, a Dog, *&c.*

GEOCEN'TRICK [in *Aſtronomy*] a Term applied to any Orb or Planet, which hath the Earth for it's Center, or which hath the ſame Center with the Earth.

GEOCENTRICK *Place of a Planet*, is ſuch as it would appear to us from the Earth, if our Eyes were fixed there.

GEOCENTRICK *Latitude of a Planet*, is it's Latitude ſeen from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth, to the Plane of the Earth's (or true) Ecliptick: Otherwiſe 'tis the Angle which the aforeſaid Line (connecting the Planet and the Earth) makes with the Line, which is drawn perpendicular to the Plane of the Ecliptick.

GEODÆ'SIA [γεοδαισία, of γῆ, the Earth, and γαίω, to know, *Gr.*] the Art of Meaſuring and Surveying of Land. *L.*

GEODÆT'ICAL *Numbers*, ſuch as are conſidered according to the vulgar Names or Denominations, by which Money, Weights, Meaſures, *&c.* are generally known, or particularly divided, by the Laws and Cuſtoms of ſeveral Nations.

GEOFF, } a Mow or Rick of Corn or
GEOFFE, } Hay.

GEOF'FERY [of gam, glad, and

Arede,

Vrede, Peace, *Belg. i. e.* joyful Peace, *Camden*] a Chriſtian Name.

GEOG'RAPHER [*geographe*, F. *geographus*, L. of γεωγράφος, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in Geography.

GEOGRA'PHICAL } [*geographique*, F.
GEOGRAPHICK } *geographicus*, L. of γεωγραφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL *Mile*, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the ſame as a Sea Mile.

GEOG'RAPHY [*geographie*, F. *geographia*, L. of γεωγραφία, of γῆ, the Earth, and γράφω, to deſcribe, *Gr.*] is a Deſcription of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situations, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GE'OMANCER [γεωμάντις, Gr.] one ſkilled in Geomancy.

GE'OMANCY [*geomance*, F. *geomantia*, L. of γεωμάντεια, of γῆ, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth.

GEOMET'RICAL } [*geometral*, F.
GEOMET'RICK } *geometricus*, L. γεωμετρικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMET'RICAL *Place*, is a certain Bound or Extent, wherein any Point may ſerve for the Solution of the local or undetermined Problem.

GEOMET'RICAL *Solution of a Problem*, is when it is ſolved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN [*geometre*, F. *geometra*, L. of γεωμέτρης, Gr.] one ſkilled in the Science of Geometry.

GEOM'ETRY [*geometrie*, F. *geometria*, L. of Γεωμετρία, of γῆ and μέτρον, Meaſure, Gr.] originally ſignifies the Art of meaſuring the Earth, or any Diſtances or Dimenſions on or within it; but now 'tis uſed for the Science of Extenſion, abſtractedly conſidered, without any Regard to Matter.

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *ſpeculative Geometry* to Uſe and Practice, as Surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, *&c.*

Speculative GEOM'ETRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with it's Properties, abſtractedly conſidered, without a Relation to material Beings.

GEOPON'ICAL [γεωπόνικος, of γῆ and πόνος, Labour, *Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [Γεωργὸς, of γῆ, and ἔργον, Work, *i. e.* a Huſbandman] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE *Noble*, a Gold Coin, in Value 6*s.* 8*d.* current in the Time of *Henry* VIII.

GEOR'GIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, ſo called from one *David George* born at *Delft* in *Holland*, who held that the Law and Goſpel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himſelf was the true *Chriſt* and *Meſſiah*.

GEOR'GICKS [*Georgiques*, F. *Georgica*, L. of Γεωργικὰ, Gr.] Books which treat of Huſbandry and Tillage.

GERAH [גרה *H.*] the leaſt Silver Coin among the *Hebrews*, in Value Seven Pence Halfpenny *Engliſh*; or, as others ſay, 159 160ths of a Penny.

To GERDIN, to ſtrike, ſmite, ſtab. *Ch.*

GER'ARD [of gar all, and Art, Nature, *Teut.* according to *Camden*] a Chriſtian Name.

GERE, Jeſt, Jeer, Frenzy. *O.*

GERGON, Jargon. *Chauc.*

GERENT [*gerens*, L.] bearing or carrying, behaving.

GEREVES [ᵹeꞃeꞅa, *Sax.*] Guardians. *Chauc.*

GER'FALCON } [*gerfalcone*, Ital. from
GYR'FALCON } *gyrare*, to turn round, and *falco*, L. from it's turning round in the Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, inconſtant, changeable. *Ch.*

A GER'MAN [of gar, all, and Man, *Teut. q. d.* all Man] a Native of *Germany*.

GERMAN'DER, the Herb; alſo *Engliſh* Treacle. *Chamædrys*, L.

GER'MAN [*germanus*, L.] a Brother or Siſter by the ſame Father and Mother. *F.*

Couſin GERMAN, a firſt Couſin.

GERMAN'ITY [*germanitas*, L.] Brotherhood.

To GER'MINATE [*germinatum*, L.] to branch, ſprout out, bud, or bloſſom.

GERMINA'TION, a Springing, Sprouting, or Budding forth. *L.*

GERMIN'S [*germina*, L.] young Shoots of Trees.

GER'NON [ᵹeꞃne, ſtudious, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

GERONTO'COMY [Γεροντοκομία, Gr.] a Part of Phyſick, which ſhews the Way of Living for old Men, in order to preſerve their Health.

GERONTOCO'MIUM [Γεροντοκομεῖον, of γέρων, an old Man, and κομέω, to take care of, *Gr.*] an Hoſpital or Alms-Houſe for poor old People. *L.*

GERSUMA [ᵹeꞃꞅuma, *Sax.*] a Fine or Income. *O. R.*

GERSUMA'RIUS [in *Law*] finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Diſcretion of the Lord of the Manour.

GERT, ſtruck. *Chauc.*

GER'TRUDE [of gar, all, *Teut.* and Truth, *q. d.* true to her Truſt] a Chriſtian Name of Women.

GER'VAS [Gervaſt, *Teut. i. e.* all faſt] a proper Name of Men.

GERUN'DIVE [in *Grammar*] an Adjective made of a *Gerund*. L.

GER'UNDS [*gerundia*, L.] Parts of a Verb, ſo called from a double Signification.

GERY, GERYFUL, changeable, alſo cruel. *O.*

GES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed when a Lion's Head is borne over a Chief.

GES'SERAIN, a Breaſt-Plate. *O.*

GES'SES [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

A **GEST,** a Bed, a Couch. *Shakeſp.*

GESTA'TION, a Carrying, or Bearing; alſo the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. *L.*

To **GESTIC'ULATE** [*geſticuler*, F. *geſticulatum*, L.] to uſe much Geſture.

GESTICULA'TION, a Repreſenting a Perſon by Geſtures or Poſtures; the uſing too much Geſture in Speaking.

GESTS [*geſtes*, F. of *geſta*, L.] noble or heroick Acts, warlike Exploits.

GES'TURE [of *geſtus*, L.] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To **GET** [ȝetan, *Sax.*] to obtain.

GETEALED, numbered. *Sax.*

GEULES [in *Heraldry*] a Vermillion Colour.

GEW'GAWS [Geȝaꞃ, Trifles, or ƿeapȝaꞃ, Images, *Sax.*] Trifles, or Play-things for Children.

GHER'KINS [Gorcken, *Teut.*] a Sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *Gueux*, F. a Beggar] a Name given to the Proteſtants in the Civil Commotions in the *Low-Countries*, on account of a Banquet in the Houſe of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburgh*, at which the Gueſts, being Proteſtant Perſons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and, while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Foundation of a Conſpiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GHIT'TAR, GHIT'TERN [*guitarre*, probably of *cithara*, L.] a muſical Inſtrument formerly much in Uſe among the *Italians* and *French*.

GHIZZARD [*ghizzern*, *Lincolnſh.* perhaps of *gigerium*, L.] the Bag under the Throat, or Craw of a Fowl.

GHOST [Gaſt, *Sax.* Geiſt, *Teut.*] the Spirit of a Perſon deceaſed.

GHOST'LY [geiſtlich, *Teut.* *q. d.* ghoſt-like] ſpiritual; as ghoſtly Advice, ſpiritual Advice.

A **GIANT** [*geant*, F. *gigas*, L. of *γίγας*, Gr.] a Perſon of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIB'CLIFF [or Guy-Cliff, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famed Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwickſhire*.

To **GIBBER,** to flout, to chatter, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

GIB'BERISH [*q. d.* *jabberiſh*, from *jabber*, or of *gaber*, F. to banter, or *gabbare*, Ital. to put a Trick on] Nonſenſical Talk, Pedlar's *French*.

GIB'BERUS [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger Knob of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

A **GIB'BET,** a great Cudgel, or Stick, ſuch as they throw up in Trees, to beat down the Fruit. *S. C.*

GIB'BET [*gibet*, F.] a Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors. A Gibbet differs from a common Gallows, in that it conſiſts of one perpendicular Poſt, from the Top of which proceeds one Arm, except it be a double Gibbet, which laſt is formed in the Shape of a Roman Capital T.

A **GIB'BON,** a Nut-hook. *N. C.*

GIB'BOSE, GIBBOUS [*gibbeux*, F. of *gibboſus*, L.] bunching out, hunch-back'd, crump-ſhoulder'd.

GIBBOS'ITY [*gibboſitas*, L.] a Bunching out, moſt commonly of the Back.

GIBS, GIBSON, GIBBONS [Contractions and Corruptions of Gilbert] *q. d.* the Son of *Gilbert*.

GIB'BOUS [in *Aſtronomy*] a Term uſed of the Moon; which, while ſhe moves between her Quadratures in her Oppoſition to the Sun, is ſaid to be *gibbous*, her enlighten'd Part being bunch'd out, or convex.

To **GIBE** [*gabber*, F.] to jeer, mock, or flout.

GIB'ELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Chickens. *F.*

GIB'LETS [*gobeau*, F. a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, *&c.* of a Gooſe, *&c.*

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *N. C.*

GID'EON [גדעון *H.* *i. e.* Breaker or Deſtroyer] a Judge of *Iſrael*.

GID'DY [ȝiðiȝ, *Sax.*] vertiginous; unſettled in Mind, raſh, inconſiderate.

GID'DY, mad with Anger, furious. *N. C.*

GIER'FUL, vulturine, rapacious. *O.*

GIF, give. *N. C.*

GIF'FORD [of ȝiꝼan, *Sax.* to give, or of Gib and fort, *Teut.* *q. d.* one that is not weary of giving] a Sirname.

A **GIFT** [Giꝼt, *Sax.*] a Donation, Gratuity, Preſent, Endowment.

GIFTA, Marriage. *Sax.*

GIFT *Rope* [of a *Ship*] is the Boat-rope, which is faſtened to the Boat when ſhe is ſwifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A **GIG,** a wanton Woman.

GIGA, GIGQUE, GIGUE [in *Muſick Books*] is a Jig, ſome of which are to be played ſlow, and others briſk and lively, but always in Triple Time, of one kind or another. *Ital.*

GIGAN'TICK [*giganteſque*, F. *giganteus*, L. of Γιγάντειος, Gr.] Giant-like, belonging to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGAN'TOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, L. of

L. of *γιγαντομαχία*, of *γίγας*, a Giant, and *μαχὴ*, a Fight, *Gr.*] the ancient War of the Giants againſt Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG-*Mill*, a Mill for the Fulling of Woollen Cloth.

GIG, a ſort of Top made of Horn for Boys to play with ; alſo a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGES, Harlots, Strumpets. *Chauc.*

GIGGING, Sounding. *O.*

To GIG'GLE [gichelen, L. S.] to laugh out, to laugh wantonly or ſillily.

GIG'LET } a wanton Woman, a Strum-
GIG'LOT } pet. *Chauc.*

GIG'OT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf. *Gigot*, F

GIGLOTLIKE, like a Strumpet. *Chauc.*

GIGS Swellings growing on the Inſides of Horſes Lips.

GIL'BERT [of ʒealepe, *Sax.* yellow, of guelden, *Teut.* golden, and beꞃhꞇ, *Sax.* famous ; or as *Verſtegan* ſuppoſes, *q. d.* Gildbercht, of Gilꝺ, *Sax.* a College, and berichten, *Teut.* to inſtruct] the proper Name of a Man.

GIL'BERTINES, 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns, a religious Order, founded by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnſhire*, A. C. 1145.

GILD } [of ʒilꝺan, *Sax.* to pay, be-
GELD } cauſe every one was to pay to-
GUILD } wards the Support and Charge
of the Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax ; a Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themſelves, by the Licence of the Prince.

GILD'ABLE, liable to pay Taxes, *&c.*

GILD *Ale* [Gilꝺ Æle, *Sax.*] a Drinking Match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD *Merchant*, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themſelves.

GILD-*Rents*, Rents payable to the Crown by any Gild or Fraternity.

GILDHAL'DA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Eaſterling Merchants at a Place in *London*, called the *Still-Yard.*

GILD-*Hall* [*gildæ aula*, L.] *Guild-Hall*, the chief Hall of the City of *London.*

GILDE, gilt, golden. *Chauc.*

GILDERS, Snares. *N. C.*

GILER, a Deceiver. *Chauc.*

GILES [*Ægidius*, L. of 'Αιγὶς, Gr. a Goat's Skin] a proper Name of Men.

GILL, a Meaſure containing 1 Quarter of a Pint.

GILL [probably of *Juliana*, a Woman's Name] a She-Companion, a Miſs.

A GILL, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*

GILLA *Vitrioli* [with *Chymiſts*] vomitive Vitriol, or white Vitriol purified.

GILL *creep by the Ground*, the Herb Alehoof. *Hedera Terreſtris*, L.

GILL-*Hooter*, an Owl. *C.*

GIL'LIFLOWER [*q. d. July Flower*, becauſe it flouriſhes in that Month, *geroflée*, F. *garafolo*, Ital. of *καρυοφῦλλον*, *q. d. καρύον*, a Nut, and *φύλλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] a Flower of a grateful Scent,

GIL'LINGHAM [of ʒyllan, *Sax.* to make a Noiſe] a Village in *Dorſetſhire*, ſo called probably, from the purling of ſome Brook running ſwiftly by it.

GILLS *of a Fiſh* [*guelras*, Portug. *agallas*, Span. probably of *gula*, L.] Openings on the Side of the Head.

GILT-*Head*, a Sea-Fiſh.

GIM, pretty, ſpruce, neat.

GIM'LET [*giblet*, F.] a Piercer to make Holes with.

GIMER-*Lamb*, } an Ewe Lamb. *S.*
GAMER-*Lamb*, }

A GIM'MAL-*Ring*. See *Gemmow.*

GIM'MALS, a Ring with two Rounds. *Shakeſp.*

GIN, if. *N. C.*

GIN, to begin. *Spenc.*

GIN [a Contraction of *Engine*] a Snare or Trap ; alſo an Engine for lifting up great Guns.

GIN'CRACKS, a diminutive Piece of Engine-work.

GIN'GER [*gingembre*, F. *gengero*, Ital. of *zinziber*, L. ζιγγίβεριϛ, Gr.] an *Indian* Root of a hot Quality.

GIN'GERLY, tenderly, gently, ſoftly.

To GINGLE [of klinglen, *Teut.* to ring a ſmall Bell] to make a tinkling Noiſe, or like little Bells, to uſe Words which have a chiming or affected Sound.

GIN'GLYMUS [*γιγγλυμὸς*, Gr.] is an Articulation of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Hollow of another ; and again the Head of the latter into the Hollow of the former.

To GING'REAT [*gingrire*, L.] to chirp as a Bird does.

To GININ, to begin. *Chauc.*

To GIP, to take out the Guts of an Herring.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits.

GIPPO [*gippon*, F.] a ſhort Coat or Doublet. *Chauc.*

GIP'SIES [*q. d. Ægyptii*, L.] a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, who, under Pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GIPSIRE, a Pouch. *Chauc.*

GIRAF'FA, an *Aſian* Beaſt, called, in *Latin*, *Camelopardalus.*

GI'RASOL, a precious Stone, commonly called the Sun-ſtone. *C.*

To GIRD [ʒyꞃꝺan, *Sax.* gurten, *Teut.*] to bind round about, to tie up cloſe.

To GIRD, to ſtrike. *O.*

To GIRD *a Perſon*, to revile, reproach or affront him. *Shakeſp.*

A GIRD, a Reproach, Taunt, *&c.*

GIRD *Brew*, the Dregs or coarſer Subſtance of ſmall Oatmeal boiled to a Conſiſtence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GIRD'ERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams going a-croſs a Floor of an Houſe.

GIRDING *Girt* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to have a *Girding Girt*, when her Cable is tight or ſtrained, that ſhe cannot go over it with her Stern-Port, but will lie a croſs the Tide.

GIRDLE [Ᵹyꞃꝺe, *Sax.* Gurtel, *Teut.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

GIRD'LE-*Steed*, the Waiſt or Girding-Place. *Chauc.*

A GIREL'LA, a Vane, Weathercock, *Ital.*

GIRL [Ceoꞃla, *Sax.* of *garrula*, L. prating, *Minſhew* ſays, becauſe they are addicted to Talkativeneſs; or of [*girella*, Ital. a Weathercock] a young Maid

GIRLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

To GIRN. See *Grin.*

GIRTH [of Ᵹyꞃꝺel, *Sax.*] a Girdle buckled under a Horſe's Belly; alſo a Saddle that is buckled and complete for Uſe.

GIRTH [among *Cock Maſters*] the Compaſs of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-*Web*, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle Girths are made.

GIR'THOL [in the *Scots Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVIS [of Ᵹyꞃ, a Fen, *Sax.*] a People who antiently inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, &c.

GISAR'ME, a Military Weapon, with two Points or Pikes. *Chauc.*

To GISE *Ground*, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISE'MENT [a Contraction of *Agiſtment*] foreign Cattle ſo taken in to be kept by the Week.

GITE, a Gown. *Chauc.*

GITH, an Herb growing among Corn.

To GIVE [ᵹiꝼan, *Sax.* geben, *Teut.*] to beſtow, afford, produce, &c.

GI'VEN [in *Mathemat.*] ſignifies ſomething which is ſuppoſed to be known.

GIVES [Geuangs, *Belg.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GLA'CIAL [*glacialis*, L.] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIA'LIS *Humor* [with *Oculiſts*] is the icy Humour; one of the three Humours of the Eye.

To GLA'CIATE [*glaciatum*, L.] to congeal or freeze, to turn to Ice.

GLACIA'TION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice. *L.*

GLA'CIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepneſs, or an eaſy ſloaping Bank, but more eſpecially that which rangeth from the Parapet of the covered Way to the Level on the Side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [ᵹlæꝺ, *Sax.*] joyful, merry.

GLAD, is ſpoken of Doors, Bolts, &c. that go ſmoothly and looſely. *N. C.*

To GLADDEN, [ᵹlaꝺian, *Sax.*] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLAD'DON, the Herb *Gladwin. Spatula fœtida.* L.

GLADE [perhaps of κλάδος, Gr. a Branch of a Tree] an eaſy and light Paſſage made through a Wood, by lopping of the Branches of Trees along that Way; alſo a Beam or breaking in of Light.

GLADIA'TOR [*gladiateur*, F. a Fencer or Sword-Player. *L.*

GLADIA'TURE [*gladiatura*, L.] the Feat of fighting with Swords.

To GLADIN, to make glad. *Chauc.*

To GLAFFER, to flatter. *Cheſh.*

GLAR [of klar, tranſparent, *Teut.*] the White of an Egg. *F.*

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like a Halbert. *F.*

GLANCE [Glantz, *Teut.* Glants, *L. S.*] a Caſt with the Eye, an Alluſion, a Reflexion; alſo to glitter like a Lance.

To GLANCE [glantzen, *Teut.* *enſlancer*, F. probably of *Lancea*, L. a Lance] to glance with the Eye, to reflect upon curſorily, to allude to; alſo to glitter like a Lance.

A GLAND [*glande*, F. *glans*, L.] a fleſhy Kernel, a Subſtance in the human Body of a peculiar Nature, whoſe Uſe is to ſecrete or ſeparate the Fluids.

GLAN'DAGE, Maſtage; the Seaſon of turning Hogs into the Woods; the Feeding Hogs with Maſt.

GLAN'DERS [*glandules*, F. *glandulæ*, L.] a loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Running at the Noſe.

OLANDIF'EROUS [*glandifer*, L.] bearing Maſt.

GLAN'DULA, a little Acorn; alſo a Kernel or Glandule in the Fleſh. *L.* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Plicature of the Brain, called *Choroides.* L.

GLAN'DULA *Pinealis* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule or Kernel in the Folding of the Brain, called *Choroides*; ſo named of it's Shape, it reſembling a Cone or Pine-Apple.

GLAN'DULA *Pituaria* [in *Anatomy*] a little Glandule in the *Cella Equina.* L.

GLANDULÆ *Lumbares* [in *Anatomy*] three Glands, ſo denominated upon account of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*

GLANDULÆ *Odoriferæ* [in *Anatomy*] are certain ſmall Glandules in that Part of the *Penis*, where the *Præputium* is joined to the *Balanus.* L.

GLANDULÆ *Renales* [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules lying between the *Aorta* and the Kidneys. *L.*

GLANDULOS'ITY, Fulneſs of Glands.

GLAN'DULOUS [[*glanduleux*, F. of *glanduloſus*, L.] full of Kernels or Maſt.

GLAN'DULOUS *Fleſh* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Fleſh of the Breaſt, Sweet-Bread, *&c.*

GLAN'DULOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] Roots which grow kernel-like.

GLANS, Maſt of Oak, Beech, *&c.* L.

GLANS [in *Anatomy*] a Kernal in the Fleſh; the Nut of a Man's Yard.

GLANS [in *Botany*] that Fruit which is contained within a ſmooth but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath it's hinder Parts covered with a kind of Cup, while the Fore-part is bare, as Acorns, *&c.* but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To **GLARE** [*eſclairer*, F.] to overblaze, to dazzle, to ſtare intently upon.

A **GLARE**, a fierce look. *Spenc.*

GLASS [Ᵹlæꞅ, *Sax.* Glaſʒ, *Teut.* Glas, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] a tranſparent Subſtance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Aſhes, *&c.*

GLASTENBURY [Ᵹlaꞅeney, *Sax. i. e.* the Iſle of *Glaſs*; alſo Ᵹlæꞅenbyꞃiᵹ. *Sax.*] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, and many of the primitive Saints in *England.*

GLATION, *Welſh* Flannel.

GLAU'COMA [Γλαύκωμα, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye, or Tranſmutation of the Cryſtalline Humour into a grey or ſky Colour.

GLAVE, ſmooth. *N. C.*

GLAVE, a long Sword or Bill. *F.*

GLAVEA, a Javelin or Hand-dart. *O. L.*

To **GLA'VER**, to ſooth up or flatter.

GLAV'ERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. *O.*

To **GLAZE** [glaſuren, *Teut. q. d.* to glaſs or gloſs over] to work with Glaſs; alſo to ſet a Gloſs upon, to poliſh.

GLA'ZIER [Glaſer, *Teut.*] an Artificer who glazes or works Glaſs Windows.

A **GLEAD**. See *Glede.*

GLEAM [of Leoma, *Sax.* Light] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To **GLEAM** [leoman, *Sax.*] to ſhine or caſt Beams of Light.

To **GLEAM** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to *Gleam*, when ſhe throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **GLEAN** [*glaner*, F.] to pick up the ſcattered Ears of Corn after reaping.

GLEBA'RIÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. *O. R.*

GLEBE [*gleba*, L.] a Clod of Earth; alſo a Sort of Sulphur uſed by Fullers.

GLEBE-*Land*, moſt commonly that Land, Meadow or Paſture, belonging to a Parſonage, beſides the Tythes.

GLE'BOUS [*gleboſus*, L.] full of Clods.

GLEB'ULENT [*glebulentus*, L.] Cloddy, abounding with Clods, *&c.*

A **GLEDE** [Ᵹliꝺa, *Sax.*] a Kite.

A **GLEDE** [Ᵹleꝺ, *Sax.*] a hot Ember, or live Coal.

GLEDON, gone. *O.*

GLEE [Ᵹle, *Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.

GLEE'FUL, merry, laughing. *Shakeſp.*

To **GLEEK**, to jeer, joke, gibe or banter, *&c. Shakeſp.*

A **GLEET** [*q. d. a Glide*] a thin Matter iſſuing out of Ulcers, alſo a Venereal Diſeaſe.

GLEIRE, white. *Chauc.*

GLE'NE [Γλήνη, Gr.] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By ſome Anatomiſts it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone that receives another into it.

GLENOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the firſt *Vertebræ* of the Neck.

GLENT, glanced. *Chauc.*

GLENT'WORTH [of Ᵹlen, *Sax.* Glynn, *C. Br.* a Valley, and Woꞃð, a Court or Hall ſituated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnſhire.*

GLIB, ſlippery, ſmooth.

To **GLIDE** [ᵹliꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſlip down eaſily, gently, *&c.*

To **GLIE**, to look awry, or ſideways, to ſquint.

A **GLIM**, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

GLIMFENDERS, Andirons. *Cant.*

GLIMFLASHY, angry. *O.*

To **GLIMMER** [glimmer, *Dan.* glimmen, *Teut.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at Break of Day.

A **GLIM'MER**, a Fire. *Cant.*

A **GLIM'MERING**, a glancing or trembling of Light.

A **GLIMPSE** [perhaps of Glimmen, *Teut.*] a Flaſh or Beam of Light.

GLISCERE, to kindle or grow light as Fire does.

GLIS'CERE [among *Phyſicians*] the natural Heat and Increaſe of Spirits; Or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

To **GLIS'TEN** } [gliſteren. L. S. gleiſſen, *Teut.*] to ſhine,
To **GLIS'TER** } to be bright or ſparkling.

A **GLISTER**. See *Clyſter.*

To **GLITTER** [ᵹliꞇenan, *Sax.* glitzern, *Teut.*] the ſame as gliſter.

GLITTERANDE, glittering, ſhining. *Chauc.*

To **GLOAR** [gloeren, L. S.] to look aſkew.

GLOAR, as gloar fat, fulſom fat.

GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Cheſh.*

A **GLOBE** [*globus*, L.] is a round ſolid Body, every Part of whoſe Surface is equally diſtant from a Point within it called it's Centre. *F.*

GLOBE *Celeſtial*, is an artificial Repreſentation of the Heavens, being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Conſtellations, with the imaginary Circles, *&c.* drawn upon it's Surface.

GLOBE *Terreſtrial*, is an Artificial Repreſentation of the Earth, being a round Body having the Places delineated upon it, in their natural Order and Situation, *&c.*

GLO'BOSE
GLO'BOUS
GLOB'ULAR } [*globoſus*, L.] globular, round as a Globe or Bowl.

GLOBOS'ITY [*globoſitas*, L.] a being round, in Form of a Globe, Roundneſs.

GLO'BULES
GLO'BOLETS } [*globuli*, L.] little Globes.

GLOB'ULOUS [*globuloſus*, L.] of Globules, or little Globes.

GLOB'ULUS *Naſi* [in *Anatomy*] the lower griſtly Part of the Noſe. *L.*

GLO'CESTER [Ᵹleanceꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax. i. e.* a fair City] a Biſhop's See.

A GLOME [*glomus*, L.] a Bottom of Thread. *O.*

To GLOME, to look gloomy, to frown. *Chauc.*

To GLO'MERATE [*glomeratum*, L.] to wind round as Thread upon a Bottom.

GLOMERA'TION, a winding round in a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump. *L.*

GLOOM'Y [of ᵹlomunᵹ, *Sax.* the twilight] duſky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIA *Patri* [*Glory to the Father*] a Formula in the Liturgy, called alſo *Doxology.*

GLORIFICA'TION, a Glorifying, admitting to the State of eternal Glory. *F.* of *L.*

To GLO'RIFY [*glorifier*, F. of *glorificare*, L.] to give Glory to, to praiſe, to put among the Bleſſed.

GLO'RIOUS [*glorieux*, F. of *glorioſus*, L.] full of Glory, famous.

GLO'RY [*glorie*, F. of *gloria*, L.] Honour, Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of Heaven, the Majeſty of *God* conſidered with infinite Power, and all other divine Perfections.

A GLORY [in *Painting*] thoſe Beams of Light, uſually drawn round about the Head of our Saviour, Saints, *&c.*

To GLOR'Y [*gloriari*, L.] to brag or boaſt.

To GLOSE [ᵹleꝼan, *Sax.*] to flatter or collogue, to deceive.

A GLOSE [*gloſſe*, F. *gloſſa*, L. of γλώσσημα, Gr.] a Comment or Expoſition, Shew, or falſe Appearance.

A GLOSS [of 𝔊𝔩𝔢𝔦𝔰𝔰𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] a Luſtre or Brightneſs ſet upon Silk, *&c.*

To GLOSS [*gloſſer*, F. *gloſſare*, L.] to comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLOS'SARY [*gloſſaire*, F. of *gloſſarium*, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words, eſpecially ſuch as are obſcure and barbarous in any Language.

GLOSSOG'RAPHER [*gloſſographus*, L. of γλωσσογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of a Gloſſary.

GLOSSOG'RAPHY [γλωσσογραφία, of γλῶσσα, the Tongue, and γράφω, to write, Gr.] the Art of writing a Gloſſary.

GLOTEN, ſurprized, ſtartled. *Cheſh.*

GLOT'TIS [γλωττὶς, Gr.] the Chink of the *Larynx*, covered with the *Epiglottis.* L.

GLOSSOCOMIUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for broken Limbs.

A GLOVE [Ᵹloꝼ, *Sax.*] a Covering for the Hand.

GLOVE-*Silver*, Money given to Servants to buy them Gloves.

GLOTERS-*Stitch* [in *Surgery*] is when the Lips of a Wound are ſewed upwards, after the manner of Glovers.

To GLOUT
To GLOWT } to look ſcurvily or ſourly.

GLOUTOUS, gluttonous. *Chauc.*

To GLOW [ᵹloƿan, *Sax.* 𝔤𝔩𝔲𝔥𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to grow hot or red, as the Cheeks or Ears do.

GLOWDEN, glowed, ſhined. *O.*

GLOW-*Worm*, an Inſect that ſhines in the Dark.

GLUE [*glue*, F. of *gluten*, L.] a ſticky Compoſition to join Boards together.

GLUM, ſullen, ſour in Countenance. C.

To GLUT [*glutire*, L.] to overcharge.

A GLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance.

GLUTÆ'I [γλʊτία, Gr.] the Name of ſix Muſcles which move the Buttocks. *L.*

GLUTÆ'US *Major* [in *Anatomy*] the largeſt of the Muſcles of the Thigh, which makes up the Buttocks. *L.*

GLUTÆ'US *Medius*, a Muſcle of the Thigh, lying chiefly under the tendinous Beginning of the *Glutæus Major.* L.

GLUTÆ'US *Minor*, a Muſcle of the Thigh lying totally under the *Glutæus Medius.* L.

GLUTIA [γλʊτία, Gr.] are two Prominences of the Brain called *Nates.* L.

To GLU'TINATE [*glutinatum*, L.] to glue or ſtick together.

GLUTIN'ATION, a gluing together. *L.*

GLUTIN'ATIVE
GLU'TINOUS } [*glutineux*, F. of *glutinoſus*, L.] that ſticks like Glue, clammy.

GLUTINO'SITY, Gluineſs, *&c.*

GLUTOS [γλʊτὸς, Gr.] is the greater *Rotator* in the upper Bone of the Thigh-bone, named *Trochanter.*

GLUTTED [*glutitus*, L.] ſatiated, filled.

A GLUT'TON [*glouton*, F. of *gluto*, L.] a greedy Eater.

GLUT'TONY [*gloutonnie*, F.] immoderate Eating or Drinking.

To GLY, to look aſquint. *Lincolnſh.*

To GLYKE, to jeer, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

A GLYM, a Light. *Cant.*

GLYM-*Jack*, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

GLYM-*Stick*, a Candleſtick. *Cant.*

GLYM [*Doomſday-Book*] a Valley or Dale.

GLYTTRIN, to glitter. *Chauc.*

To GNAPP, to vex. *Cant.*

GNARR [𝔎𝔫𝔬𝔯𝔯𝔢, *Teut.*] a hard Knot in a Tree. *Chauc.*

GNASH, gnaſhed with the Teeth. *Chauc.*

GNAT, [ᵹnæꞇ, *Sax.*] a ſtinging Fly.

GNAT-*Snapper*, a Bird.

GNATHON'ICAL [playing the *Gnatho*] flattering deceitful in Words, ſoothing a Perſon's Humour to get by him.

To GNA'THONISE, to play the *Gnatho*, to flatter, *&c.*

GNAV'ITY [*gnavitas*, L.] Activeneſs, Quickneſs, Induſtriouſneſs.

To GNAW [ᵹnæᵹan, *Sax.* nagen, *Teut.*] to bite off.

GNER'RING [of knurren, L. S.] ſnarling. *Chauc.*

GNEW, gnawing. *O.*

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, a Miſer. *Chauc.*

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Style-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON *of a Parallelogram* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure made of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal, and is like a Carpenter's Square.

GNOMON'ICK [*γνωμονικὸς*, Gr.] full of Sentences.

GNOMON'ICKS [*gnominique*, F. *γνωμονικὴ*, Gr.] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONOLO'GICAL, belonging to the Art of Dialling.

GNOS'TICKS [*Gnoſtici*, L. Γνωστικοὶ, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks ſprung up *A. C.* 125, who arrogated to themſelves a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the ſame Subſtance with God; that there were two Gods, the one good, and the other bad; and denied the future Judgment.

GNOSTI'MACHI, Hereticks who condemned all manner of Inquiſition after Knowledge, as being of no Uſe to them, from whom God only required good Actions.

To GO [ᵹen, *Sax.* gaen, L. S.] to walk, move, *&c.*

To GO *to God* } [*Law Phraſe*] is
To GO *without Day* } to be diſmiſſed the Court.

GOAD [ᵹaaꝺ, *Sax.*] a Staff pointed with ſharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

GOAD, an Ell *Engliſh*, by which *Welſh* Frize is meaſured.

GOAL [Doel, *Belg.* or probably of *gaule*, F. a Pole, which, being ſet in the Ground, was the Place to run to] the End of a Race; alſo a Priſon or Jail.

A GOAL'ER, a Jailor.

To GOAM, to claſp or graſp. *N. C.*

To GOAM, to ming or look at. *Yorkſh.*

To GOAR [perhaps of ᵹeboꞃian, *Sax.* bohren, to pierce or make a Hole, *Teut.* or *forare*, L.] to pierce or bore with a Horn, as a Bull, *&c.* does.

GOAR'ING, a Sail is ſaid to be cut goaring, when 'tis cut ſloping by Degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

A GOAT [ᵹæte, *Sax.* perhaps of Geiſs, *Teut.*] a Beaſt.

GOAT *Chaffer* [Geiſs Kafer, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GOAT-*Hart*, a wild Beaſt.

A GOAT'HERD [ᵹæteheꞃꝺ, *Sax.* Geiſs-hirte, *Teut.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-*Milker*, } a kind of Bird like an
GOAT-*Sucker*, } Owl.

A GOB, an open or wide Mouth. *N. C.*

A GOB } [*gobeau*, F.] a Mouthful, a
GOB'BET } great Piece of Meat.

GOB'BETY'D, as a *Trout Gobbety'd*, i. e. Trout dreſſed in Bits. *O.*

To GOB'BLE [*gober*, F.] to eat voraciouſly.

GOB'LET [*gobelet*, F.] a large drinking Cup of a round Figure without Feet or Handles.

GOB'LINS [*gobelins*, F.] Evil Spirits, Bugbears, or Hobgoblins.

GOBONA'TED [in *Heraldry*] as a *Bordure gobonated*, i. e. divided after ſuch a Manner, as it were, into Goblets.

GOD [Ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* Gud, *Dan.* and *L. S.* Gutt, *Teut.*] good.

To GOD *a Perſon*, to reſpect or reverence him too highly. *Shakeſp.*

GOD'ARD [of Ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* *God* or *Good*, and Aerd, *Du.* Nature, *q. d.* one endowed with a compliant and divine Diſpoſition of Mind] a proper Name.

GOD'BOTE, a Fine or Amerciament anciently paid for Offences againſt God.

GODE'LICH, goodly, courteous, *&c.* *Ch.*

GOD *ſhield us*, God defend, or do us good. *Shakeſp.*

GOD'FATHER, a Man that is Surety for a Child in Baptiſm.

GOD'FREY [of Ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* *God* or *Good*, and ꝼꞃıð or ꝼꞃeðe, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* godlike Peace] a proper Name.

GODIVOE' [in *Cookery*] a kind of delicious Farce. *F.*

GODMANCHESTER [of *Gorman* or *Guthern*, a *Dane*, who firſt of all the *Daniſh* Princes embraced the Chriſtian Faith, and erected there a Palace] a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*.

GOD'MOTHER, a Woman Surety for a Child in Baptiſm.

GODOL'PHIN } [*i. e.* a white Eagle,
GODOL'CAN } in the Dialect of *Cornwall*] the Family of *Godolphin* bears a white Eagle in it's Coat of Arms.

GOD'RICK [of Ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* *God* or *Good*, and ꞃıc, *Sax.* Rich, *q. d.* Rich in God, or Goodneſs] a proper Name.

As ſure as God's in Glouceſterſhire,

This Proverb is ſaid to have it's Riſe, on account that there were more rich and mitred Abbies in that, than in any two Shires in *England* beſides; but ſome, from *William* of *Malmſbury*, refer it to the Fruitfulneſs of it in Religion, in that it is ſaid to have returned the Seed of the Goſpel with the Increaſe of an hundred Fold.

GOD'SCAL [of Ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* *God* or *Good*, and Scalk, a Servant] a proper Name.

GOD'SIP [of Ᵹoꝺ and Syb, *Sax.* a Relation] a Goſſip, a Godmother. *Chauc.*

GOD'WIN [of Ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* *God* or *Good*, and Ƿin, *Sax.* a Conqueror, *q. d.* a Conqueror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN *Sands*, Sands on the Coaſt of *Kent*, which were formerly the Lands of Earl *Godwin*, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſor, who died miſerably; and, in the Reign of *Will. Rufus*, his Lands were ſwallowed up by the Sea.

GOD'WIT, a kind of Quail.

To **GOE** [ᵹad, *Sax.*] See *Go*.

GOETIE, Witchcraft. *Yorkſh.*

GOFF [Goff, *C. Br.* a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a ſort of Play at Ball.

GOFISH, ſottiſh, fooliſh. *O.*

GOG *Magog*, a *Britiſh* Giant, ſaid to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which ſtands in the *Guildhall* of *London*.

GOG *Magog's Leap*, a ſteep Rock in *Cornwall*.

To *be a* **GOG** *for a Thing* [of *gogues*, F. great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE *eyed*, having full rolling Eyes.

GOGING-*Stool*, a Ducking-Stool.

GOING *to the Vault* [*Hunting Term*] ſaid of a Hare, when ſhe takes to the Ground like a Coney.

GO'LA [in *Architecture*] a ſort of Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [Ᵹolꝺ, *Sax.* Gold, *Teut.* Guld, *Dan.*] the moſt weighty, moſt perfect, and moſt valuable of all Metals.

GOLD FINCH [ᵹolꝺꝼinc, *Sax.* Gold-ſincke, *Teut.*] a Bird.

GOLD-*Hammer* [Goldammer, *Teut.*] a Bird.

GOLD *Sike*, a little Spring in *Weſtmoreland*, which continually caſts up ſmall thin Pieces of a Subſtance which ſhines, and reſembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully, or Water Paſſage. *O.*

GOLDEN [gulden, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] belonging to, or like Gold.

GOLDEN *Fleece*, the Figure of a Ram gilt with Gold; alſo ſmall Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheeps Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN *Number* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Number beginning with, and increaſing annually 1, 'till it comes to 19, and then begins again, the Uſe of which is to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN *Rule* [in *Arithmetick*] the *Rule of Three*, ſo called by Way of Excellence, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See *Rule of Three*.

GOLDEN *Sulphur of Antimony* [among *Chymiſts*] a Medicine made of the Slags of Regulus of Antimony.

GOLD'ENY, a Fiſh called *Gilt-head*.

GOLD-*Foil*, Leaf Gold.

GOLDING [gulding, *Teut.*] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fiſh.

GOLD'SMITH [Ᵹolꝺſmıð, *Sax.* Goldſchmid, *Teut.*] a Worker or Seller of Gold and Silver, or Plate, Jewels, &c.

GOLE, big, large, full, florid. *S. C.*

GOLGO'THA [גולגתא *Syr.* *i. e.* a Place of dead Mens Skulls] was at *Jeruſalem*, on the North Side of Mount *Sion*, a Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [*gouliard*, F.] a Buffoon. *C.*

GOLLS [*q. d.* ƿalꝺſ, of ƿealꝺan, *Sax.* to weild; becauſe the Hands direct and order Buſineſs] the Hands.

GOL'PES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundlets of a purple Colour.

A GO'MAN. } a Huſband, or Maſter
A GOM'MAN, } of a Family.

GO'ME, the black and oily Greaſe of a Cart-Wheel, Printing-Preſs, &c.

GO'MER [גומר *H. i. e.* conſuming] a Son of *Japhet*: Alſo a *Jewiſh* Meaſure of dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one ſolid Inch, and 211 decimal Parts.

GOMPHI'ASIS [γομφίασις, Gr.] a Diſtemper of the Teeth, when they are looſe, and ready to drop out.

GOM'PHOMA } [γόμφωσις, Gr.] is
GOM'PHOSIS } when one Bone is faſtened into another like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [γόμφος, Gr.] is a Swelling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes beyond the Skin called *Uvea Tunica*.

GONA'GRA [γονάγρα, Gr.] the Gout in the Knee.

GON'DOLA, a *Venetian* Wherry-Boat.

GONE *out a Head* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship under Sail has paſſed before the Head of another.

GON'FALON } the Church-Banner
GON'FANOUN } carried in the Pope's Army. *Chauc.*

GONFALONIE'R, the Pope's Standard-Bearer.

GONFEN'NON, a little Flag. *O.*

GONG [ᵹonᵹ, *Sax.*] privy. *O.*

GONOR'RHOEA [*gonorrhée*, F. γονόῤῥοια, Gr.] a Diſeaſe called the Running of the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seeds, without any Erection of the *Penis*.

GONORRHOEA *Chordata* [among *Surgeons*] a Diſeaſe, when, together with the Effuſion of the *Semen*, the *Urethra* is bent like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [ᵹoꝺ, *Sax.* goed, *Du.* gutt, *Teut.*]

GOOD *a Baring* [*Law Term*] good Behaviour toward the King and People.

GOOD *Country* [*Law Term*] a Jury of good Countrymen or Neighbours.

GOOD *Eſcheat*, Goods forfeited.

GOODLEFE, good Woman, goody. *Ch.*

GOOD'LY, fair, fine, ſpruce.

GOODLYHEAD [guttheit, *Teut.*] Goodlineſs. Goodneſs. *Spenc.*

GOOD'MAN, a country Appellation for a Maſter of a Family, &c.

GOODNESS, good Times or Moods. *O.*

Good Wine needs no Buſh.

This Proverb intimates, That *Virtue* is valuable for *itſelf*, and that *internal Goodneſs* ſtands in need of no *external Flouriſhes* or Ornaments; and ſo we ſay, *A good Face needs no Band.* It ſeems to be on a *Latin* Original; as *Vino vendibili hederâ ſuſpenſâ nihil opus eſt*; and accordingly the *French* ſay, *A bon vin il ne faut point d'enſeigne.*

GOOD'SHIP, Goodneſs. *Chauc.*

GOOGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOL [of **Gouw**, *Belg.* of ᵹopeallian, *Sax.*] Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [Ᵹoꞅ, *Sax.* **Goos**, L. S. **Gauſz**, *Teut.* **Gaaſz**, *Dan.*] a Fowl well known; alſo a Taylor's Iron to preſs Seams with; alſo a Paſſage or Breach worked by the Sea.

GOOSE *Berries*, a Fruit well known.

GOOSE-*Bill*, a Surgeon's Inſtrument.

GOOSE *Intentos*, a Gooſe claimed by Cuſtom by the Huſbandmen in *Lancaſhire*, upon the 16th Sunday after *Pentecoſt*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis operibus jugiter præſtat eſſe intentos.*

GOOSE-*Wing* [*Sea Phraſe*] is a Sail fitted up, ſo as, the Ship ſailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter-Wind, they make the more Way.

GOPPING *Full*, as much as you can hold in your Fiſt. *N. C.*

GOR *Belly* [of ᵹoꞃ, *Sax.* Filth, and **Belly**] a Glutton or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fiſh in; a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, *&c.*

GORCROW, a Raven. *O.*

GORD, a Whirlpool.

GOR'DIAN *Knot*, a Knot which one *Gordius*, a *Phrygian*, who being raiſed from the Plough to the Throne, hanging up his Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tied up in ſo very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promiſed to him that untied it; which *Alexander the Great*, after ſeveral Eſſays, not undoing, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of **Gozen**, *C. Br.*] a Triangular Piece, ſew'd into a Garment to widen it.

A GORE [in *Heraldry*] as *Gore Siniſter*, an Abatement for Effeminacy or Cowardice, the *Dexter* is ſometimes uſed as a Charge.

GORE [ᵹoꞃe, *Sax.*] clotted or corrupt Blood.

GORE, a ſmall narrow Slip of Ground. *O. R.*

To GORE [ᵹeboꞃian, *Sax.*] to puſh with the Horn, as a Bull, *&c.* does.

To GORE, to make up a Rick of Hay. *C.*

A GORGE [in *Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which firſt receives the Meat. *F.*

A GORGE [in *Architecture*] the narroweſt Part of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Capital, lying between the Aſtragal, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulets. *F.*

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance leading to the Body of the Work.

GORGE *of a Baſtion*, is a Right Line, which terminates the Diſtance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE *of the Half-Moon*, is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE *of Out-Works*, the Space betwixt their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

GORGE, a Throat. *Spen.* Fr.

To GORGE [*gorger*, F.] to fill, glut, or cram.

GOR'GED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Coronet, *&c.* is borne about the Neck of a Lion, Swan, *&c.*

GOR'GEOUS [*Skinner* derives it from *gorrier*, O. F. *Minſhew* from γαργαίρω, Gr. to glitter, or from *glorieux*, F. of *glorioſus*, L.] coſtly, gallant, ſtately.

GOR'GEOUSNESS, Coſtlineſs, Sumptuouſneſs.

GOR'GES [*gurges*, L. a Gulf] a Name.

GOR'GET [*gorgette*, F. *gorgietta*, Ital.] a Woman's Neck Dreſs: Alſo a Neck-Piece of Plate worn by the Officers of Foot Soldiers; alſo the Throat. *Chauc.*

To GOR'MANDISE [*gourmander*, F.] to eat greedily or gluttonouſly.

GOR'MANDISE, Gluttony. *F.*

GOR'NEY } [of **Gurnay**, a Town in
GUR'NEY } *Normandy*] a Sirname.

GORS or *Goſs*, [ᵹoꞃꞅ, *Sax.*] a Shrub, called Furz.

GORS'TY }
GOS'SY } furzy, full of Furz.

GORTIN'IANS, a Sect in *New England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, ſo called from *Samuel Gortin*, who was baniſhed thence about the Year 1646.

GOS'EMORE, a little light Down that flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown about. *Shakeſp.*

GOS'HAWK [ᵹoꞅhapoc, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

GOS'LIN [**Ganſzlein**, *Teut.* q. d.] *gooſeling*, of Ᵹoꞅ, *Sax.* a Gooſe, and the diminutive Term **ling**] a young Gooſe: Alſo a ſort of Subſtance growing upon a Nut-Tree.

GOS'PEL [Ᵹoꝺꞅpell, *Sax.* *i e.* God's Word, or good Saying] a Title given more eſpecially to the four Books of the New Teſtament, of St *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*; alſo the Principles of Chriſtianity therein revealed.

GOS'PELLER, one who reads the Goſpel in a Cathedral Church.

GOS'SOMER, thin Cobweb-like Exhalations, which fly abroad in rot ſunny Weather, and are ſuppoſed to rot Sheep. *Chauc.*

GOS'SIP [of Ᵹoꝺ, and ꞅyb, *Sax.* a Kinſman, *q. d.* Kindred in God] a Godfather or Mother in Baptiſm.

A GOS'SIPING, a merry Meeting of Goſſips at a Woman's Lying-in.

A GOTCH, a large earthen drinking Pot, with a Belly like a Jug. *S. C.*

As wiſe as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb paſſes for the Periphraſis of a Fool, as an hundred Fopperies are feigned and fathered on the Townsfolk of *Gotham*, a Village in *Nottinghamſhire*.

GOTH'ICK [*Gothique*, F.] belonging to the *Goths*.

GOTH'ICK *Building* [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the *Goths*; whoſe Columns are either too maſſy, in Form of vaſt Pillars, or as ſlender a Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimenſion, carved with the Leaves of *Branck Urſin*. Thiſtles, *&c.*

To GOTHLEN, to grant. *O.*

GOTHS, a People whoſe Country bordered upon *Denmark* and *Norway*.

To GOV'ERN [*gouverner*, F. *gybernare*, L.] to rule, manage, look to, take care of.

GOV'ERNABLE, that may be governed.

GOVERNAN'T [*governante*, F.] a Governeſs, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Perſon of Quality.

GOV'ERNMENT [*gouvernement*, F.] Rule, Dominion, either ſupreme, or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of governing.

GOVERNALE, Government. *Chauc.*

GOV'ERNOR [*gouverneur*, F. of *gubernator*, L.] a Ruler or Commander.

GOUGE [of *gouge*, F. a Hunting ſtaff, gow, *Teut.* which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Sirname; alſo an Inſtrument for boring Holes, *&c.* See *Gocge*.

GOULE [of *gula*, L. the Throat] Uſury. *O.*

GOURD [*goubourde*, F. *cucurbita*, L.] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOURDE, a little Bottle. *Chauc.*

GOUR'DY-*Legs*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

GOURETH, ſtareth. *O.*

GOURNET, a Bird.

GOUT [*goute*, F. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, becauſe it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were, by Drops, into the Joints] a painful Diſeaſe in the Feet, Legs, *&c.*

GOUTS, [*Gouttes* F.] Drops. *Shakeſp.*

GOU'TY [*gouteux*, F.] troubled with the Gout; alſo clumſy, ill made.

A GOWN [*gonna*, Ital. *gonelle*, F. goon, C. *Br. Minſhew* derives it from *γόνυ*, *Gr.* a Knee, becauſe it reacheth below the Knees] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground.

To GOYLTER, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. *S. C.*

To GRAB'BLE [grabbelen, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly or wantonly; alſo to feel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] Favour, Good-will, Agreeableneſs, genteel Air. *F.*

GRACE [among *Divines*] is the Mercy of God in finding out Redemption for Mankind; alſo a Diſpoſition of Mind or Power to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws.

GRACE'FUL, handſome, comely.

GRACE'LESS, void of Grace, impious.

The GRACES, *Aglaia*, *Euphroſyne*, and *Thalia*, Goddeſſes of Elegance, Friendſhip, and handſome Converſation, feigned by Poets to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To GRACE, to behave with Grace. *O.*

GRACI'LE [*gracilis*, L.] ſlender.

GRA'CILIS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] is, the Muſcle of the Leg, riſing from the Jointing of the *Os Pubis*, and ending in the *Tibia*.

GRACIL'ITY [*gracilitas*, L.] Slenderneſs, Slimneſs.

GRACIOUS [*gratieux*, F. of *gratioſus*, L.] full of Grace, favourable.

GRADA'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure the ſame that in *Greek* is called *Climax*.

GRADA'TION a going Step by Step. *L.*

GRA'DATORY, a Place to which we go up by Steps; the Aſcent out of the Cloyſter into the Choir of a Church.

GRAD'UAL [*graduel*, F. *gradualis*, L.] that is done or come by Degrees.

The GRAD'UAL [*le graduel*, F.] a Part of the Maſs, ſung between the Epiſtle and the Goſpel.

GRAD'UAL *Pſalms*, fifteen Pſalms, from the 118th to the 134th, or from the 119th to the 134th, which were wont to be ſung by the *Levites*, as they went up the fifteen Steps of *Solomon*'s Temple, a Pſalm on each Step.

GRADUAL'ITY, the being gradual.

A GRAD'UATE [*gradué*, F. of *gradus*, L. a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the Univerſity.

To GRAD'UATE [*graduer*, F.] to give the Degrees in an Univerſity.

GRA'DUS, a *Roman* Meaſure, in Length 2 *Engliſh* Feet, 2 Inches, and 10 Decimal Parts. *L.*

GRAFF [*graffe*, F.] a Graft or Scion.

To GRAFF [*graffer*, F.] to inoculate or plant a Graff or Scion in another Stock.

GRAF'FER [*Greffier*, F.] a Notery or Scrivener. *O. S.*

GRAFFIUM [of *γράφω*, *Gr.*] a Writing Book, or Regiſter of Deeds and Evidences. *O. L.*

To GRAFT. See *Graff*.

GRA HAM-*Dike* [from *Graham*, a *Scot*, who firſt broke through it, or a neighbouring Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or Fortreſs of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or *Severus*, in *Scotland*.

GRAIL, Gravel. *Spen.*

GRAIN [*graine*, F. *granum*, L.] all Sorts of Corn; alſo the ſmalleſt Weight uſed in *England*, the 20th Part of a Scruple, or 24th Part of a Pennyweight *Troy*; the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2*d.* of Silver half a Farthing.

GRAIN *Colour* [*grana*, *Ital.* and *Span.*] This Name was given to Scarlets, Crimſons, and Purples, from the *Kermes* Berries, which were uſed for theſe Purpoſes before Cochineal was known.

To GRAIN, to choak or throttle. *S. C.*

GRAINED, which has Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN *Staff*, a Quarter-Staff with ſhort Lines at the End called Grains. *S. C.*

The GRAIN [of *Wood*] the Way the Fibres run.

Againſt the GRAIN, againſt the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAINS *of Paradiſe*, the Plant called the greater *Cardamom.*

GAME [Gram, *Teut.*] Anger, Miſhap, Sorrow. *O.*

GRAMER'CY [*q. d.* grant Mercy] I thank you. *F.* See *Grammercy.*

GRAMIN'EOUS [*gramineus*, L.] graſſy, belonging to Graſs.

GRAMINEOUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch which have a long narrow Leaf of Graſs, and no Foot-Stalk.

GRAM'MAR [*grammaire*, F. *grammatica*, L. of *γραμματικὴ*, *Gr.*] the Art of ſpeaking and writing any Language truly: Alſo a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMA'RIAN [*Grammairien*, F. *grammaticus*, L. of *Γραμματικὸς*, *Gr.*] one that is ſkilled in, or teaches Grammar.

A GRAMMAT'ICAL [*grammaticalis*, L.] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

A GRAMMATICAS'TER, a Smatterer in Grammar. *L.*

GRAM'MERCY [q. d. *grandem mercedem det tibi Deus*, L. *i. e.* God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAM'PLE, a Sea Fiſh.

GRAM'PUS, a Fiſh like a Whale, but leſs.

GRANADI'ER [*granadier*, F.] a Soldier which throws Granadoes.

A GRANA'DO [*granado*, Span. *granade*, F.] a little hollow Globe of Iron, *&c.* filled with Powder, fired by a Fuzee at a Touch-hole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Caſe flies into many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRA'NARY [*grenier*, F. *granarium*, L.] a Place where Corn is kept, a Store-houſe for Corn.

GRANATA'RIUS, an Officer who kept the Corn-Chamber in a Religious Houſe. *O. L.*

GRA'NATE, a ſhining tranſparent Gem, of a yellow Red; a kind of Hyacinth.

GRANATE [*granatus*, L.] that has many Grains or Kernels.

GRAND [*grandis*, L.] great, vaſt, chief.

GRAND *Cape* [*Law-Term*] a Writ which lies when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the firſt Summons.

GRAND CHILD, the Child of one's Child, either Son or Daughter.

GRAND *Days*, are thoſe which in every Term are ſolemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND *Diſtreſs* [*Law Term*] a Diſtreſs taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE', a Nobleman of *Spain*, or *Portugal.*

GRANDE' [in *Muſick-Books*] ſignifies grand or great, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh the grand or great *Chorus* from the reſt of the Muſick. *Ital.*

GRAN'DEUR, Greatneſs, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. *F.*

GRANDE'VITY [*grandævitas*, L.] very great Age.

GRANDE'VOUS [*grandævus*, L.] very old.

GRAND *Seignior* [*i. e.* great Lord, *Ital.*] a Title given to the Emperor of the *Turks.*

GRANDIL'OQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, L.] Loftineſs of Speech, a high Style or Expreſſion.

GRANDIMONTENS'ERS, an Order of Monks inſtituted *A. C.* 1067.

GRAND *Guſto* [among *Painters*] a Term uſed to expreſs, that in a Picture there is ſomething very great and extraordinary to ſurpriſe, pleaſe, and inſtruct.

GRANDINO'SE [*grandinoſus*, L.] plenteous in Hail.

GRANDINO'SUM *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called alſo *Cuboides.*

GRANDI'SONOUS [*grandiſonus*, L.] making a great Sound.

GRAN'DITY [*granditas*, L.] exceſſive Greatneſs.

GRAND *Serjeantry* [*Law-Term*] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Perſon, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRAND'SIRE [of *grandis*, L. and Syr, *Brit.*] a Grandfather.

GRANGE, a great Farm, which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places neceſſary for Huſbandry. *F.*

GRANGE'RUS } an Officer of a reli-
GRANGIARUS } gious Houſe, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANIFEROUS *Pods*, [among *Botaniſts*] Pods which bear Seeds like Grains.

GRANI'TE [*granito*, Ital.] a Sort of ſpeckled Marble.

GRANIV'OROUS [of *granum*, and *vorare*, L.] feeding on Grain.

To GRANT [probably of *garentir*, F. to warrant; but *Minſhew* derives it of *gratuito*, L. freely] to allow, give, beſtow, *etc.*

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of ſuch a Thing as cannot conveniently be paſſed or conveyed by Word of Mouth.

To *lie in* GRANT, a Thing is ſaid ſo to do, which cannot be aſſigned without an Inſtrument or Deed.

GRANTEE', the Perſon to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR', the Perſon who makes a Grant.

GRAN'VIL [*grande ville*, F. a great Town] a Sirname.

To GRAN'ULATE [*Chym.*] to pour melted Metal through an Iron Cullander into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRAN'ULATED, made or turned into Grain or Corns, like Salt, *&c.*

GRANULA'TION [of *granulum*, L.] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a ſmall Grain.

A GRAPE [*grape*, F.] a Berry of a Vine.

GRAPH'ICAL [*graphicus*, L. of γραφικὸς, Gr.] curiouſly deſcribed or wrought, done to the Life, perfect, exact.

GRAPH'ICE [γραφικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing. *L.*

GRAPHOI'DES [*Anat.*] a Proceſs about the Baſis of the Brain inclining backward.

GRAPHOM'ETER, a Mathematical Inſtrument for meaſuring of Heights, *&c.*

GRAPNEL *Anchor* [*grapin*, F.] an Anchor for a ſmall Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Inſtruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch hold of her.

To GRAP'PLE [grabbelen, *Du.* krappelen, *Teut.*] to graſp and lay hold on, to contend or ſtrive earneſtly with.

To GRASP, to incloſe in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to ſeize on.

To GRASP *at*, to endeavour ſtrenuouſly to obtain.

A GRA'SIER [of *gras*, F. Fat. *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *graſs*, Eng.] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

GRASS [ʒꞃæꞅ, *Sax.* Graſs, *Belg.*] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS *Cocks*, ſmall Heaps of mowed Graſs lying the firſt Day to dry. *Chauc.*

GRASS *Hearth* }
GRASS-*Hurt* } an ancient Cuſtomary Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

GRASSHOP'PER, an Inſect well known.

GRASS-*Week*, *Rogation-Week*, ſo called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSA'TION, a robbing, killing, ſpoiling, or laying waſte. *L.*

GRATCH, Apparel. *O.*

To GRATCH, to behave. *Chauc.*

To GRATE [*grater*, F.] to ſcrape or crumble to Powder, by rubbing on a Grater: Alſo to fret, gall, or vex.

GRATE'FUL [of *gratus*, L. and *full*] willing to reward or make amends for, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; alſo agreeable, pleaſant.

GRATES [*grata*, Ital. of *grates*, L.] a Sort of Iron Lattices; a Frame of Iron Bars, *&c.* to make a Fire in on the Hearth.

GRATH, aſſured, confident. *N. C.*

GRATIÆ *Expectativæ*, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void.

GRATIEU'SEMENT [in *Muſick-Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *gratioſo*, Ital. which ſee. *F.*

GRATIFICA'TION, a rewarding or making amends for ſome Piece of Service done: Alſo a Preſent or free Gift. *L.*

To GRAT'IFY [*gratifier*, F. of *gratificari*, L.] to do one a good Turn, to recompenſe or requite.

GRATING [of *grater*, F.] rough, harſh, diſagreeable.

GRA'TINGS [in a *Ship*] Frames of latticed Work between the Main-maſt and the Fore-maſt.

GRA'TIOUS [*gracieux*, F. *gratioſus*, L.] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIOS'ITY [*gracieuſeté*, F. *gratioſitas*, L.] Grace, Favour, Civility, Kindneſs, Thankfulneſs.

GRATIO'SO, ſignifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. *Ital.*

GRA'TIS, freely, for nothing, without Rewards. *L.*

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] Gratefulneſs, Thankfulneſs. *F.*

GRATU'ITOUS [*Gratuit*, F. *Gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, freely beſtowed, without regard to Recompenſe or Intereſt.

GRATU'ITY [*Gratuité*, F.] a free Gift or Reward.

To GRAT'ULATE [*Gratulatum*, L.] to wiſh Joy to another, *&c.*

GRATULA'TION, a rejoicing on another's Behalf, a wiſhing of Joy; alſo a thanking. *L.*

GRAT'ULATORY, rejoicing with, wiſhing Joy to another for good Succeſs.

GRAT'TON, Graſs which comes after Mowing; Stubble, an Erſh or Eddiſh. *C.*

GRAVA, a Grove or ſmall Wood. *O. L.*

GRAVE [of *Gravis*, L.] that has a compoſed Countenance, ſerious. *F.*

GRAVE [in *Sounds*] low or deep.

GRAVES [of Graave, *L. S.* a Governour] a Sirname.

GRAVES *End* [of *Grave*, a Governour of a County, and *End*, *q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in *Kent*.

A GRAVE [ʒꞃæꝼe, *Sax.* Grab, *Teut.* & *L. S.*] a Hole dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE }
GREVE } [ʒeꞃeꝼe, *Sax.* a Governour, graave, *L. S.* a Viſcount] a *German* Title, ſignifying a great Lord, Count, or Governour.

To GRAVE [ᵹꞃaꝼan, *Sax.* *graver*, F. of *γράφον*, *Gr.*] to engrave.

To GRAVE *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] to preſerve the Caulking by dawbing it over with Tallow, Train-Oil, *&c.* mixed.

GRAVE [in *Muſick Books*] denotes a very grave and ſlow Motion, ſomewhat faſter than *Adagio*, and ſlower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVED'INOUS [*gravedinoſus*, L.] drowſy, heavy-headed.

GRAVEDO [among *Phyſicians*] a Weight or Liſtleſſneſs, which accompanies a leſſened Tranſpiration. *L.*

GRAV'EL [*gravelle*, F.] the larger and ſtony ſort of Sand; alſo Sand in the Bladder and Kidnies of human Bodies.

To GRAV'EL, to lay Walks with Gravel; to puzzle, perplex, or nonpluſs.

GRAV'ELLED *Aſhes* [in *Chymiſtry*] the Lees of Wine dried and burnt to Aſhes.

GRAV'ELLING, a Diſtemper in Horſes.

GRA'VEMENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a very ſlow Movement, the ſame as *Grave*; which ſee. *Ital.*

GRAVEN [begraven, *Teut.*] buried. *O.*

GRAVE'LY, with a grave Air.

GRAVE'OLENCE [*graveolentia*, L.] a rank or ſtinking Smell.

GRAVE'OLENT [*graveolens*, L.] ſmelling rank, ſtinking.

GRA'VER, a Graving Tool; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument for ſcaling Teeth.

To GRAVE [*graver*, F.] to engrave.

A GRA'VER [*graveur*, F.] an Engraver.

GRAV'ID [*gravida*, L.] big with Child.

GRAVIDA'TION, a getting with Child.

GRAVID'ITY [*graviditas*, L.] Greatneſs with Child, or being with Child.

To GRAVIN, to bury. *Chauc.*

GRAVI'SONOUS [of *gravis*, and *ſonus*, L.] ſounding with a grave Air.

To GRAV'ITATE, to weigh. *L.*

GRAVITA'TION, a Weighing. *L.*

GRAV'ITY [*gravité*, F. of *gravitas*, L.] Graveneſs, Soberneſs, Seriouſneſs.

GRAV'ITY [in *Philoſophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Centre of the Earth.

Abſolute GRAV'ITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specifick GRAVITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be diſtinguiſhed from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRAUNGE [*grange*, F.] a Granary or Farm belonging to a religious Houſe. *Chauc.*

GRAVOT, a Grove. *O.*

GRAY [ᵹꞃæᵹ, *Sax.* graa, *Dan.* graw, *Teut.*] a Sort of an Aſh-Colour.

GRAY, a wild Beaſt called a Badger.

The GRAY *of the Morning*, the Break of Day.

GRAY-*Hound*, a Sort of Hunting-Dog. See *Greyhound*.

GRAYLING, a Fiſh.

To GRA'ZE [of ᵹꞃæꞅ, *Sax.* Graſs, graſen, *Teut.*] to ſeed on Graſs.

To GRA'ZE, to glance, paſs lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

GRA'ZIER [*graſier*, F.] one that deals in, breeds, and fattens Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graiſſe*, F.] Fat, moſtly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

To GREASE [*graiſſer*, F.] to dawb or ſmear with Greaſe.

GREASE *Molten*, a Diſtemper in a Horſe, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding or Labour.

GREAT [ᵹꞃeaꞇ, *Sax.* groot, *Belg.* & *L. S.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT *Circles* [of the *Sphere*] thoſe which divide it into two equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial*, *Meridian*, and *Ecliptick*.

GREAT *Circle Sailing*, the ſteering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the neareſt Courſe between two Places.

GREAT *Hare* [with *Hunters*] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT *Men*, the Laity of the higher Houſe of Parliament, and alſo the Knights of the lower Houſe. *O. S.*

GREAT *Seal*, the King's principal Seal, for the Sealing of Charters, Commiſſions, *&c.* uſed by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

In GREATH, well. *N. C.*

GREATH'LY, handſomely, towardly, *N. C.*

GREAV'ES [*greves*, F.] a Sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRE'CIAN, one born in *Greece*; alſo one ſkilled in the *Greek* Tongue.

GRE'CISM [*Græciſmus*, L.] the Idiom or Propriety of the *Greek* Language.

To GREDE, to cry, to weep. *Chauc.*

GREE, Degree. *Spen.*

GREE, Contentment, Satiſfaction. *F.*

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree, or Step.

GREE'DY [ᵹꞃæꝺıᵹ, *Sax.* gretigh, *Belg.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the *Grecians*; alſo belonging to *Greece*, &c.

GREEN [ᵹꞃene, *Sax.* grun, *Teut.* groen, *Belg.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREEN-*Chaffer* [Gruner Kafer, *Teut.*] a Sort of Beetle.

GREEN-*Cloth* [becauſe the Table is always covered with a Green Cloth] the Compting-Houſe of the King's Houſhold.

GREEN-*Finch*, a ſinging Bird.

GREEN-*Houſe*, a Garden-Houſe for the Preſervation of choice Greens, which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN-*Hue*, every Thing which grows green within the Foreſt.

GREEN *Silver*, a Duty of one Halfpenny paid annually in *Writtle*, in *Eſſex*, to the Lord of the Manor.

GREEN'VIL [of *Green*, *Eng.* and *ville*, F. a Town] a Sirname.

GREEN-*Wax* [*Law Term*] the Eſtreats of Fines, Iſſues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, delivered to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in green Wax, to be levied in the County.

GREEN'WICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a ſtately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen *Eliſabeth*.

As good as George of Green.

This *George of Green* was that famous *Pinner of Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the Old Ballad tells us.

GRES'SE [*greſſus*, L.] a Stair or Step.

To **GREET** [ʒꞃeꞇan, *Sax.* gruſſen, *Teut.*] to ſalute,

GREET'ING [of groete, *Belg.*] a familiar Salutation.

GRE'GAL [*gregalis*, L.] of a Flock.

GREGA'RIOUS [*gregarius*, L] going in Droves.

GREGO'RIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one Mr. *Gregory*, a Barber in the *Strand*.

GREGO'RIAN *Style*, a Reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalendar, made by Pope *Gregory* XIII. *A. C.* 1582, called the New Style.

GREG'ORY [γρεγόριος, *i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

To **GREITHE**, to remove, to bring. *Chauc.*

GRE'MIAL [*gremialis*, L.] belonging to the Lap.

GRENA'DE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pigeons, and a Ragoo, ſtew'd after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADIN'S [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. F.

GREIA, the Sea-ſhore, Beach, &c. *O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rawneſs, Raſhneſs of Youth. *Chauc.*

GREENYTH, looketh green. *Chauc.*

GRES'HAM *College*, the Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, in *Biſhopſgate ſtreet*, now made a College for the Advancement of Learning.

To **GRETE**, to cry. *Chauc.*

GRETTIN, ſmote. *Chauc.*

GREV'EN, a Coin in *Muſcovy*, in Value 1 *s*. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Ore in it.

GREY-*Hound* [ʒꞃiʒhund, *Sax.* or of *Grey*, a Badger, and *Hound* *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the *Grey*. But *Minſhew* will have it from *Græcus*, q. d. *Greek hound*, becauſe the *Greeks* were the firſt which uſed ſuch Dogs for hunting] a ſlender, ſwift Hunting-Dog.

A **GRICE**, a young wild Boar.

GRIDE, pierced. *Spen.*

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRID'IRON [*q. d.* Grate-Iron] an Utenſil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, Sorrow of Heart, Trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c. *F.*

To **GRIEVE**, to be ſorrowful.

GRIE'VOUS, cauſing Grief; alſo troubleſome, burdenſome, painful.

GRIFF-*Graff*, by Hook or by Crook. *O.*

GRIF'FIN } [*griffon*, F. *griffone*, Ital.
GRIFFION } of *gryps*, L. of γρὺψ, *Gr.*] a fabulous Creature.

GRIG [probably of Cꞃecca, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they moſtly lie and breed] the ſmalleſt ſort of Eel.

GRIG, a ſhort-legg'd Hen. *C.*

GRILL, a kind of ſmall Fiſh.

GRILL, cold. *Chauc.*

A **GRILLIA'DE**, a Diſh of broiled Meat. *F.*

GRIM [Gꞃim, *Sax.* of Grimm, *Teut.* Anger, Rage] fierce and crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghaſtly.

GRIMACE [of ʒꞃim, *Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by reaſon of Pain; alſo Hypocriſy, Diſſimulation.

To **GRIME** [begrimen, *Belg.*] to ſmut or dawb with Snot or Filth.

GRIMS'BY [of one *Grimus*, who built it] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, noted for the Birth of Dr. *Whitgift*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

To **GRIN** [ʒꞃinian, *Sax.*] to ſhew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuouſly.

GRIN, a Snarl. *Chauc.*

To **GRIND** [ʒꞃindan, *Sax.*] to break ſmall with a Mill.

A **GRIND'LET**, a ſmall Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

The **GRINDERS** [ʒꞃind ꞇoðaꞅ, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal that break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-*Stone*, a Kind of whitiſh gritty Stone.

GRINT, grindeth. *Chauc.*

A **GRIP** [ʒꞃip, *Sax.*] a ſmall Ditch cut a croſs a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A **GRIPE** [Griff, *Teut.*] a Handful.

A **GRIPE** [of a *Ship*] the Compaſs or Sharpneſs of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stern.

To **GRIPE** [ʒꞃipan, *Sax.* greiffen, *Teut.* *griper*, F.] to hold faſt in the Fiſt, to ſeize, or lay faſt hold on, to ſqueeze hard with the Hand; alſo to twinge or wring the Guts, from reiſſen, to tear, *Teut.*

To **GRIPE** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is ſaid to *gripe*, when ſhe runs her Head too much into the Wind.

A **GRIPE** [ʒꞃipe, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppreſſive Uſurer.

The **GRIPES**, a Wringing or Twiſting of the Bowels.

GRIPH, a Riddle. *O.*

GRIPPLE, a haſty Snatcher, a Miſer, a Gripe. *Spencer.*

A **GRIPPE** [ᵹꞃep, *Sax.*] a ſmall Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRIS'LED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRIS'LY [ᵹꞃiꞅlic, *Sax.* grauſlich, *Teut.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, ſqualid, ugly.

GRIS'LY, ſpeckled with black and white.

GRISLY-*Seeds*, ſkinny, thin, flat Seeds.

GRIS'SEL, a light Fleſh Colour in Horſes.

GRIS'SEL [of *gris*, F. grey, and Held, *Teut.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRISE [ᵹꞃiꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] Corn Ground, or fit for grinding.

GRIS'TLE, [ᵹꞃiꞅꞇle, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRISTOLE. See *Fridſtole.*

GRIT, a Fiſh called a *Grample.*

GRIT [ᵹꞃeꞇꞇa, *Sax.* Grwt, *C. Br.*] the Duſt or Stones, Metal, *&c.*

GRIT, ſmote, ſtruck, ſtabb'd. *Chauc.*

GRITH [ᵹꞃið, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITH'BRECH [ᵹꞃið-bꞃyce, *S.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

To **GROAN** [ᵹꞃanian, *S.* groone, *Belg.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A **GROAN** [grwn, *C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To **GROAN** [*Hunting Term*] the Buck groans, *i. e.* he makes a Noiſe at Rutting Time.

A **GROAT** [*grot*, F.] a Coin in Value Four-pence.

GROATS [Gruts, *Teut.*] Oats hull'd, great Oatmeal.

GRO'BIAN [*Teut.* derived from grob, *Teut.* coarſe or uncivil] a ſlovenly Fellow. *O.*

GRO'BIANISM, ſlovenly Behaviour.

To **GROCHE**, to grudge, *Chauc.*

GRO'CERS [of *groſſe*, F. *Minſhew* ſays they are ſo called, becauſe they formerly ſold nothing by ſmall Parcels, but *à la groſſe*, by the Great; or probably from *groſſis*, Figs, which they very conſiderably traded in] one of the 12 chief Companies of *London*, trading in foreign Fruits, Spicery, *&c.*

GRO'CERY, Commodities ſold by Grocers; alſo ſmall Money, as Farthings and Half-pence.

GROFF, groveling, flat on the Ground.

GRO'GRAM [*gros-grain*, F. *i. e.* thick Grain] Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

The **GROIN** [of ᵹꞃopꞇen, *S.* to grow, from the Increaſe of Nature] the Part between the Belly and the Thighs.

GROIN, the Snout of a Swine. *Chauc.*

A **GROIN**, a froward Look. *O.*

GROMETS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Strings faſtened to the upper Side of the Yard by Staples, to tie or faſten *Laſkers* to it.

GRONIN, to groan. *Chauc.*

GRON'NA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire. *O. L.*

A **GROOM**, [*Minſhew* and *Verſtegan* derive it from Grom, *Belg.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horſes.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdſman. *Sp.*

GROOM-*Porter*, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM *of the Stole* [of Στολὴ, *Gr.* a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, Piſſing-Place. *O.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood, Stone, *&c.* a Paſſage into Lead-*Mines.*

To **GROPE** [ᵹꞃapian, *Sax.* to feel untowardly.

GRO'PERS, blind Men. *Cant.*

GROP'ING, a Manner of Fiſhing by putting one's Hands into Water-holes, and tickling the Fiſh by the Gills.

GROSS [groſz, *Teut.* *gros*, F. of *craſſus*, L.] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in a *Law Senſe*] abſolute, independent.

GROSS-*Weight*, the Weight of Merchandizes, with their Droſs and Caſk, Bag, *&c.* containing them.

A **GROSS** [*groſſe*, F.] twelve Dozen.

GROS'SOME, Amercement, or Fine, *O. L. T.*

GROS'VENOUR [of *le gros veneur*, F. a great Hunter] a Sirname.

GROSSUS [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *craſſus*, groſs, or coarſly powdered. *L.*

GROT } [*grotte*, F. *grotta*, Ital.] a
GROT'TO } Cave or Den.

GROTESK' } [*groteſque*, F. *groteſca*, Ital.] antique
GROTESK-*Work* } Work, either in Painting or Carving; rude Figures made at the Pleaſure of the Artiſt, or Pictures repreſenting odd kinds of Things, without any peculiar Meaning, but only to pleaſe the Eye; and it is ſometimes uſed for any miſ-ſhapen Thing.

A **GROVE** [ᵹꞃoꝼe, *Sax.*] a little Wood, alſo a kind of Mine.

GROV'ELLING [of *grouiller*, F. *q. d.* grounding] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To *feed* **GROV'ELLING** [among *Hunters*] a Deer is ſaid to do ſo when ſhe feeds lying upon her Belly.

To **GROUL** [grollen, *Teut.* to be angry] to grumble or mutter.

GROUM, grumbling. *Chauc.*

GROUND [Ᵹꞃunꝺ, *Sax.* Grund, *Dan.* and *Teut.* Grond *Belg.*] the Earth, a Pavement, *&c.* the Bottom.

GROUND-*Angling*, a Fiſhing under Water with a Float.

GROUND-*Ivy*, the Herb Alehoof.

GROUND-*Plumbing* [in *Fiſhing*] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND-*Tackle* [of a *Ship*] Timbers laid on her Keel, and faſtened to it with Bolts through the Keelſon.

To GROUND [grunden, *Teut.*] to lay a Ground, to eſtabliſh, to found an Opinion upon.

To GROUND, to lay, or light, or ſet upon the Ground.

To GROUND *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROUND'LESS, that has no Grounds or Foundation.

GROUND'LING [Grundling, *Teut.*] a Fiſh that keeps at the Bottom of the Water.

GROUNDS [Gꞃunꝺ, *S.* the Bottom. Grund, *Teut.*] the Principles of any Art or Science, the Settling of Dregs or Drink; alſo Reaſons.

GROUND'SEL } [of Gꞃunꝺ, *S.* and *ſeuil*,
GROUND'SIL } F.] the Threſhold of a Door; alſo an Herb. *Senecio*, L.

GROUP [in *Painting*, *&c.*] is a Knot or ſeparate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to, one another by the Piece.

GROUPA'DE [in *Horſemanſhip*] a lofty kind of Menage, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

To GROUPE [*grouper*, F.] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUT [ᵹꞃut, *S.* grutze, *Teut.*] the great or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the laſt Running, new Ale. *N. C.*

To GROW [ᵹꞃopan, *S.*] to increaſe, to thrive, to wax, to flouriſh.

I GROW, I am troubled. *N. C.*

To GROWL [grollen, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to ſtretch Cloth on.

GROWN'ING, growling, ſnarling. *Ch.*

GROWSE, a Fowl in the North of *England*.

To GROWSE, to be chill before the Beginning of an Ague Fit. *N. C.*

GROWTH *Half-penny*, a Rate paid in ſome Places for Tythe of every fat Beaſt.

GRUARII [in *Foreſt Records*] the principal Officers of the Foreſt.

To GRUB [graben, *Teut.*] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a ſort of Maggot; alſo a Dwarf or ſhort Fellow.

GRUB'BAGE, } a Tool to grub up Roots
GRUB'AX } of Trees, *etc.*

GRUB'BING *a Cock*, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To GRUB'BLE } [grubelen, *Teut.*] to
To GRO'BBLE } ſearch or feel all over or about.

To GRUDGE [*gruger*, F.] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A GRUDGE, ſecret Hatred, Ill-will.

GRUEL [*grus*, of *gruau*, great Oatmeal] Pottage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF [grob, unmannerly, *Teut.*] churliſh, dogged.

GRUM [of ᵹꞃim, *S.* grim-faced, ſour-looked.

To GRUM'BLE [*grommeler*, F.] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among *Phyſicians*] a thick viſcid Conſiſtence of a *Fluid*, like what is called *Ropy*, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMOSI'TY of *grumeau*, F. of *grumus*, L.] Fulneſs of Clods or Lumps.

GRU'MOUS [*grumeleux*, F. *grumoſus*, L.] full of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS *Roots* [in *Botany*] knotty Roots faſtened to one Head.

GRUMOUS *Blood*, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and ſtagnates.

To GRUNT [gruntzen, *Teut.* grynter, *Dan.* *grunnire*, L.] to cry like a Hog.

GRUNTING-*Peck*, Pork, *Cant.*

GRUS'CILL, a Griſtle. *Chauc.*

GRY [γρὺ, Gr.] according to Mr. *Locke*, is a Meaſure containing the Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch, and an Inch one Tenth of a Philoſophical Foot.

GRYF'FITH [Gryffith, *C. Br.* who has a great or ſtrong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUAI'ACUM, the Wood of an *Indian* Tree, uſed in Decoctions to provoke Sweats; called alſo *Lignum Sanctum*.

GUAIVAS, a Sort of *Indian* Apple.

GUARANTEE' a Perſon agreed on to ſee Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [*garde*, F. Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in the *Military Art*] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men, to ſecure the Army or Place from the Attempts and Surprize of an Enemy.

Advanced GUARD, a Party of Horſe beyond, but within Sight of, the main Guard, deſigned for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main GUARD [in a *Camp*] is a conſiderable Body of Horſe ſent out to the Head of the Camp to ſecure the Army; [in a *Garriſon*] is that to which all leſſer Guards are ſubordinate.

Picket GUARDS, are ſmall Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS *du Corps*, Troops of Horſe-Guards, for the Defence of the King's Perſon. *Life-Guards.*

Regiments of GUARDS, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty whereſoever the King's Perſon is.

GUARD'ANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term for a Lion borne in a Coat of Arms, when his Face is turned towards the Spectator, and he appears in a Poſture of Defence of himſelf.

GUAR'DIAN [*gardien*, F.] one who has the Care of any Perſon or Thing.

GUARDIAN [of the *Spiritualities*] is he who collects the Spiritualities of any Biſhoprick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUAS'TALD, one that has the Cuſtody or keeping of the King's Manſion-Houſes.

GUASTALIA'NI, a religious Order of Monks and Nuns, inſtituted by the Counteſs of *Guaſtalla*, *A. C.* 1537.

GUB'BINS [of *gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] Fragments, Parings of Haberdine Codfiſh, *&c.*

GUBERNA'TION, Government. *L.*

GUDE, good. *Chauc.*

GUDG'EON [*goujon*, F. *gobio*, L.] a ſmall Fiſh.

GUDG'EONS [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons.

GUELPHS and *Gibbelines*, two potent Factions in *Italy*, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of *Germany*, and the other with the Pope.

GUERDENLESS, unrewarded. *O.*

GUER'DON, Recompence, Reward. *Fr. Sp.*

To **GUERDON**, to pay, reward, or give to. *Shakeſp.*

GUER'DONABLE, that may be fit or deſerving Reward.

To **GUESS** [ghiſſe, *Belg.*] to conjecture.

A **GUESS** [Ghiſſe, *Belg.*] a Conjecture.

A **GUEST** [Ᵹeſꞇ, *Sax.* and *Dan.* Gaſt, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] a Perſon invited to, or received at, a Feaſt; a Stranger that lodges with one the ſecond Night. *O. R.*

GUEST-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from ſteeving, or going too much in and out, as ſhe lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To **GUG'GLE** [*gorgogliore*, Ital.] to make a Noiſe, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle does while it is emptying.

GUI'DAGE, Money paid for a Safe-Conduct through a ſtrange Territory.

GUI'DANCE, a Guiding or Leading. *Fr.*

To **GUIDE** [*guider*, F.] to direct or conduct into the Way.

A **GUIDE**, a Director or Conductor. *F.*

GUI'DON, the Standard of a Troop; alſo the Standard Bearer. *F.*

GUILD [Ᵹilꝺ, *Sax.*] a Tax, Tribute, or Fine; a Company or Society of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILD-*Hall*. See *Gild-Hall*.

To **GUILD**. See to *Gild*.

GUIL'DER [Gulden, *Teut.*] a *Dutch* Coin, in Value 2*s.* or 1*s.* 10*d.* Sterling; of *Germany*, 3*s.* 8*d.* 4-5ths; the Golden one 4*s.* 9*d.* ½ Sterling.

GUILD'FORD [either of Ᵹulꝺeꝼoꞃꝺ or *q. d.* Golden Ford, or of Ᵹilꝺ, *Sax.* a College, and *Ford*] a Town in *Surrey*.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. *F.*

GUILE *of Ale and Beer*, a Brewing, the Quantity brewed at one Time.

GUILE *of Auguſt* [of *Gwill*, *C. Br.* a Feaſt] the Day of St *Peter ad vincula*, celebrated on the Firſt of *Auguſt*.

GUILEN, to beguile or deceive. *Spenc.*

To **GUILL**, to dazzle as the Eyes. *Cheſh.*

GUIL'LAM, a Bird.

GUILT, a Conſciouſneſs of having committed a Crime or Fault.

GUILT'INESS, a being liable to ſuffer for a Crime.

GUILT'LESS, innocent, free from a Crime charged.

GUIL'TY [ſchuldig, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] culpable, proved to have committed a Crime.

GUI'MAD, a Fiſh peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheſhire*, and the Lake *Pemblemeer*.

GUIN'EA } [of *Guinea* in *Africk*] a Gold
GUIN'EY } Coin, in value 21*s.*

GUIR'DON, Reward, Prize. *Spenc.*

GUISE, Cuſtom, Carriage, Mode, Faſhion. *F.*

GUITA'RE, or *Guittar*, a muſical Inſtrument not much us'd, except in *Portugal* and *Spain*. Fr.

GUL'CHIN [*q. d.* Gulekin, of *gula*, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GU'LES [in *Heraldry*] the Red or Vermilion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF } [*golfe*, F.] a Part of the
GULPH } Sea that runs between two Lands called *Streights*.

Sea **GULL**, a kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To **GULL** [*guiller*, F.] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouſe, defraud, *&c.*

GUL'LET [*goulet*, F. of *gula*, L.] the Windpipe; alſo a little Stream or accidental Courſe of Water.

GUL'LING [*Sea Term*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Maſt.

To **GUL'LY** [*goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noiſe in Drinking.

GUL'LEY-*Hole*, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Kennels for a Paſſage into the Common-Shore.

GULOS'ITY [*guloſitas*, L.] Gluttony.

To **GULP** [golpen, *L. S.*] to ſwallow down with a Noiſe.

GULT'WIT, an Amends for Treſpaſs.

GUM [*gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough Juice, iſſuing out of Trees, *&c.* Alſo a Diſtemper in Fruit-Trees.

GUM'MA *Gallicum*, the eating out of a Bone by the *French Pox*.

GUM-*Ammoniac*, -*Arabic*, -*Copal*, -*Elemi*, -*Lac*, -*Opopanax*, -*Sagapenum*; ſeveral Sorts of Gums.

GUM-*Sarcocolla*, a Gum ſo called, becauſe it glues Fleſh together.

GUM MATA [among *Phyſicians*] ſtrumous Tumours.

The GUMS [ȝomaꞃ, *Sax.*] the Fleſh covering the Jaw-bone, wherein the Teeth are ſet.

A GUN [*Mangon* being a warlike Machine uſed before the Invention of Guns, *Somnerus* derives *Gun* from it, by taking away the firſt Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or Weapon of Defence, of ſeveral Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. *N. C.*

GUN-*Powder*, a Compoſition of Salt-Petre, Brimſtone, and Charcoal-Duſt, firſt invented by *Bartholdus Schwarts*.

GUN-*Powder Treaſon Day*, a Feſtival Day, kept the Fifth of *November*, for the happy Deliverance of King *James* I. and the Eſtates of the Realm, by the Diſcovery of the Gun-Powder Plot.

GUNNALE. See *Gunwale*.

A GUN'NER *of a Ship*, an Officer who takes Charge of the Ordnance and warlike Stores, and directs the Management of them in a Fight.

GUN'NERY, an Art ſhewing how to charge, level, mount, and diſcharge, great Guns, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

GUNTER's *Chain*, an Inſtrument made uſe of in ſurveying Land.

GUNTER's *Line*, Lines of Numbers, firſt invented by Mr *Edward Gunter*.

GUNTER's *Quadrant*, an Inſtrument to find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's *Scale*, a large Scale to reſolve Queſtions in plain Sailing.

GUN'WALE [*of a Ship*] is the upper Part of a Ship's Sides, from the Half-Deck to the Forecaſtle; alſo the lower Part of that Port where any Ordnance are.

GUR'GIANS, a coarſe Meal.

GUR'GINS, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

To GUR'GITATE [*gurgitatum*, L.] to devour or ſwallow down.

GURGYP'TING [in *Falconry*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, when it is ſtiff and choak'd up.

GUR'NARD, or *Gurney*, a Fiſh.

GURTHELES, Girdles. *Chauc.*

To GUSH [ȝeotan, *Sax.* gieſſen, *Teut.*] to pour, run out ſuddenly, and with Force.

GUS'SET [*gouſſet*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GUS'SET [in *Heraldry*] is an Abatement formed of a Traverſe Line drawn from the Dexter Chief, and deſcending perpendicularly to the extreme Baſe Parts, or contrariwiſe.

GUST [ȝyſt, *Sax.*] a ſudden Blaſt or Puff of Wind.

A GUST [*guſtus*, L.] a Taſte or Reliſh.

GUSTA'TION, a Taſting. *L.*

GUS'TO, Taſte, Savour, or Reliſh. *Ital.*

St GUTHLAC [of Guð, *Sax.* War, and Laac, Praiſe, *q. d.* one praiſed for his warlike Exploits; or Lac, *Sax.* a Victim, *q. d.* one ſacrificed or ſlain in the Wars] an *Engliſh Saxon* Monk, in Honour of whom *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercii*, built the moſt ſtately Abbey of *Crowland* in *Lincolnſhire*.

GUTHREMION [of Guarth, C. *Br.* a Reproach, and enſaw, juſt] a Caſtle in *Radnorſhire*, given by King *Vortimer* to a *German* Saint, in Compenſation of the ill Treatment he had from *Vortigern*, for juſtly and friendly reproving him.

CUTS [Kutteln, *Teut.*] the Bowels.

GUT'TA *Roſacea*, is a Redneſs with Pimples in the Noſe and Cheeks, and ſometimes in the whole Face.

GUT'TA *Serena* [among *Oculiſts*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, wherein there is an Appearance of a clear Speck, cauſing a Dimneſs or total Loſs of Sight. *L.*

GUTTÆ, *Drops*, [in *Archit.*] little Parts like Bells, which, to the Number of ſix, are put below the Triglyph in every Architrave of the *Dorick Order*. L.

GUT'TE *de l' Eau* [in *Heraldry*] are Drops painted Argent or White. *F.*

GUT'TE *des Larmes* [in *Heraldry*] is when Drops of Tears are repreſented in a Coat of Arms of a blue Colour. *F.*

GUT'TE *de l'Or* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold borne in a Coat of Arms, and painted *Or*, or Gold Colour. *F.*

GUT'TE *de Poix* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of a black Colour. *F.*

GUT'TE *de Sang* [in *Heraldry*] Drops of Blood. *F.*

GUT'TER [*Gouttiere*, F.] a Canal or Rain-ſpout for Water.

All goes down Gutter Lane.

This Proverb is applied to thoſe who ſpend all in Drunkenneſs and Gluttony, mere Belly-Gods, alluding to the *Latin* Word *Guttur*, which ſignifies the Throat.

GUT'TERA, a Gutter or Spout. *O.*

GUT'TIDE, Shrovetide. *O.*

GUT'TULOUS [of *guttula*, L.] belonging to, or full of, little Drops.

GUT'TURAL [of *guttur*, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUT'TURAL *Letters* [in *Grammar*] Letters which are pronounced with the Throat.

GUVE *de Ronde* [in *Fortification*] ſignifies the ſame as *ſingle Tenaille*. F.

GUY [of *guide*, a Leader, or *guidon*, F. a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a *Ship*] is a Rope uſed to keep off Things from bearing againſt the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoiſted in.

To GUY, to guide. *Chauc.*

GU'ZEZ [in *Heraldry*] little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murrey Colour. *F.*

To GUZZLE, to drink greedily or much, to tipple.

GWABR *Merched*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of ſome Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwiſe upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Welſh*.

GWALSTOW [ʒƿal, a Gallows, and ſτoƿ, a Place, *Sax.*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors. *Br.*

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GY, a Guide. *O.*

GYBE, any Writing or Paſs. *O.*

To **GYBE**, to joke or banter.

GUYDERESSE, a Woman-Guide. *Ch.*

GYLT-*Wite* [ʒylꝺ ƿıτe, *Sax.*] Satiſfaction or Amends for a Treſpaſs.

GYMNA'SIARCH [*gymnaſiarcha*, L. of *γυμνασιάρχης*, of *γυμνάσιον*, a Place of Exerciſe, and *ἀρχὸς*, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a chief School-Maſter, the Governor of a College.

GYMNAS'TICKS [*gymnaſtica*, L. of *γυμναϛικὴ*, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which teaches how to preſerve Health by Exerciſes.

GYMNO'SOPHISTS [*gymnoſophiſtes*, F. *gymnoſophiſtæ*, L. of *γυμνοσοφιϛαὶ*, of *γυμνὸς*, naked, and *σοφιϛὴς*, a Sophiſter, Gr.] certain Philoſophers in *India*, who went always naked, and lived ſolitary in Woods and Deſerts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNÆCI'A [*γυναικία*, Gr.] ſuch Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more ſtrictly for their monthly Terms or Courſes.

GYNÆCO'CRACY [*γυναικοκρατία*, of *γυνὴ*, a Woman, and *κράτος*, Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMAS'TOS [among antient *Phyſicians*] Tumours of the Breaſts in Women.

GYRA'TION, a Turning round, a Dizzineſs.

GYRE [*gyrus*, L.] a Circle, a Ring; turning round. *Spenc.*

GYRE [of *gyro*, to turn round, *L.*] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizzineſs. *Chauc.*

GYR-FALCON, a Bird of Prey.

GY'RON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, conſiſting of two ſtraight Lines, iſſuing from divers Parts of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in the *Feſſe* Point.

H A

HAAK, or *Hake*, a ſort of dry'd Fiſh.

HABAK'KUK [חבקוק *H. i. e.* Wreſtler] one of the ſmaller Prophets.

HABANDON, to abandon. *Chauc.*

HA'BEAS *Corpora*, a Writ that lies for the bringing in a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to come upon the *Venire Facias*. L.

HABEAS *Corpus*, a Writ, which a Man impriſoned may have out of the King's Bench, to remove him thither, and to anſwer the Cauſe there. *L.*

HABEN'DUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which muſt be two Parts, *viz.* the *Premiſes* and the *Habendum*, *i. e.* to have or to hold. *L.*

HAB'ERDASHER [*Minſhew* derives it of 𝔥𝔞𝔟𝔱 𝔦𝔥𝔯 𝔡𝔞𝔰? Have you that? *Teut.* A Queſtion frequently aſked thoſe who ſell many Articles] a Seller of ſmall Wares, Hats, *&c.*

HAB'ERDINE [*Habordeau*, F. 𝔄𝔟𝔟𝔢𝔯𝔡𝔞𝔢𝔫, *L. S.* 𝔏𝔞𝔟𝔢𝔯𝔡𝔞𝔥𝔫, *Teut.*] a ſort of Salt-Fiſh.

HABERE *facias Seiſinam*, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Poſſeſſion of the Land ſo recovered.

HABERE *facias Viſum*, a Writ lying in divers Caſes, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Queſtion.

HABER'GEON [*haubergeon*, F.] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HA'BERJECTS, a Sort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABI'LE [*habile*, F. of *habilis*, L.] active, nimble.

HABIL'IMENT [*habillement*, F.] Apparel, Cloathing, Attire.

HABIL'IMENTS *of War*, all Sorts of Armour and warlike Stores.

HABIL'ITY [*habilité*, F. *habilitas*, L.] Ableneſs, Fitneſs, or Capacity.

To **HABI'T** [*habiller*, F.] to attire or dreſs; alſo to accuſtom one's ſelf to.

HABIT [*habitus*, L.] the Conſtitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Uſe or Cuſtom, Dreſs or Attire: Alſo one of the Predicaments in *Logick*. F.

HABIT [among *Phyſicians*] any particular Diſpoſition or Temperament of a Body, obtained by Birth or Manner of Living.

HAB'ITABLE [*habitabilis*, L.] that may be inhabited. *F.*

HAB'ITACLE [*habitaculum*, L.] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

HABITA'TION, a Dwelling-Place, or Dwelling. *F.*

To **HABITEN**, to dwell. *Chauc.*

HABIT'UAL [*habituel*, F.] grown to a Habit by long Uſe, cuſtomary.

HABIT'UATED [of *habitus*, L.] that has got a Habit of, or is accuſtomed to a Thing.

HAB'ITUDE [*habitudo*, L.] a Diſpoſition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirmed by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, *&c.* *F.*

HA'BLE, a Sea-Port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spenc.*

HAB'NAB [Contraction of Habban, to have, and Nabban, not to have, or *q. d.* *happen hap*, *i. e.* whether it happen or no] raſhly, at a venture.

To **HABOURD**, to abound. *Chauc.*

HACE [of haꞅe, *Sax.*] hath; alſo harſh, hoarſe.

A HACH } [*hachis*, F.] a Diſh of minced Meat, a Haſh.
A HASHE }

To HACK [hacken, *Teut.*] to hew or cut.

An HACK [Hacca, *Sax.* hecke, *L. S.* & *Teut.* a Fence] an Hatch. *Lincolnſh.*

An HACK, a common Hackney-Horſe.

A HACK, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A HACK [hacke, *Teut.*] a Pick-Ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To HACKLE [hackelen, *L. S.*] to cut ſmall.

HACK'LE, the Slough, or caſt-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HACK'NEY, a Town about three Miles from *London*; whence any Coach or Horſe which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, *&c.* unleſs you had rather have it from the *French Haquenée*, the ſame.

HA'DAD [הדד *H. i. e.* rejoicing] a King of *Syria*.

HADAREZER [הדרעזר *H. i. e.* of הדר Beauty, and עזר Help, beautiful Help] a King of *Zobath*.

HAD BOTE, a Recompence made for a Violation of Holy Orders, and Violence offered to Clergymen. *S.*

HAD DER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HAD'DOCK, a Sort of Cod-Fiſh.

HADERUNGA [Had, a Perſon, and ꞃunʒ, Reſpect, *Sax.*] Partiality, Reſpect of Perſons. *O. L.*

HA'DES } [*q. d.* I wiſt, or thought I had it] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, Court-Preferment. *Spenc.*
HAD *ywiſt* }

HÆCCE'ITY [with *Chymiſts*] the ſame ſpecifick Eſſence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆ'MALOPS [Ἁιμαλώψ, Gr.] the Extravaſation of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHY'SIS [Ἁιματόχυσις, Gr.] any preternatural Flowing of Blood, whether critical or ſymptomatical; the ſame as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOKE'LE [Ἁιματοκήλη, Gr.] a Tumour turgid with Blood. *L.*

HÆMA'TOSIS [Ἁιμάτωσις, Gr.] the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODI'A [Ἁιμοδία, Gr.] a painful Numbneſs of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPHO'BUS [Ἁιμοφόϐος, Gr.] one that is afraid of being let Blood.

HÆMOPTICA [Ἁιμοπτυικὰ, Gr.] Remedies which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOPTICK [of Ἅιμα, Blood, and πτύω, to ſpit, Gr.] one that ſpits Blood.

HÆMOPTY'SIS [Ἁιμόπτυσις, Gr.] a Spitting of Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMOR'RHAGE [Ἁιμοῤῥαγία, Gr.] is a Flux of Blood from the Noſtrils, Mouth, Eyes, or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOID'AL *Veins* [among *Anatomiſts*] Veins which ſpread about the Fundament and *Sphincter Ani*.

HÆMORRHOI'DES [Ἁιμοῤῥοΐς, of αἷμα, Blood, and ῥέω, to flow, Gr.] ſwelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Piles. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *abducto*, a Writ lying for a Lord, who, having Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, can't come by his Body, he being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆRE'DE *deliberando alii qui habet cuſtodiam terræ*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to command one, having the Body of another's Ward, to deliver him to him whoſe Ward he was, by reaſon of his Lord. *L.*

HÆRE'SIARCH [*Hereſiarche*, F. *Hæreſiarcha*, L. of αἱρεσιάρχης, of αἵρεσις, an Hereſy, and ἀρχὴ, Dominion, Gr.] an Arch-Heretick.

HÆRETA'RE, to give a Right of Inheritance. *L. T.*

HÆRET'ICO *comburendo*, is a Writ, which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Hereſy.

A HAFT [Hæꝼꞇ, *Sax.* heft, *L. S.* & *Teut.*] an Handle of a Knife, *&c.*

An HAG [Hæʒʒeꞅꞅe, *Sax.* heckſe, *L. S.* hexe, *Teut.*] a Witch.

HAGA [Haʒa, *Sax.*] a Manſion or Dwelling-Houſe.

HA'GAR [הגר *H. i. e.* a Stranger] *Sarah*'s Handmaid.

HAG'ARD, that has a fierce or wild Look. *F.*

HAG'ARD *Hawk*, a wild Hawk which prey'd for herſelf before ſhe was taken.

A HAGESTER, a Magpie. *Kent.*

HAG'GAI [חגי *H. i. e.* pleaſant] the Name of a Prophet.

HAG'GESS [hacken, *L. S.* to cut ſmall] a Sort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, *&c.* a Sheep's Maw filled with minced Meat.

HAG'GER [of *hagard*, F. hager, *Teut.*] lean, thin.

To HAG'GLE, to ſtand hard in buying.

To HAG'GLE [*q. d.* to hackle, of hackelen, *L. S.*] to cut unhandſomely.

It HAGGLES [eſhageled, *Teut.*] it hails. *N. C.*

HAGHES, Haws. *N. C.*

HAGIOSI'DERE [*q. d.* Holy Iron, of ἅγιος, holy, and σίδηρος, Iron] an Inſtrument uſed by the *Greeks*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, to call People to Church inſtead of a Bell, the Uſe of which is prohibited.

HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor, which appears on Mens Hair, or on the Manes of Horſes. See *Hag*.

HAGWORTH'INGHAM [of Hæʒ, an Hedge, ƿoꞃðiʒ, a Street, and Ham, an Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*.

HAI [Hæʒ, *Sax.*] an Hedge. *Chauc.*

HAIL [Hæʒele, *Sax.* hagghel, *Belg.* hagel, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.

HAIL [Hæl, *Sax.* heyl, *Teut.*] all Health.

To HAIL *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] to ſalute her, or inquire whither ſhe is bound, *&c.*

HAILES, Happineſs. *Chauc.*

HAILSIN [halſen, *Teut.* to take one about the Neck] to ſalute. *Chauc.*

HAIL-*Stone* [Hæᵹolꞅꞇan, *Sax.* Haeghel-ſteen, *Belg.*] ſmall Globules of the Meteor Hail.

HAIL *Work-Folk* [*i. e.* Holy Work-Folk] Perſons who hold Lands for the Service of repairing or defending ſome Church or Sepulchre.

HALMHALDA'TIO *Catallorum* [in the Practice of *Scotland*] a ſeeking Reſtitution for Goods and Chattels wrongfully taken away.

HAIN } [*haine*, F.] Hatred. *Chauc.*
HAYNE }

HAI'NOUS [*haineaux*. F.] odious, hateful, horrid, outrageous.

HAI'NOUSNESS, Odiouſneſs, *&c.*

HAINE [*Camden* derives it of Ainulph, end that from Ana, alone, and Ulph, *Sax.* Help, *q. d.* one who needs not the Aſſiſtance of others] a Sirname.

HAIR [Heaꞃe, *Sax.* Haar, L. S.] a flexible Subſtance growing out of the Skin.

HAIR's-*Breadth*, among the *Jews*, accounted the 48th Part of an Inch.

HAKE, a Pot-hook.

To HAKE [hacken, L. S.] to hanker or gape after, to ſneak or loiter. *N. C.*

HA'KEDS, a Sort of large Pike Fiſh, taken in *Ramſay-Moor*.

HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chauc.*

HAL'BARD } [*halebarde*, F.] an offenſive
HAL'BERD } Weapon well known.

HAL'BERD [among *Farriers*] a Piece of Iron ſoldered to the Fore-part of a Horſe's Shoe, to prevent a lame Horſe from treading on his Toe.

HALBERDEE'R [*halebardier*, F.] one who carries a Halberd.

HAL'CYON [Ἀλκυὼν, Gr.] a Bird called a King's-Fiſher, which breeds on the Sea-Shore about the Winter-Solſtice; and for about fourteen Days, while the Eggs are hatching, there is no Tempeſt or Storm. Hence,

HAL'CYON *Days*, quiet and peaceable Times, pleaſant Days, fair Weather.

To HALE [*haler*, F.] to drag.

A HALE, a Trammel, *Eſſex*.

HAL'EDON [of haliᵹ, Holy, and ꝺun, *Sax.* an Hill, a Place where *Oſwald*, by Divine Help, got the Victory over *Cadwalla*, the *Briton*: It is alſo called Heaꝼenꝼielꝺ, *Sax.* of Heaꝼen, Heaven, and Field, *q. d.* the Heavenly Field, whereunto Aid was ſent from above] a Place in *Northumberland*.

HALF [halꝼ, *Sax.* half, *Belg.* halb, *Teut.*

HALF *Bloom* [among *Miners*] a round Maſs of Metal, which comes out of the Finery of an Iron Work.

HALF-BORD, Six pence. *Cant.*

HALFENDEAL, Half. *Spen.*

HALF-*Moon* [halber Mond, *Teut.* in *Fortification*] an Outwork, having only two Faces, forming together a ſalient Angle, flanked by ſome Part of the Place, and of the other Baſtions.

HALF-*Seal* [in *Chancery*] ſealing Commiſſions to Delegates appointed upon any Appeal in Eccleſiaſtical Caſes, *&c.*

HALF-*Tongue*, a Jury impannelled in a Cauſe where a Foreigner is a Party.

HA'LIDOM [Haliᵹꝺom, *Sax.* *i. e.* holy Judgment, Heyligthum, *Teut.*] whence in old Times, *By my Halidom*, was a ſolemn Oath amoug Country People.

HALIEU'TICKS [*halieutica*, L. of ἁλιευτικὰ, Gr.] Books treating of Fiſhes, or the Art of Fiſhing.

HALI'FAX [of haliᵹ, holy, and ꝼeax, *Sax.* Hair] from the ſacred Hair of a certain Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, becauſe ſhe would not proſtitute her Body to him. She was afterwards canonized.

HAL'IMAS, the Feſtival of All-Saints, or *All-hallows*, *November* 1.

HALI'MOTE, a Court-Baron, the Meeting of the Tenants of a Hall or Manour.

HALINI'TON [among the *Paracelſians*] *Sal Nitre*, or Salt-Petre.

HALIOG'RAPHY [of Ἁλς, the Sea, and γραφία, Deſcription, *Gr.*] the Deſcription of the Sea.

HALIT'UOUS of [*halituoſus*, L.] thin, vaporous, paſſing through the Pores.

HALL [Heal, *Sax.* Halle, *Teut.* of *Aula*, L.] a large Room at the Entrance of an Houſe, a publick Building belonging to a Society; alſo a pleading Place, or Court of Juſtice.

HAL'LAGE, a Fee paid for Cloths brought for Sale to *Blackwell Hall*, *London*.

HAL'LELUJAH [הללויה of הללו praiſe ye, and יה the Lord, *H.*] praiſe ye the Lord.

HAL'LIARDS } [in a *Ship*] are thoſe
HALYARDS } Ropes which ſerve for hoiſting up the Yards, except the Croſs Jack and the Sprit-ſail Yards.

HA'LIBUT, a Fiſh like a Plaiſe.

HAL'LER, a Net for catching Birds.

To HALLOO' [probably of *haller*, F. hohlen, *Teut.*] to ſet on or intice a Dog.

To HAL'LOW [halᵹian, *Sax.* to make holy, heyligen, *Teut.*] to conſecrate, to ſet apart for Divine Service.

HAL'LOWES [Heylige, *Teut.*] Saints. *Chauc.*

HALLOWID, hallowed to. *Chauc.*

To HALLU'CINATE [*hallucinatum*, L.] to miſtake, blunder.

HALLUCINA'TION, a Blunder, or Over-ſight, an Error of Opinion. *L.*

HALM } [Healm, *Sax.* Stroh-halm,
HAULM } *Teut.*] the Stem, or Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRO'DES [ἁλμυρώδης, Gr.] a Fever attended with ſharp brackiſh Sweats.

HALO [῞Αλων, Gr.] a certain Meteor in Form of a bright Circle that ſurrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among *Phyſicians*] the red Circle round the Breaſts of Women.

HALOO'E, hallow. *Chauc.*

HALP, helped. *Chauc.*

HALSE [Hals, *Teut.*] the Neck. *Chauc.*

To **HALSE** [halſen, *Teut.*] to embrace. *O.*

HAL'SER } [of Halꞅ, *Sax.* the Neck,
HAW'SER } and Seel, a Rope] a Cable to haul a Barge, *&c.* along a River or Channel.

. **HAL'SER** } one who ſo hauls a Barge,
HAL'STER } Ship, *&c.*

To **HALT** [healꞇan, *Sax.*] to go lame.

HALT [healꞇ, *Sax.*] lame, crippled.

To **HALT** [*faire halte*, F. halten, to ſtop in a March, *Teut.* whence the *Engliſh* and *French* is borrowed] to ſtand ſtill, to diſcontinue the March.

HALT, holdeth. *Chauc.*

An **HALTER** [Hælꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.* Halter, L. S.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horſe or Malefactor.

HAL'YSTON [*q. d.* Holy Stone, a Place where St. *Paul*, the firſt Apoſtle of the North of *England*, baptized many thouſand Perſons] a Place in *Northumberland.*

HALYWORKFOLK } [Haliᵹ ƿeꞃk-
HALIWORKFOLK } ꝼolk, *Sax. i. e.* Holy Work-Folks] People who hold Lands for repairing or defending a Church or Tombs; on which account they were freed from feodal and military Services.

HAM [הם *H. i. e.* crafty, or Heat] one of the three Sons of *Noah.*

HAM [Ham, *Sax.*] a Home or Dwelling-place; alſo a Borough or Village.

HAM [Ham, *Belg.* Hamm, *Teut.*] the Leg and Thigh of a Hog.

HA'MAN [המן *H. i. e.* making an Uproar] the Son of *Hamedatha.*

HAMBLES, a Port or Haven. *O.*

HAM'BLING *of Dogs*, the ſame as expeditating. *F. L.*

HAMELED [hamelan, *Sax.*] abated. *O.*

HAMES } the two crooked Pieces of
HAUMES, } Wood which encompaſs a Horſe Collar. *N. C.*

HAM'KIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HAM'LET [*Hameau*, F. a Village; *Menagius* derives it from Ham. *Sax.* and Let, *Teut.* a Member] a little Village, Diviſion of a Town or Suburbs of a City into Precincts, as the Tower Hamlets, *&c.*

HAM'MA, a Home-Cloſe, a little Meadow. *O. L.*

To **HAM'MEL**, } to cut the Ham, to
To **HAM** *String*, } hough.

A **HAM'MER** [Hameꞃ, *Sax.* Hammer, *Dan.* Hammer, *Teut.*] a Tool uſed by moſt Mechanicks.

HAM'MOCKS [Hamaca, *Sax.*] little hanging Beds on Ship-board.

HA'MOR [המור *H. i. e.* an Aſs, or Dirt] the Father of *Shechem.*

A **HAM'PER** } [Hamper, *Teut.* L. S.
HAN'APER } as *Minſhew* thinks, *q. d.* Hand-Pannier] a ſort of large ſtrong Baſket.

To **HAMPER**, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMPSHIRE [Hanꞇeꞅcıꞃe, *Sax.* ſo called from the River *Anton*] a County on the South-Weſt Part of *England.*

HAMP'TON [formerly called *Avona*, from Avon, *C. Br.* a Water or River, *q. d.* River Town] a Town on the River *Thames* in *Middleſex*, where is a ſtately Palace, built by Cardinal *Wolſey.*

HAM'SEL, a Hamlet or ſmall Village.

HAM'SOKEN } [in the *Scotch Law*]
HAME'SOKEN } the Crime of violently aſſaulting a Man in his own Houſe.

HA'MUS } [among *Surgeons*] an In-
HAM'ULUS } ſtrument uſed to extract the Child in difficult Labour. *L.*

HAN, have. *Spen.*

Clerk of the **HANAPER** [in *Chancery*] is an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to receive all Monies due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, *&c.*

HANCELED, cut off. *O.*

HANCH'ES [in *Architecture*] are the Ends of Elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a *Ship*] Falls or Deſcents of the Fiſe-rails placed on Baniſters in the Poop, *&c.* and down the Gang-way.

HANCH [*Hanche*, F. Hanke, Du.] the Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANC'LING, is the meaſuring the Girth of a fighting Cock's Body, by the Graſp of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [Hanꝺ, *Sax.* Hand, and Handt, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a Member of the Body, Part of the Arm; the Index of a Clock, Watch, *&c.*

To **HAND** [handen or handigen, *Teut.*] is to paſs a Thing by Hand from one to another.

HAND *Borrow* [of Hand and Burge, *Teut.*] a Surety, a manual Pledge. *S. L. T.*

HAND-*Breadth* [Handbreit, *Teut.*] a Meaſure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the Height of a Horſe, 4 Inches.

HAND'FUL [Hanꝺꝼulle, *Sax.* Handvoll, *Teut.*] as much as can be graſped in the Hand.

HAND *Girth* [Hanꝺ ᵹꞃıð, *Sax.*] his own Hand.

HAND-*Habend* [Hæbbenꝺꞃe-handa, *Sax.* Handabend, *Teut.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, with the Thing ſtolen in his Hand.

HAND-*Haven-Bread*, Bread with little Leaven, ſtiff.

HAND'ICRAFT, a working Trade.

HAND'KERCHIER } [of *Hand* and
HAND'KERCHIEF } *Kercher*, or *Kerchief*] an Utenſil for wiping the Face, *&c.* See *Kerchief.*

HAND-*Speck*, HANDSPIKE, a Sort of wooden Lever for moving heavy Things.

HAN'DLE [handle, *Sax.*] a Part of any Inſtrument or Veſſel to be held in the Hand.

To **HAN'DLE** [handlian, *Sax.* handelen, *Teut.* handler, *Dan.*] to hold or feel with the Hand; alſo to treat of.

HANDSOME, comely, beautiful; alſo becoming.

HAN'DY [handigh, *Belg.* behande, *Teut.*] ready with the Hand.

HANDY-*Warp*, a ſort of Cloth.

HANDY-*Work* [handƿeorc, *Sax.* of handwerck, Handicraft, *Teut.*] Work done by the Hand.

HANE'GA, a Corn Meaſure at *Bilboa* in *Spain*, 13 Fifths of a Buſhel *Engliſh*.

To **HANG** [hangan, *Sax.* hengen, *Teut.* hanger, *Dan.*] to ſuſpend or hang upon.

HANG'ER [Worhange, *Teut.*] a broad ſhort crooked Sword.

HANG'ERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.

HANG'INGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapeſtry, *&c.*

HANG'ING *Pear*, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of *September*.

Save a Thief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as ſevere a *Lecture* againſt doing an unthankful Perſon a *Kindneſs*, as againſt *ſaving a Thief from the Gallows*; intimating, that there is as much *Imprudence* in the *one*, as *Danger* in the *other*; for nothing can engage an *Ingrate* againſt abuſing his *Benefactor*, or a *Thief unhang'd againſt cutting his Friend's Throat.* Thus ſay the *Romans*, *Perit quod facis ingrato*; and the *French*, *Oſtez un vilain du gebet, il vous y mettra.*

HANG'MAN [Hencker, *Teut.*] an Executioner.

HANG'WITE [hangan, *Sax.* to hang, and ƿite, a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hang'd without a Trial.

HANK, a Skeen of Thread or Silk.

A **HANK,** a Habit, a Cuſtom, or Propenſity of Mind.

To **HANK'ER** [*q. d.* hunger, *Teut.*] to covet after, to be very deſirous of.

HAN'NAH [חנה *H. i. e.* gracious] the Mother of *Samuel* the Prophet.

HAN'OCK, a Corn Meaſure at *Malaga* in *Spain*, containing unheaped 129 Pounds, or heaped 144 Pounds *Avoirdupois*.

HANSEL [*q. d.* Hand-ſale, perhaps of hand and ſyllan, *Sax.* to give, or Handſel, a New Year's or Day's Gift] the Money taken upon the firſt Part ſold of any Commodity, or firſt in the Morning.

HANS im Keller, *Teut.* [*i. e. Jack* in the Cellar] a Child in the Mother's Belly.

HANSE [an old *Gothick* Word] a Society or Corporation of Merchants, combin'd together for the good Uſage and ſafe Paſſage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom.

HANSE *Towns*, certain free Towns, in *Germany*, in Number 27; as *Hamburgh*, *Lubeck*, *Magdeburgh*, &c. joined in a League offenſive and defenſive, and againſt all Enemies whatſoever.

HANSELINES, upper Slops or Hoſe. *Ch.*

HANSEAT'ICK, belonging to the Hanſe Towns or Hanſe Merchants.

HANSON [of *Ham* the Diminutive of *Randal*, and *Son*, *q. d.* the Son of *Randal*] a Sirname.

To **HAN'TEN,** to accuſtom or uſe. *O.*

HAN'TY, wanton, unruly; ſpoken of a Horſe, or the like, when too much pampered. *N. C.*

HAP, Fortune. *Chauc.*

HAP LESS, unfortunate, unhappy.

To **HAP**, To **HAPPE** [*q. d.* to heap up, of heapian, *Sax.*] to cover or wrap up warm with Bed-cloaths. *N. C.*

HAPPE [hap ye] thank ye. *N. C.*

To **HAPPE** [of *happer*, F.] to ſnatch, catch, or ſeize. *F. L. T.*

To **HAP'PEN** [*happen*, F. happe, *Belg.* to ſnatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAP'PERLET, HAP'PARLET, a ſort of coarſe Coverlet for a Bed.

HAPPY [*happus*, *C. Br.*] proſperous, felicitous, bleſſed.

HASP [Haſpe, *Teut.*] a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.

HA'QUELIN, a Piece of Armour.

HA'QUEBUT, a Gun called alſo a Harquebuſs.

HA'RAN [הרן *H. i. e.* Anger] the Father of *Lot*.

HARANG'UE, an Oration or Speech made in Publick. *F.*

To **HARANGUE** [*haranguer*, F.] to make a Speech in Publick.

To **HAR'ASS** [*haraſſer*, F.] to tire, to weary out, to diſquiet, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

HARA'TIUM, a Race or Stud of Horſes kept for Breed. *O. L.*

HARBERE, an Arbour *Chauc.*

HAR'BINGER [of Herberger, *Teut.* an Innkeeper] an Officer of the Court, who provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progreſs.

HAR'BOROUGH [of Haber, *Teut.* Haber, *L. S.* Oats, and Burȝ, *Sax.* a Borough] a Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, ſo called, from it's producing great Plenty of Oats.

HAR'BOTTLE [of Here, an Army, and Botl, *Sax.* an Houſe; ſo called, becauſe it was a Place where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.

HAR'BOUR [Herebeorga, *Sax.* Herberghe, of her, here, and bergen, to hide, *Teut.*] a Station where Ships may ride ſafely at Anchor; alſo a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To **HAR'BOUR** [herbergen, *Teut.*] to receive, entertain, or lodge.

To **HAR'BOUR** [among *Hunters*] a Hart is ſaid to do, when it lodges or goes to Reſt.

HARBROUGH, a Harbour. *Spenc.*

HARD [heaꞃꝺ and haꞃꝺ, *Sax.* hazl, *Teut.* hard, *L. S.*] cloſe, compacted, difficult.

HARD *Beam*, a kind of Tree.

To **HAR'DEN** [heaꞃꝺian, *Sax.* harten, or hartmachen, *Teut.*] to grow or make hard.

To **HARDEN**, as, the Market hardens, *i. e.* Things grow dear. *N. C.*

HARDIMENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

HARDIMENT, } Hardineſs, Boldneſs,
HARDISHED, } *Spenc.*

HARD *Meat* [for *Horſes*] Hay and Oats,

HARDS of *Flax* and *Hemp* [Heoꞃꝺeꞅ, *Sax.*] the coarſer Part ſeparated from the fine Stuff.

HARD'SHREW, a kind of wild Mouſe.

HARDY [*hardi*, F.] bold, daring, ſtout, patient of Labour and Weather.

An **HARE** [Haꞃa, *Sax.* Hare, *Dan.*] an Animal well known, and peculiarly ſo called in the ſecond Year of her Age.

HARE-*brained*, heedleſs.

HARE *Lip*, a Lip cloven, or parted like that of a Hare.

HARE-*Pipe*, a Snare to catch Hares.

To **HARE** [*harier*, F.] to hurry, or put into Confuſion.

HAR'FAGER [Hæꞃ-ꝼæᵹeꞃ, *Sax. i. e.* fair-hair'd] as Harold Harfaeger, a *Daniſh* King of *England*.

HAR'ICOT [in *Cookery*] Mutton-Cutlets with ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh and Fowl in a Ragoo, *&c.* *F.*

HARIED, pulled. *O.*

HARIFF and *Catchweed*, Gooſe Greaſe. *N. C.* *Aparine*, L.

HARIOLA'TION, a Sooth-ſaying. *O.*

HAR'IOT } [Heꞃeᵹaꞇ, *Sax.* of Heꞃe,
HER'IOT } Lord, and Ᵹaꞇ, *Sax.* Beaſt, as Sir *Edward Coke* thinks] the beſt Beaſt, that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manour by Cuſtom.

HARIOT *Cuſtom*, is the holding of Lands by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.

A **HARL**, a Miſt. *N. C.*

HAR'LEQUIN [of *Harlequin*, a Nick-Name given to a famous *Italian* Comedian, on account of his frequenting the Houſe of Monſieur *Harley* at *Paris*] a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-Pudding.

HARLEQUINA'DE, the Geſtures, Actions or Speech of a Harlequin; Mimickry, Buffoonery.

HARLEQUIN'SHIP, the Quality, Office, or Condition of a Buffoon.

HAR'LOT [*q. d.* Whorelet, *i. e.* a little Whore, as Dr *T. H.* thinks; but ſome derive it from *Arletta*, Miſs to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and Mother to *William* the Conqueror; but *Camden* draws it from one *Arlotha*, Concubine to *William* the Conqueror; others take it from *Arlotta*, *Ital.* a proud Whore] a Proſtitute.

HARLOTREIS, Bawdry. *Chauc.*

HARM [Heaꞃm, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage.

To **HARM** [heaꞃman, *Sax.* hermen, to torment, *Teut.*] to hurt, damage, *&c.*

Harm watch, Harm catch.

This Proverb intimates, that *Malice*, *Spite*, and *Envy* are generally Self-Murderers upon the Upſhot; that to intend, ſtudy, or contrive any *Harm* to our *Neighbours*, is Birdlime all over, and will catch *ourſelves* at laſt. This, though Perſons are generally apt to forget in the raging of their Anger, or in Inſenſibility, is a trite Adage; and accordingly סברון ואתח פתון למחפת ſay the *Hebrews*; and *Sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat*, ſay the *Latins*.

HARMO'NIA, Harmony; the Reſult or Agreement of ſeveral different Notes or Sounds, joined together in Accord. *Ital.*

HARMONIA [in *Anat.*] a joining of the Bones by a plain Line, as may be ſeen in the Bones of the Noſe and Palate.

HARMON'ICAL } [*harmonicus*, L. of
HARMON'ICK } ἁρμονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Harmony, muſical.

HARMON'ICAL *Diviſion of a Line* [in *Geometry*] is the Diviſion of a Line ſo, that the whole Line is to the one of the Extremes, as the other Extreme is to the intermediate Part.

HARMO'NIOUS [*harmonicus*, L.] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.

HAR'MONY [*harmonie*, F. *harmonia*, L. ἁρμονία, Gr.] Melody, a muſical Concert, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union, in Sound; Agreeableneſs, or due Proportion of any thing; mutual Agreement.

HAR'NESS [Harniſch, *Teut.* *Harnois*, F.] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horſeman; alſo the Furniture for a Horſe in a Coach or Waggon.

To **HAR'NESS** [*harnacher*, F.] to accoutre, or dreſs with Harneſs.

Haſting **HARNESS**, a ſort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but ſingle Allowance.

HARNS [Gehirn, *Teut.*] Brains, *N. C.*

HA'RO } [*Norman Law*] a Hue and
HAR'RON } Cry after Malefactors.

A **HARP** [Heaꞃpe, *Sax.* Harffe. *Teut.* Harpe, *L. S.* *Harpe*, F.] a muſical ſtringed Inſtrument.

To **HARP** [*harper*, F.] to play upon an Harp.

To **HARP** *on the ſame String*, pertinaciouſly to inſiſt on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.

HARPEG'GIO } [in *Muſick Books*]
HARPEGGIA'TO } ſignifies to cauſe the ſeveral Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard not together, but one after another,

another, beginning always with the loweſt. *Ital.*

A HARP'ER [Haꞃpeꞃ, *Sax.*] one who plays upon a Harp.

HAR'PYES [*harpyiæ*, L. ἅρπυια, Gr.] poetical Monſters, feigned to have the Faces of Virgins, the Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEE'RS, they who catch Fiſh with Harping Irons.

HAR'PING-*Irons* [*harpeaux*, F. *harpagines*, L.] certain Irons to ſtrike great Fiſh with, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope faſtened to the other.

HAR'PINS [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called *Bends*.

HARP'SICORD } [*harpſicorde*, F.] a
HARP'SICOL } muſical Inſtrument.

HAR'QUEBUS [*arquebuſe*, F.] a ſort of Hand Gun.

A *Sea* HARR, a Sea Storm. *Linc.*

HAR'RIER } [of *Harrier*, F. to hurry]
HARIER } a Hound of an admirable good Scent and Hold in the Purſuit of his Game.

HARRIOT. See *Hariot*.

HARROW [of *herſe*, F. Harcke, *Teut.*] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after plowing.

To HAR'ROW [*herſer*, F. heꞃᵹian, *Sax.* harcken, *Teut.*] to break the Clods, *&c.* Alſo to lay waſte, ravage, or deſtroy. *Spenc.*

HAR'ROW [of *haro*, *Norm.* F.] alas! *Chauc.* and *Spenc.*

To HAR'RY [*harier*, F.] to hare or hurry.

To HARRY, to daunt, to fright, to ſcold at, to handle roughly. *Shakeſp.*

A HARRY-*Gaud*, a Rigſby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

HARS'LET } [*haſtilles*, F. or *haſte*, a
HAS'LET } Spit, becauſe roaſted on a Spit] the Liver, Heart, and Lights, of a Hog.

HARSH [Herbe, *Teut.*] ſharp, tart, ſevere.

A HART [heoꞃꞇ, *Sax*, Hert, *Belg.*] a Stag of five Years old.

HART *Royal proclaimed*, a Hart, that having been hunted by the King or Queen, has fled ſo far from the Foreſt or Chace, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own Accord to the Place aforeſaid: and whereupon Proclamation is made in all Towns or Villages thereabouts, that none ſhall kill or offend him, but that he may ſafely return if he liſt.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has eſcaped with his Life.

HARTICHOKE. See *Artichoke*.

HART-*Calver*, Melilot. *N. C.* *Melilotus.*

HARTLE-*Pool* [*q. d.* the Iſle of *Harts*' of heoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* an Hart, and Pool,] in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

HAR'VEST [haꞃꝼeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* probably, q. d. *Herb-Feaſt*, Farmers uſually making a Feaſt for their Reapers, Herbſt, *Teut.*] the Time of reaping Corn.

HER'VAY [of heꞃe, an Army, and ƿic, *Sax.* a Fort] a Sirname.

HAR'WICH [of heꞃe, an Army, and ƿic. *Six.* a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Eſſex*.

HARVID, carried out by Force, hurried out. *Chauc.*

To HA'SE, to fright with a ſudden Noiſe.

HA'SEL-*Tree* } [hæꞅl, *Sax.* Haſel,
HA'SLE-*Tree* } *Teut.*] a Nut-Tree.

To HASH *Meat* [*hacher*, F.] to ſtew Meat already dreſſed with Herbs, Seaſoning, *&c.* See *Hach*.

HASH, harſh. *Lincolnſhire.*

HASK, a Fiſher's Rod, or Baſket. *Spenc.*

HASK, a Sign in the Zodiack, as Fiſhes Haſk, *i. e.* the Sign *Piſces*, *O.*

HA'SLE-*Nut* [hæꞅl-nuꞇu, *Sax.* haſelnuſs, *Teut.*] the Fruit of an Haſel-Tree.

HASLE-*Wort*, an Herb.

An HASP [of *haſper*, F.] a Reel to wind Yarn on.

An HASP [hæꞅp, *Sax.*] a Sort of Faſtening for a Door, Window, *&c.*

HAS'PAT, } a Stripling, or young
HASP'NALD, } Lad. *N. C.*

HAS'SOCK [probably of Haſe, *Teut.* *an Hare, and* Socks, *becauſe Hare Skins are ſometimes worn inſtead of Socks, to keep the Feet warm in Winter*] a Baſs or Cuſhion made of Ruſhes to kneel upon in Churches.

HAS'TA-*Porci*, a Shield of Land. *O. L.*

HAS'TE [Haeſtie, *Belg.* Haſt, *L. S.* *hâte*, F.] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.

To HAS'TEN [haeſtie, *Belg.* *hâter*, F.] to quicken, preſs on.

HA'STINGS, Fruit early ripe; alſo green Peaſe, or Peaſecods.

HA'STINGS [*Somnerus* writes Hæꞅꞇinᵹ. and Hæꞅꞇinᵹaceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* and derives it of Hæꞅꞇe, Heat, becauſe of the bubbling or boiling of the Sea in that Place; but *Camden* ſurmiſes, that it was ſo called from one *Haſting*, a *Dane*, a great Robber, who either ſeized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Suſſex*.

HASTOW [haſt du, *Teut.*] haſt thou, *Chauc.*

HAS'TY [haſtig, *L. S.* *hâtif*, F.] done in Haſte, ſudden, quick, hurrying; ſoon angry, paſſionate.

A HAT [hæꞇ, *Sax.* Hut, *Teut.* Hett, *C. Br.*] a covering for the Head.

A HATCH [hæca, *Sax.* Hecke, *L. S.*] a half-Door, frequently grated, and having Iron Spikes; a Veſſel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weaſels, *&c.*

To HATCH [hecken, *Teut.*] to breed Young by ſitting upon Eggs; alſo to contrive or plot.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds.

To HATCH [in *Drawing*] to draw ſmall Strokes with a Pen.

A HATCH'EL } [hechel, *Teu.*] a Tool to
A HITCH'EL } dreſs Flax, Hemp, *&c.*

To HATCH'EL [hachelen, *L. S.* hechelen, *Teut.*] to dreſs Flax, Hemp, *&c.*

HATCH'ES, Flood-gates in a River to ſtop the Current of the Water.

HATCH'ES [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midſhip, as if it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH-*Way* [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatchss.

A HATCH'ET [*hachette*, F.] a little Ax.

HATCH'ING [in *Drawing*] a Manner of ſhadowing by a continual Series of many Lines ſhorter or longer.

HATCH'MENT [in *Heraldry*] the Marſhalling of ſeveral Coats of Arms in an Eſcutcheon; alſo an Eſcutcheon erected over a Door where a Perſon died.

HATCH'MENTS, a Corruption of Atchievements.

To HATE [haꞇian, *Sax.* haeten, *Belg.*] to bear ill-will to.

HATE, or *Hatte*, [of heten, *L. S.*] is called or named. *Chauc.*

HAT'FIELD [probably of haꞇ, hot, and *Field*, from the hot ſandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Hartfordſhire*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country Houſe of the King's there; and *Hatfield Broad Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HAT'LETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweetbreads, *&c.* fried and roaſted.

HAT'TLE, ſkittiſh, wild, miſchievous. *N. C.*

A HATTOCK, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. *N. C.*

HAUBER-*Jannock*, an oaten Loaf or Cake. *N. C.*

To HAVE [habban, *Sax.* haben, *Teut.* *avoir*, F.] to poſſeſs, to hold, to enjoy.

HA'VEN [hafn, *C. Br.* haven, *Dan.*] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HA'VEN, a Skin which Snakes caſt yearly. *C.*

HAVER [Haber, *Teut.*] Oats. *O.*

HAVERING [of Aber, *C. Br.* a Port, and Ring, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confeſſor, as if it hed been ſent from *John the Baptiſt*] a Town in *Eſſex*.

HAUGH } [*Camden* expounds it a little
HAWGH } Meadow, lying in a Valley]
a noted Sirname in the North of *England*.

HAUGHT, haughty. *Spenc.*

HAUGH'TINESS [*hauteſſe*, F.] Loftineſs.

HAUGH'TY [*hautain*, F.] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUL-*Bots*, great Woods. *F. L. T.*

HAUNCH, that Part of the Body which is between the Ribs and the Thigh. See *Hanch.*

HAUNCIN [hanſſer, *Teut.*] to enhaunſe, to promote. *Chauc.*

HAUNSING, Elevation. *Chauc.*

To HAUNT [*hanter*, F.] to go often to a Place.

A HAUNT, a Place frequently reſorted to; a Habit or Cuſtom. *Chauc.*

A HAUNT [with *Hunters*] the Walk of a Dear, or the Place of his ordinary Paſſage.

HAV'OCK [ſo called from the deſtroying Bird, the Hawk, in *Sax.* Haꝼoc] Waſte, Spoil, great Slaughter, Deſtruction.

HAUR'IANT, of *hauriens*, L. [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed when a Fiſh is repreſented in a Coat of Arms in an erect Poſture.

The HAUSE } the Throat. *N. C.*
The HOSE }

HAU'SIBLE [*hauſibilis*, L.] that may be drawn or emptied. *L.*

HAU'SELINES, } Breeches, or Slops,
HAN'SELINES, } *O.*

HAUST, or *Hoſte* [Hoſten, *L. S.*] a dry Cough. *N. C.*

HAUT, high or ſhrill.

HAUT'BOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. *F.*

HAUT *Contre* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Counter-Tenor. *Ital.*

HAUT *Deſſus*, firſt Treble. *Ital.*

HAUT BOY a muſical Inſtrument, corruptedly called a *Hoboy*. F.

An HAW [of haᵹan *Sax.* Hagebutt, *Teut.*] a ſort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-Thorn, or Hawthorn, *Hagdorn*, Teut.

HAW [of hæᵹ, *Sax.*] a Cloſe, or ſmall Piece of Land near a Houſe. *Kent.*

HAW [among *Farriers*] a Griſtle growing between the nether Eye-lid and the Eye of an Horſe.

HAW, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.

A HAWK [haꝼoc, *Sax.* Habicht, *Teut.*] a Bird of Prey.

A HAWK, a ſore Finger bound up. *C.*

A HAWK *of the firſt Coat* [in *Falconry*] a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To HAWK, to go a Fowling with Hawks; alſo to ſpit or ſpawl.

HAWK'ERS [Hokers, *L. S.*] Pedlars who go about the Town or Country ſelling Wares.

HAWLKS [Hucks, *L. S.*] Corners. *O.*

HAWM [healm, *Sax.* Halm, *Teut.*] the lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are cut off.

HAWS [in *Doomſday-Book*] Manſions, or Dwelling-Houſes.

HAW'SER [of *hauſſer*, F.] a three ſtrond Rope or ſmall Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables paſs when ſhe is at Anchor.

A *Bold* HAWES [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

A *Freſh* **HAWSE** [*Sea Term*] is when there is Reaſon to expect the Cable may be fretted in thoſe Holes.

Burning in the **HAWSE**, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Streſs.

Clearing the **HAWSE**, is the untwiſting of two Cables, which being let out at two different Hawſes, are twiſted about one another.

Freſhing the **HAWSE**, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawſe.

Riding upon the **HAWSE**, is when any weighty Subſtance lies acroſs, or falls directly before the Hawſe.

HAWTEN [*hautain*, F.] haughty, proud. *O.*

To **HAWSE** to confound or frighten, to ſtun one with noiſe. *C.*

HAY [Hieȝ, *Sax.* Hay, *L. S.* Hew, *Teut.*] Graſs, cut and dried.

HAY [Hæȝ, *Sax.* *Haye*, F. an Hedge] a Net to catch Conies in; an Incloſure; a Foreſt or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the *Hay*, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY-*Boot*, a Permiſſion to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. *L. T.*

HAYDEGINES, a Country Dance or Round. *O.*

To **HAYSLE**, to charge or command. *O.*

HAY'WARD, a Keeper of the common Herd or Cattle of a Town.

HAYZ [in *Aſtrology*] a Strengthening of a Planet by it's being in a Sign of it's own Sex, and in a Part agreeable to it's own Nature.

HAZ'AEL, [הזאל of הזה he ſaw, and אל, God, *H. i. e.* ſeeing God] a King of *Syria*.

HAZ'ARD, Chance, Peril; alſo a Term at Tennis Play. *F.*

HAZ'ARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard Table.

To **HAZ'ARD** [*hazarder*, F.] to run the Riſque, to venture.

HAZ'ARDOURS, Gameſters. *Chauc.*

HAZ'ARDOUS [*hazardeux*, F.] full of Hazard, dangerous.

HAZARDRIE, Gaming. *Chauc.*

A **HAZE**, a thick Fog or Rime.

To **HAZE**. See *to Hawſe*.

It **HAZES**, it miſles ſmall Rain. *N. C.*

HAZY, thick, foggy, rimy.

HE [Hy, *Belg.* hyꞃe, *Sax.*] a Pronoun of the third Perſon ſingular, maſculine.

A **HEAD** [Heaꝼoꝺ, and Heꝼꝺe, *Sax.* Haupt, *Teut.*] that Part of the Body which contains the Brains; the Top of a Tree, *&c.*

To **HEAD** [enthopten, *Teut.*] to behead, to cut off the Head; to put a Head on any Thing; to lead on, or to be the Ringleader of a Party.

HEAD [of an *Anchor*] is the Shank or longeſt Part of it.

HEAD *of a Camp* [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which the Army is drawn out.

HEAD of *Flax* is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD *of a Work* [in *Fortification*] the Front of it that is next the Enemy, and fartheſt from the Body of the Place.

HEAD *Borough* [of Heaꝺ and Boꞃȝe, *Sax.*] he that was the Chief, the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer ſubordinate to a Conſtable.

HEAD-*Land*, that Part plowed acroſs at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-*Land* [in *Navigation*] a Point of Land lying farther out at Sea than the reſt.

HEAD *Lines* [in a *Ship*] are the Ropes of the Sails which are uppermoſt, and next the Yard.

HEAD *Mould-ſhot* [among *Anatomiſts*] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, that is, have their Edges ſhot over one another.

HEAD *Pence*, the Sum of 51 *l.* which the Sheriff of *Northumberland* antiently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every third and fourth Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-*Piece*, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD *Sails* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Sails which belong to the Fore-maſt and the Boltſprit.

HEAD-*Sea* [*Sea Term*] is a great Wave coming right a head of a Ship.

HEADS'MAN, an Executioner, who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an Houſe.

HEAD'Y, headſtrong, ſtubborn.

HEAD'Y [*Liquors*] ſtrong, which are apt to fly into the Head.

To **HEAL** [hælan, *Sax.* heelen, *L. S.* heylen, *Teut.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, *&c.*

To **HEAL** [hælan, *Sax.* to hide, hahlen, *Teut.*] to cover up with the Bed-cloaths. *Suf.*

HEAL-*Fang* [halꝼanȝ, *Sax.*] a Pillory.

HEAL'ING, curing, reſtoring Health.

HEAL'ING } Covering with the Bed-
HYL'LING } cloaths. *C.*

HEALTH [Hæl, *Sax.* Heyl, *Teut.* Hiwyl, *C. Br.*] Soundneſs of Body

HEALTH'INESS [Hiwyl, *C. Br.*] Soundneſs of Conſtitution.

HEAM, the ſame in Beaſts as the After-Burden in Women.

HEAM [Heim, *Teut.*] home. *Spenc.*

An **HEAP** [hape, *Sax.* Hauff, *Teut.*] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

HEAP'ED [behyꞃeꝺ, *Sax.*] piled up.

To **HEAP** *up* [behyꞃan, *Sax.* aunhauffen, *Teut.*] to lay or pile one upon another.

To **HEAR** [hyꞃan, *Sax.* horen, *Teut.*] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear: To examine a Cauſe as a Judge does.

The HEAR'ING [hæring, *Sax.*] the Senſe of receiving Sounds, *&c.*

To HEARKEN [heorcian, *Sax.* horchen, *Teut.*] to liſten, to give Ear to.

HEARSE [of *herriſch*, noble, grand; or q. d. *Here ſee*] a Monument hung with the Atchievements of an honourable Perſon deceaſed; alſo a covered or cloſe Waggon to carry a dead Corpſe in.

HEARSE [among *Hunters*] is a Hind in the 2d Year of it's Age.

HEART [heort, *Sax.* Hertz, *Teut.*] the moſt noble Part of the Body.

HEART *of the Sun* [in *Aſtrology*] the ſame as *Cazimi*.

To HEART'EN [hyrten, *Sax.* behertſen, *Teut.*] to animate, encourage, or put into Heart, to ſtrengthen.

HEART-*burning*, a Pain in the Stomach; alſo a Grudge or Spleen againſt a Perſon.

HEART *of a Tree*, the middle Part of it.

HEART'Y [heorta, *Sax.* hertzlich, *Teut.*] healthy, luſty, lively; alſo cordial, ſincere.

HEARTS-*Eaſe*, an Herb [*Viola tricolor*, L.]

An HEARTH [heorð, *Sax.* Hart, *Teut.*] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-*Money*, a Tax upon Fire-Hearths: Chimney-Money.

HEAT [according *to the New Philoſophy*] very much conſiſts in the Rapidity of Motion in the ſmaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. It's Operation upon the Senſes we call *Heat*, and is eſtimated according to it's *Relation* to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of it's ſmall Parts muſt be briſk enough to increaſe or ſurpaſs that of the Parts of the Sentient: For, if it be more weak or languid, it is ſaid to be cold.

HEAT [Hæt, *Sax.* Hitte, *L. S.* Hitze, *Teut.*] one of the four principal Qualities.

To HEAT [hætan, *Sax.* heeten, *L. S.* heitzen, *Teut.*] to warm, to make hot.

HEATH [hæð, *Sax.* Heyde, *Teut.*] a ſort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH-*Cock*, }
HEATH-*Powt*, } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-*Roſe*, a Flower.

HEA'THEN [Hæðen, *Sax.* Heyden, *Teut.*] Pagans, Idolaters, Worſhippers of falſe Gods.

To HEAVE [hearian, *Sax.* heben, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to lift up; alſo to ſwell or riſe as Dough does.

To HEAVE [*Sea Term*] to throw or fling any Thing.

To HEAVE *at the Capſtain* [*Sea Term*] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE *a Flag overboard*, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE *and Set* [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship, when, being at Anchor, ſhe riſes and falls by the Force of the Waves.

To HEAVE *out the Top-ſails*, is to put them abroad.

HEAVE-*Offerings*, the Firſt-Fruits given to the Prieſts of the *Jews*.

HEAV'EN [Heofen, or Heafian, *Sax.* to elevate or lift up, becauſe it is placed on high, or becauſe we muſt lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament, or Abode of heavenly Beings.

The HEA'VER, the Breaſt. *Cant.*

HEAULM'E }
HEAUM'E } [in *Heraldry*, Helm, *Teut.*] an Helmet, or Head-Piece.

HEA'VY [heafig or hefe, *Sax.* a Weight] weighty: Alſo ſad, melancholy.

HEB'BERMAN, a Fiſherman below *London-Bridge*, who fiſhes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

HEB'BERTHEF, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

HEB'BING *Wears*, Devices or Nets laid for Fiſh at ebbing Water.

HEBDO'MADAL [of *hebdomada*, L. of ἑβδομὰς, Gr. a Week] weekly.

HEBDOMA'DE of [of ἑβδομὰς, Gr.] the Number Seven, as ſeven Years, ſeven Weeks, but moſt commonly ſeven Days.

HE'BE [ἥβη, Gr.] the firſt Hair appearing about the genital Parts; alſo the Parts themſelves: But more eſpecially the Time of Youth at which it firſt appears.

To HEB'ETATE [*hebeter*, F. of *hebetatum*, L. to make dull, or blunt.

HEBBE'TATED [*hebetatus*, L.] blunted, made dull.

HEB'ETUDE [*hebetudo*, L.] Bluntneſs, Dulneſs.

HE'BRAISM [*hebraiſme*, F.] an Idiom of the *Hebrew* Language.

HE'CATOMB [*hecatombe*, F. and L. ἑκατόμβη, of ἑκατὸν, an Hundred, and βοῦς, an Ox, Gr.] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were ſacrificed at one Time at different Altars.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for Cattle; alſo an Engine to take Fiſh in the River *Owze* by *York*. *N. C.*

To HECKLE *Flax* [hachelen, *L. S.* hechelen, *Teut.*] to break Flax.

A HECK'LE [Hechel, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument for dreſſing Flax or Hemp.

HECK'LED, wrapped. *Chauc.*

HEC'TICA, an hectic Fever; a ſlow habitual Fever, gradually preying on and conſuming the Moiſture of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs, and a Cough.

HEC'TICK [*hecticus*, F. of ἑκτικὸς, Gr.] ſubject to ſuch a Fever, conſumptive.

HEC'TOR [the Son of *Priamus*, who reſolutely defended the City of *Troy* againſt the *Greeks*] it is now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow.

To **HEC'TOR**, to play the **Hector**, to inſult, to vapour, to vaunt.

HEDA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-Place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

HEDA'GIUM, Toll or Cuſtom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDDE, hid. *Chauc.*

HEDE, Care, Attention. *Chauc.*

HE'DERAL [of *hedera*, L.] of Ivy.

HEDERIF'EROUS [*hederifer*, L.] bearing or producing Ivy.

HEDERIFOR'MIS *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein paſſing along the Sides of the Womb.

An HEDGE [heȝȝe, *Sax.* hage, *L. S.* Hecke, *Teut.*] a Fence about Lands.

To HEDGE [heȝian, *Sax.* hagen, *Teut.*] to encompaſs with a Hedge.

HEDGE-*Hog*, an Animal covered all over with a ſort of ſharp Briſtles.

An HEDGE-*Sparrow*, a Bird.

HEDYS'MATA [with *Phyſ.*] any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent. Gr.

To HEED [heꝺan, *Sax.*] to beware, mind, or obſerve.

HEED, Head. *Chauc.*

HEED'FUL, careful or wary.

A HEAL [hele, *Sax.* Hael, *Dan.*] the back Part of the Foot.

HEEL *of a Maſt* [in a *Ship*] that Part of the Foot of it that is pared away ſlanting, that it may be ſtaid aftward on.

To HEEL, a Ship is ſaid to *Heel* when ſhe lies down on her Side.

HEEL'ER [among *Cock-fighters*] is a Cock which ſtrikes much with his Spurs.

HEEP, Help. *O.*

HEER and *Hace*, hoarſe and harſh. *O.*

HEER and *Houn*, a Hare and Hound. *Chauc.*

HEFT, [heꝼe, *Sax.*] the Heavineſs or Weight of any Thing.

HEF'TED, diſpoſed, as *tender-hefted*, tenderly diſpoſed, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

HE'GIRA, a Term in Chronology, ſignifying the Epocha, or Account of Time uſed by the *Arabians* and *Turks*, who begin their Accounts from the Time that *Mahomet* was forced to make his Eſcape from the City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday*, *July* 16, *A. C.* 622.

HEG'LER, a Foreſtaller, a Huckſter; one who buys Proviſions which are brought out of the Country, in order to ſell them again by Retale.

HEIDEGIVER, a Country Dance. *Spenc.*

An HEIF'ER [heahꝼoꞃe, *Sax.*] a young Cow.

HEIGHT [heah *Sax.* high, *haut*, F. hohe, *Teut.*] the Tallneſs of a Thing.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetorick*] is an Excellency in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT *of a Figure* [in *Geometry*] is a perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to the Baſe.

HEIGHT *of the Pole.* See *Elevation.*

HEINFARE. See *Hindfare.*

HEINU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe-buck of the fourth Year.

An HEIR [*heritier*, F. of *hæres*, L.]

HEIR [in *Civil Law*] he who by Will ſucceeds in the Right of the Teſtator.

HEIR *of Blood* [in *Common Law*] is he who by Right of Blood ſucceeds in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR *of Inheritance* [in *Law*] is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Diſpleaſure.

HEIR-*Loom*, Houſhold Furniture, which having belonged for certain Deſcents, are never inventoried after the Owner's Deceaſe, but come to the Heir. *O. L.*

HEIRE, a Hair-Cloth. *O.*

HEIR'ESS, [*Heritiere.* F.] a Female Heir.

HEISAGGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. *O.*

HELAW, Baſhfulneſs. *N. C.*

HELCHE'SAITES, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Helcheſaus* for their Ringleader, who held it was no Sin to deny Jeſus Chriſt in Time of Perſecution.

HELDER, [*Dan.*] rather, before. *N. C.*

To HELE [helan, *Sax.* verhehlen, *Teut.*] to hide, to cover. *Chauc.*

HELE, Health. *Chauc.*

HELELESSE, [Heyloſe, *Teut.*] void of Health. *Chauc.*

HEL'ENA, a beautiful Lady of *Greece*, who was the Occaſion of the *Trojan* Wars, and Deſtruction of *Troy*; alſo a ſort of Light or Fire which ſometimes appears about the Maſts and Yards of Ships.

St HELEN's *Head* [ſo called from St *Helen*, the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great, who had a Temple there] a Place in *Ireland.*

HELI'ACAL [*heliacus*, L. of ἡλιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Sun.

HELI'ACAL *Riſing of a Star* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when a Star, having been under the Sun's Beams, and ſo inviſible, gets from the ſame, ſo as to be ſeen again.

HELI'ACAL *Setting of a Star*, is when a Star can be no longer ſeen, by reaſon of the near Approach of the Sun.

HELICOM'ETRY, } an Art which
HELICOS'OPHY, } teaches how to draw or meaſure ſpiral Lines upon a Plane, and ſhew their reſpective Properties.

HELICO'NIAN, belonging to *Helicon*, a Hill in *Phocis* ſacred to the Muſes. *L.*

HELIOCEN'TRICK [of ἡλιὸς, the Sun, and κεντρικὸς, centrick, Gr.] belonging to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCHRY'SUM [of ἥλιος, and χρυσὸς, Gold, Gr.] any Flower of a yellow Colour, but eſpecially the Sun-Flower.

HELIOS'COPE [ἡλιοσκόπιον, Gr.] a Proſpect-Glaſs to view the Body of the Sun.

HELIOTROPE [ἡλιοτρόπιον, Gr.] the

Plant *Turnſole*, which is ſaid always to follow the Courſe of the Sun.

HELISPHER'ICAL *Line* [in *Navigation*] is the Rumb-Line.

HE'LIX [ἕλιξ, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. *Anatomy*.

HE'LIX [in *Geometry*] is a ſpiral Line or Figure.

HEL [Helle, *Sax.* Holle, *Teut.*] the State of the Dead, or the Reſidence of damned Spirits.

HELL-*Becks*, little Brooks in *Richmondſhire*, which are ſo called from their Ghaſtlineſs and Depth.

HELL-*Hound*, a Fiend, or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Perſon.

HELL-*Kettles*, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

HEL'LEBORE [*belleborum*, L. of ἐλλέβορος, Gr.] a Plant.

HEL'LENISM [*bellenismus*, L. of ἐλληνισμὸς, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language, of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phraſes in the *Greek* Tongue.

HEL'LENIST [*Helleniſta*, L. of Ἑλληνιστὴς, Gr.] a *Grecian*; alſo a Grecizing *Jew*, who uſed the Septuagint Tranſlation of the Bible.

HELLENIS'TICAL } [Ἑλληνιστικὸς,
HELLENIS'TICK } Gr.] belonging to *Greece*, or to the *Helleniſts*.

HELLENIS'TICAL *Language*, is that uſed in the Apocryphal Writings and the New Teſtament, according to *Heinſius*.

HEL'LESPONT [Ἑλλησπονλὸς, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Streight of *Conſtantinople*.

HELM [helm, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or Boat, to guide or ſteer it.

To *a-lee the* HELM, [*Sea Phraſe*] is to put the Helm to the Lee ſide of the Ship.

Bear up the HELM, is to let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM, put the Helm over to the Left-ſide of the Ship.

Right the HELM, or } [*Sea Phraſe*] is
HELM *a Midſhip*, } to keep it even with the Middle of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM, is, put it to the Right-ſide of the Ship.

HELM, a Covering. *N. C.*

HELM [among *Chymiſts*] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, ſo called, becauſe it is ſomething like an Helmet.

HELMED *in ſtark Stowers* [*Old Phraſe*] defended in ſharp Attacks.

HEL'MET [Helm, *Sax.* Helm, *Teut.* *Heaume*, F.] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. *Chauc.*

HELMIN'THAGOGUES } [ἑλμινθικὰ,
HELMIN'THICKS } Gr.] Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELLUA'TION, a playing the *Helluo*, or Glutton. *L.*

HELO'DES [ἑλώδης, Gr.] a particular kind of Fever, attended with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [helpe, *Sax.* Hulffe, *Teut.*] Aid, Aſſiſtance.

To HELP [helpan, *Sax.* Helpen, *L. S.* Helffen, *Teut.*] to aid and aſſiſt, *&c.*

HEL'TER-*Skelter* [perhaps of Heolſtren Sceado, *Sax.* Chaos of Darkneſs] confuſedly, diſorderly, violently.

A HELTING, a Coverlet. *N. C.*

HELVE [helpe, *Sax.*] the Handle of a Hatchet, Ax, *&c.*

HELVET'ICK *Body*, the Republick of *Switzerland*, conſiſting of 13 Cantons.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

A HEM [hem, *Sax.*] an Edge or utmoſt Part of Cloth; alſo the Edge turned down and ſewed.

To HEM *in* [Hemmen, *Teut.*] to incloſe, ſurround, or encompaſs.

To HEM *a Perſon*, [Hummen, *L. S.*] to call him by crying Hem!

HEMERALOPI'A [ἡμεραλωπία, Gr.] a Diſtemper when a Perſon can only ſee by Daylight, in Oppoſition to νυκlαλωπία, wherein the Patient can ſee only by Candle-light.

HEMEROBA'PTISTS [ἡμεροβαπlισαὶ, Gr.] Daily Baptiſts, a Sect among the *Jews* who baptized themſelves every Day.

HEMEROCAL'LIS [*bemerocalle*, F. ἡμεροκάλλις, Gr.] a ſort of Lily that opens itſelf in a very clear Day, and ſhuts itſelf up at Night. *L.*

HEMEROLO'GIUM [ἡμερολόγιον, Gr.] a Book in which the Tranſactions of every Day are regiſtered.

HEMICRA'NIA [ἡμικράνιον, Gr.] a Pain in either half part of the Head. *L.*

HEMICY'CLE [ἡμικύκλιον, Gr.] an Half cycle.

HEMIPLEGI'A } [ἡμιπλεξία, Gr.] a
HEMIPLEXI'A } Palſey on one Side only. *L.*

HEM'ISPHERE [*bemiſphærium*, L. of ἡμισφαίριον, Gr.] Half a Globe or Sphere cut by a Plane through the Centre. The conſpicuous Hemiſphere is ſo much of the Heavens as is viſible above our Horizon; alſo Prints of the Heavens. *F.*

HEM'ISTICK [*bemiſtiche*, F. *bemiſtichium* L. ἡμιστίχιον, Gr.] Half a Verſe.

HEMITONE [in *Muſick*] a Half-Tone.

HEM'LOCK, a poiſonous Plant. *Cicuta*. *L.*

HEMOR'RHAGIA [*bemorraghe*, F. αἱμοῤῥαγία, Gr.] a Flux of Blood. *L.*

HEMOR'RHOIDS [αἱμοῤῥοὶς, Gr.] Emerods, a Diſeaſe in the Fundament, commonly called the Piles.

HEMP [Hamp, *Belg.* Hanff, *Teut.*] coarſe Flax.

HEMU'SE [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN-*Bane*, a poiſonous Herb. *Hyoſcyamus.* L.

A **HEN** [henne, *Sax.* Henne, *Teut.*] a Female Fowl.

HENBIT [heonan, *Sax.*] from this Place, Time, *&c.* *O.*

HENCEFOR'WARD [heononꝼoꞃð, *Sax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENCH'MAN, } a Foot-Page, a Sirname. *Germ.*
HEINS'MAN }

To **HEND**, to hold, *Spenc.*

HEND, neat, fine, genteel. *O.*

HENDE'CAGON [of ἕνδεκα, 11, and γονία, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure in Geometry that has 11 Sides, and as many Angles.

HENDECASYL'LABON, a Word conſiſting of eleven Syllables. *Gram.*

HENDI'ADIS [ἑνδιαδὶς, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick when two Noun Subſtantives are uſed inſtead of a Subſtantive and Adjective. *L.*

HENFARE [*Doomſday-Book*, of Hinfahren, to go off, *Teut.*] a Fine for Flight upon account of Murder.

HEN'GIN, a Priſon, or Houſe of Correction. *O. L. T.*

HENG'IST [Henᵹeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Hengſt, *Teut.*] a ſtoned Horſe, properly ſo called, becauſe he had the Figure of a Horſe in his Standard, or becauſe his Brother's Name was *Horſa*] a famous Captain, the firſt *Engliſh Saxon* that led the *Angles* or *Engliſh* into the Iſland of *Britain.*

HEN-*Hearted*, timorous, cowardly.

HEN-*Peck'd*, is commonly apply'd to a Man who is governed by his Wife.

HENGS'TON-*Hill* [Henᵹeꞅꝺoun, *Sax.* the Downs or Banks of *Hengiſt*, a *Saxon* General] a Place in *Cornwall*, formerly famous for Stannaries or Mines of Tin.

HE'NOCH [חנוך *H. i. e.* taught or dedicated] the Son of *Cain.*

HEN'RY [*Camden* derives it of *Honor*, L. Honour: *Verſtegan*, from Han, *Teut.* *Haven*, and ꞃic, *Sax.* rich: But *Kilian* writes it *Heynrick*, q. d. *Heymrick*, i. e. rich at Home] a Chriſtian Name.

HENSHAW, a Village in *Cheſhire.*

HENT, caught, took hold of. *Spenc.*

HENTERS, Huntſmen. *Chauc.*

To **HENTING**, [henꞇan, *Sax.*] to get, to take or catch. *Chauc.*

A **HENTING**, one that wants good Breeding. *N. C.*

HEPAT'ICAL } [*hepaticus*, L. of ἡπατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Liver.
HEPAT'ICK }

HEPATIC *Flux*, a bilious Looſeneſs, occaſioned by the overflowing of the Choler.

HEPATIC *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the Liver Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPATIC *Medicines*, ſuch as are good for the Liver.

HEPATIC *Duct*, a Paſſage in the Liver, called alſo the *Porus Biliarius.*

HEPE [Hupen, *L. S.* Hauffen, *Teut.* a Heap, and alſo a Number] a Company, a Troop. *Chauc.*

HEPHTHEMI'MERIS [ἑφθημιμερὶς, Gr.] is a *Cæſura* in a *Latin* Verſe, when after the third Foot there is an odd Syllable, which ſerves to help to make a Foot with the next Word.

HEPPEN, or *Hepley*, neat, handſome. *N. C.*

HEPS, } the Fruit of the wild Briar or Dog-Roſe. *Cynoſbatos*, L.
HIPS, }

HEPTAE'DRON [ἑπτάεδρον, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure conſiſting of ſeven Sides.

HEP'TAGON [ἑπτάγωνα, of ἑπτὰ, ſeven, and γωνία, a Corner, Gr.] a Figure of ſeven Sides, and as many Angles. *Geom.*

HEP'TAGON [in *Fortification*] is a Place, which has ſeven Baſtions for it's Defence.

HEPTAG'ONAL, of an *Heptagon.*

HEPTAN'GULAR [of ἑπτὰ, Gr. and *angularis*, L.] that hath ſeven Angles.

HEPTA'PHONY [ἑπταφονία, Gr.] the having ſeven Sounds.

HEPT'ARCHY [ἑπταρχία, Gr.] a Government of ſeven Kings, or Sovereign Princes, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England.*

HER'ALD [*Herauld*, *Heralt*, F. *Heraldo*, Span. Herold, *Teut.* *Verſtegan* derives it from Heꞃe, *Sax.* an Army, and Held, a Champion, *Teut.*] an Officer at Arms, whoſe Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employed by the King in martial Meſſages; they are Judges and Examiners of Gentlemens Coats of Arms, marſhal all Solemnities at the Coronation of Kings, Funerals of Princes, *&c.*

HER'ALDS *College*, a Corporation which conſiſts of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Purſuivants.

HER'ALDRY [*Heraldique*, F.] the Art of blazoning Coats of Arms.

To **HERAUDE**, to proclaim. *Chauc.*

HERAWDES, Feats of Activity. *O.*

An **HERB** [*herbe*, F. of *herba*, L.] a Name common to all Plants, whoſe Stalks are not of a woody Subſtance.

HERBA *Sancti Pauli* } Cowſlips, *Paralyſis.* L.
HERBA *Paralytica* }

HERBÆ *Capitatæ* [in *Botany*] Herbs whoſe Flowers are made up of many ſmall, long, and hollow Flowers, collected in a round Knob or Head. *L.*

HERBA *Salutaris*, the white Thorn, ſo called upon a Suppoſition that our Saviour was crowned with it in Deriſion, when he ſuffered on the Croſs.

HERB'AGE, is the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle, *&c.* F.

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty to

feed Cattle in another Man's Ground; alſo what is cuſtomarily paid in lieu of Tithe for Paſture Ground.

HERB'AL [*herbale*, Ital. of *herba*, L.] a Book which gives an Account of the Names, Natures, and Uſes of Plants or Herbs.

HERB'ALIST } [*herboriſte*, F. *herbarius*,
HERB'ARIST } L.] one who is ſkilled in diſtinguiſhing the Forms, Virtues, and Natures of all ſorts of Herbs.

HERB'ALISM, Skill in Herbs.

HERBER [of Herberge, an Inn or Lodging-Place, *Teut.*] an Arbour. *O.*

HERBEROWE, an Harbour.

HERBERGEOURS [Herberger, *Teut.*] Inn keepers. *O.*

HER'BERT [of heꞃe, an Army, and beoꞃht, *Sax.* bright, *q. d.* the Glory of an Army: *Verſtegan* derives it of heꞃe, *Sax.* and gericht, *Teut.* inſtructed, *q. d.* an expert Soldier] a Chriſtian and Sirname.

HERBIF'EROUS [*herbifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBIGAGE, an Inn, a Lodging. *Chauc.*

HERBI'VOROUS [of *herba* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or eating Herbs or Graſs.

HERBO'SE [*herboſus*, L.] graſſy, full of Graſs or Herbs.

HERBOS'ITY [*herboſitas*, L.] Abundance of Herbs or Graſs.

HERB'ULENT [*herbulentus*, L.] the ſame as *herboſe*. L.

HERCU'LEAN, belonging to *Hercules*, a famous ancient Heroe.

HERCU'LEAN *Labours*, great and dangerous Exploits, ſuch as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES's *Pillars*, two Pillars which *Hercules* is ſaid to have erected, one at *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCU'LEUS *Morbus*, the Epilepſy, or Falling-Sickneſs: So called from the Terror of it's Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [heoꞃd, *Sax.* Herd, *Teut.*] a Company of Cattle, or of wild Beaſts.

HERDS'MAN [Haerder, *Belg.*] a Keeper of Cattle.

HERDEGROMES, Herdſmen. *Chauc.*

HERDELENG'E [among *Hunters*] the dreſſing of a Roe.

HERD'WERCH, } [Herdenwerck,
HEERD'WERCH, } *Teut.*] the Work of Herdſmen, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*

HERE [Heꞃe, *Sax.* Heer, *Teut.*] an Army.

HERE [heꞃe, *Sax.* Her, *L. S.* Hier, *Teut.*] in this Place.

HEREAF'TER [heꞃe eꝼteꞃ, *Sax.*] after this Time.

HERE *de Cæſar*, an Account of Time from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years: It took Date 38 Years before Chriſt, and was in Uſe in *Spain* 'till *A. C.* 1383.

HEREDIT'AMENTS [in *Law*] are all ſuch Things as deſcend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, not falling within the Compaſs of an Executor or Adminiſtrator, as Chattles do.

HERED'ITARY [*hereditaire*, F. of *hereditarius*, L.] belonging to Inheritance or Succeſſion, that which paſſes from Family to Family, or from Perſon to Perſon, by Right of a natural Succeſſion.

HERED'ITARY *Diſeaſes*, ſuch which Children derive from their Parents in the firſt Rudiments of the *Fœtus*.

HEREFARE, a being engaged in Warfare. *Sax.*

HER'EFORD [of Heꞃe, *Sax.* an Army, and Ford] the Name of a City, a Biſhop's See.

HER'GATE, a Tribute paid in antient Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

HERE'GELD, a Tax raiſed for maintaining an Army. *Sax.* and *Teut.*

HERE'SIARCH [*hereſiarche*, F. of *hæreſiarchus*, L. of αἱρεσιάρχης, of ἄιρεσις, a Hereſy, and ἀρχὸς, a Chief, *Gr.*] the Chief of a Sect of Hereticks, or the Author of an Hereſy.

HERESLITA, } a Soldier who goes from
HERESLIA, } his Colours without Leave. *Sax.*

HER'ESY [*hereſie*, F. *hæreſis*, L. of ἄιρεσις, Gr.] an Opinion contrary to the fundamental Points of Religion.

HE'RETEG } [of Heꞃe, an Army, and
HE'RETOG } toᵹen, *Sax.* to lead, Hertzog, *Teut.*] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERET'ICAL [*heretique*, F. *hæreticus*, L. of αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Hereſy.

An HER'ETICK [*un heretique*, F. *hæreticus*, L. of αἱρετικὸς, Gr.] one who holds heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Hereſy.

HERE'TUM, a Court to draw up the Guards or Military Retinue in, which uſually attended our Biſhops and Nobility.

HERIE, Worſhip. *Spenc.*

HERIN, made of Hair. *Chauc.*

HERIL'ITY, Maſterſhip, of *Herus.* L.

HERISSON [in *Fortification*] a Barrier made of Beams ſtuck with Iron Spikes, to block up a Paſſage. *F.*

HER'ITAGE, Inheritance by Lot or Succeſſion. *F.*

HER'MAN [of Heꞃe, *Sax.* an Army, and Man] a proper Name of Men.

HERMA'PHRODITE [*hermaphroditus*, L. of ἑρμαφρόδιτος, Gr. of *Hermes*, the Name of *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, *Venus*, q. d. Male and Female] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. *F.*

HER'MES [Ἑρμῆς, Gr.] *Mercury*, the God of Eloquence.

St HERMES's *Fire*, a Sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shrouds, &c. of a Ship.

HERMET'ICAL, } *i. e.* belonging to
HERMET'ICK, } *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the famous *Egyptian* Philoſopher.

HERMETICK *Art*, Chymiſtry.

HERMET'ICAL *Philoſophy*, is that which pretends to ſolve and explain all the *Phænomena* and Operations of Nature, by three Chymical Principles, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL *Phyſick*, is that Hypotheſis in Phyſick, which refers the Cauſes of all Diſeaſes to the ſame Chymical Principles of *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL *Seal*, } [among *Chy-*
HER'MES's *Seal*, } *miſts*] a peculiar Way of ſtopping the Mouths of Veſſels ſo cloſe, that the moſt ſubtile Spirits cannot fly out; which is done by heating the Neck of a Glaſs, 'till it is juſt ready to melt, and then with a Pair of hot Pincers to twiſt it cloſe together.

HER'MIT [*hermite*, F. *eremita*, L. of ἐρημίτης, Gr.] a ſolitary Monk, or Perſon devoted to religious Solitude.

HER'MITAGE, the Place where a Hermit lives. *F.*

HER'MITAN, a dry North and North-Eaſterly Wind, that blows on the Coaſt of *Guinea* in *Africa*; a Hurricane.

HER'MITESS, a Woman Hermit.

HERMIT'ICAL [*eremeticus*, L. of ἐρημιτικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to an Hermit.

HER'MITORY [*hermitorium*, O. L.] an Oratory, Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

HERN [*heron*, F.] a large Fowl; alſo a Corner.

HERN-*Shaw*, } a Place where Herns
HERN'ERY, } breed.

HERN [*Camden* ſays, in the *Saxon* it ſignifies a Cottage] a Sirname.

HERN *at Siege* [among *Fowlers*] is a Hern ſtanding at the Water-ſide, and watching for Prey.

HERNE'SIUM, any ſort of houſhold Furniture: Alſo Implements of Trade or Ship-Tackle. *O. L.*

HERNIA *aquoſa*, a watery Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *carnoſa*, a fleſhy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *humoralis*, is when the Teſticles are filled with unnatural Humours. *L.*

HERNIA *ſcrotalis*, } is a Diſeaſe when
HERNIA *Veneris*, } the Teſticles grow too big, by reaſon of immoderate Venery. *L.*

HERNIA *ventoſa*, a windy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *uteri*, the ſame as *Præcidentia Uteri*. L.

HER'NIOUS, troubled with the [illegible]*nia*, or Burſtenneſs.

HER'OD [Ἡρώδης, Gr.] ſirnamed the Great, a King of *Jeruſalem*.

HERO'DIAN, belonging to *Herod*.

HERO'DIANS, a Sect of *Jewiſh* Hereticks, who took *Herod* for the Meſſiah.

HERO [*Heros*, F. and L. of Ἥρως, Gr.] a great and illuſtrious Perſon, a Perſon of ſingular Valour, Worth, and Renown, among the Ancients, who, although he was of mortal Race, was yet eſteemed by the People to partake of Immortality, and after his Death was reckoned among the Gods.

HERO'ICAL } [*heroique*, F. of *heroicus*,
HERO'ICK } L. *of* Ἡρωικὸς, Gr.] noble, ſtately, excellent, belonging to, or becoming an *Hero*.

HERO'ICK *Poem*, ſo called, becauſe it ſets forth the noble Exploits of Kings, Princes, and Heroes.

HEROICK *Verſe*, an hexameter Verſe conſiſting juſt of ſix Feet, ſuch as the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* made uſe of in their Heroick Poems.

HE'ROINE [*heroina*, L. of Ἡρωίνη, Gr.] a Woman Hero.

HE'ROISM, the Actions or Principles of a Hero.

HER'ON, a Sort of large Water Fowl. *F.*

HER'ONER, a Hawk which flies at a Heron. *O.*

HERONS *Bill*, a ſort of Herb.

HER'ONSEWS [*heronceaux*, F.] young Herons. *Chauc.*

HERONWARD, on this Condition. *Ch*

HER'PES [ἕρπης, Gr.] a ſpreading Inflammation, a kind of *St Anthony's-Fire*.

HER'PES *miliaris* [in *Phyſick*] a cutaneous Inflammation which is like Millet-Seed upon the Skin, and itches.

HERPES *exedens*, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corroſive and penetrating, ſo as to form Ulcers. *L.*

HERRICANE. See *Hurricane*.

HER'RING [Hæꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* Haring, *Teut. Hareng*, Fr.] a Fiſh.

HERRING *Buſs*, a Veſſel proper for the Herring-Fiſhery.

HERRING-*Cob*, a young Herring.

HERRING-*Silver*, Money formerly paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings to a religious Houſe.

HER'RIOT. See *Harriot*.

HER'SAL, Rehearſal.

HERSE [in *Fortification*] is a *Lattice* or *Portcullice*, made in the Form of an *Harrow*, and beſet with Iron Spikes. *F.*

HERSIL'ION [in *Fortification*] is a Plank ſtuck with Iron Spikes, for the ſame Uſe as the Herſe. *F.*

HERST [Heꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.* a Wood] a Place in *Suſſex*.

HERT'FORD [Heꞃoꝺꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* q. d. the red Ford] a Country Town.

To **HERRY** [heꞃian, *Sax.* probably of ehren, to honour, *Teut.*] to praiſe, to honour. *Chauc.*

To **HES'ITATE** [*heſiter*, F. *hæſitatum*, L.] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or ſay; to ſtammer, to faulter in Speech.

HESITA'TION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faultering in Speech. *F.* of *L.*

HES'PERUS [Ἑσπερὸς, Gr.] the Evening Star, the Evening.

HESTS [heꞅe, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HEET, promiſed. *O.* [of *heet macken*, L. S. to make hot] Alſo heated. *Ch.*

HET'EROCLITES [in *Gram.*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender and Declenſion.

HET'EROCRANY [*heterocrania*, L. of ἑτεροκρανία, Gr.] a Pain in one Part of the Head.

HET'ERODOX [*heterodoxe*, F. *heterodoxus*, L. of ἑτερόδοξος, Gr.] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HET'ERODOXY [ἑτεροδοξία, Gr.] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL } [*heterogene*, F.
HETEROGE'NEOUS } of *heterogeneus*, L. of ἑτερογένης, Gr.] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGE'NEAL *Nouns* [in *Gram.*] are ſuch as have one Gender in the ſingular Number, and another in the plural.

HETEROGENEAL *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch as conſiſt of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGENEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*] ſuch as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENE'ITY, the being Heterogeneal.

HETEROGE'NIUM [in *Phyſick*] is uſed when any thing that is diſproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGE'NEOUS *Light* [among *Naturaliſts*] is that which conſiſts of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGE'NEOUS *Particles* [in *Philoſophy*] are ſuch as are of different Kinds, Natures and Qualities.

HETERORYTH'MUS [of ἕτερος, another, and ῥυθμὸς, Gr. a certain Meaſure] is a Life unſuitable to the Age of thoſe who live. It is alſo applied to the Pulſes, when they beat differently in Diſeaſes.

HETEROSCII [*heteroſciens*, F. of ἑτεροσκίοι, of ἕτερος, and σκία, a Shadow, *Gr.*] are ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one Way; as thoſe who live between the *Tropicks* and *Polar Circles*, whoſe Shadows at Noon, in the *North* Latitude, are always to the *Northward*, and in *South* Latitude to the *Southward*.

HETH [חת *H.* *i.e.* Fear, or aſtoniſhed] the Brother of *Canaan*, from whom deſcended the People of the *Hittites*.

HETHEN, Mockery. *O.*

HETHIN [heyden, pl. *Teut.*] a Heathen. *Chauc.*

HETH'NESS, the Heathen World oppoſed to Chriſtendom.

To **HETTE**, to commit; to dedicate.

HETTER, eager, earneſt. *N. C.*

To **HEW** [heaƿian, hauwen, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to cut Stones or Timber.

HEW } hiƿe, *Sax.*] Form or Colour,
HUE } Appearance.

HEWID, coloured. *Chauc.*

HEWOND, ſhining. *Chauc.*

HEX'ACHORD [ἑξάχορδον, Gr.] an Interval of Muſick, commonly called a *Sixth*.

HEXA'EDRON [ἑξάεδρον, Gr.] a ſolid geometrical Figure, conſiſting of ſix equal Sides.

HEX'AGON [ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] a geometrical Figure, which has ſix equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXA'GONAL [*hexagone*, F. *hexagonus*, L. of ἑξάγωνος, Gr.] belonging to a Hexagon.

HEX'AM [*Somner* writes Hagulꞅtalꞅham, from Hægeꞅtealꝺ, *Sax.* a Bachelor, from an Order of Monks, called the *Culdees*, who lived a ſingle Life there with the Biſhop. But *Bede* writes it Hangustald; but *Skinner* rather approves Hagulstald, formerly called Hextoldesham, from the River Hextold] a Town in *Northumberland*, formerly a Biſhop's See.

HEXA'MERON [ἑξάμερον, Gr.] the ſix Days Work of Creation.

HEXAM'ETER [*hexametre*, F. ἑξάμετρος, Gr.] conſiſting of ſix Feet. *L.*

HEXAN'GULAR [of ἑξ, Gr. ſix, and *angulus*, L.] having ſix Angles.

HEXAP'LA [ἑξαπλὰ, Gr.] a Work of *Origen*'s, in ſix Columns, containing the four firſt *Greek* Tranſlations of the Bible; together with the *Hebrew* Text, and the *Hebrew* written in the *Greek* Characters.

HEXAP'TOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun declined with ſix Caſes.

HEXAS'TICH [ἑξάστιχος, Gr.] an Epigram conſiſting of ſix Verſes.

HEXAS'TYLE [ἑξάστυλη, Gr.] an ancient Building, which had ſix Columns in the Face before, and ſix behind.

HEX'IS [with *Phyſicians*] a Habit or Conſtitution.

HEXT [hoheste, or hochst, *Teut.*] higheſt. *Chauc.*

HEY'BOTE [*Old Rec.*] Liberty of cutting ſo much Underwood, as was neceſſary for mending the Hedges or Fences belonging to the Land.

HEYDEGUIES, Country Dances. *Sp.*

HEYRAT, an *American* Badger.

HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, uſually left for Standils in felling of Woods.

HEZEKI'AH [חזקיה *H. i. e.* ſtrong in the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

HIBER'NIAN, an *Iriſhman*.

HICK'ET,
HICK'UP,
HICK'OUGH. } [Hickin, *Dan.* hixting, *Teut.*] a convulſive Motion of the Stomach, cauſed by tough and irregular Particles.

HICK'WELL,
HICK'WAY } a Bird called otherwiſe a *Wood-pecker*.

HI'DAGE, a Royal Aid or Tribute raiſed on every Hide of Land.

HIDDER *and ſhidder*, he and ſhe.

A **HIDe** [hyd, *Sax.* Haut, *Teut.*] the Skin of a Beaſt.

HIDE-*bound* [among *Farriers*, &c.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes and Cattle, when the Skin cleaves to the Sides.

HIDE-*bound* [of *Trees*] Trees are ſaid to be ſo when the Bark ſticks too cloſe.

HIDE of *Land*, was as much as one Plough could cultivate in a Year.

HIDE *and Gain*, arable and plowed Lands. *O. L. T.*

HIDE-*Lands*, belonging to a Hide or Manſion-Houſe.

HI'DEL, a Place of Protection, a Sanctuary. *O. S.*

HID'EOUS [*hideux*, F.] dreadful, frightful, terrible to look at.

To **HIE** [hiȝan, *Sax.*] to haſten. *Sp.*

HI'ERA *Picra*, a purging Electuary, made of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Maſtick, Honey, *&c.*

HIERAR'CHICAL [*hierarchique*, F. *hierarchicus*, L. of ἱεραρχικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Government of the Church.

HI'ERARCHY [*Hierarchie*, F. *Hierarchia*, L. of Ἱεραρχία, Gr.] Church-Government; alſo the holy Orders of Angels which conſiſt of nine, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominions*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Virtues*, *Angels*, *Archangels*.

HIERAT'ICK *Paper* [among the *Ancients*] the fineſt Sort of Paper, which was ſet apart only for religious Uſes.

HIERDE [hierd, *Sax.* Hirte, *Teut.*] a Shepherd or Herdſman. *Chauc.*

HIERDESS, a Shepherdeſs. *Chauc.*

HIEROGLY'PHICAL
HIEROGLY'PHICK } [*hieroglyphique*, F. *hieroglyphicus*, L. of ἱερογλυφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Hieroglyphicks, ſymbolical.

HIEROGLY'PHICKS [*hieroglyphes*, F. *hieroglyphica*, L. ἱερογλυφικὰ, Gr.] certain myſterious Characters of Creatures, or Letters, uſed among the *Egyptians*, whereby they kept their *Policy* and *Ethicks* ſecret.

HIEROGLY'PHICK *Marks* [in *Palmiſtry*] are thoſe crooked Lines in the Hand, by which thoſe who profeſs that Science pretend to foretel future Events.

HIE'ROGRAMS, ſacred Writings. *Gr.*

HIEROG'RAPHER, a Writer of divine Things.

HIEROG'RAPHY, ſacred Writing.

HI'EROM [*Hieronymus*, L. Ἱερωνυμὸς, Gr. *i. e.* holy Law] *Jerom*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church.

HIERONO'MIANS, an Order of Monks, eſtabliſhed by St. *Jerom*.

HIEROSOLOM'ITAN, belonging to *Jeruſalem*.

HIG-*Taper*, a ſort of Herb. *Verbaſcum album.* L.

HIG'GINS
HUG'GINS
HIG'GENSON } [all Contractions of Hugh and in, which, *Alfricus* ſays, ſignifies a Son, *q. d.* little Hugh, or Hugh's Son] a Name.

HIGH'AM [*q. d.* his Houſe, or Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Suſſex*.

HIGH [heah, *Sax.* hey, *Dan.* hoch, *Teut.*] tall, lofty.

HIGH-*BearingCock*, a large FightingCock.

HIGH-*Creſted*
HIGH-*Rigged* } [in *Archery*] the ſame as *ſhouldered*.

HIGHT [haten, *Sax*, of heiſſen, *Teut.*] named, called. *Spen.*

A **HIG'LER**, one who buys Poultry, *&c.* in the Country, and brings it to Town to ſell.

HI'GRA, the Raging of the River *Severn* below *Glouceſter*.

HILAR'ITY [*hilaritas*, L.] Chearfulneſs, Merrineſs.

HILDEBERT [of Held, *Teut.* a Nobleman, and beorht, *Sax.* famous, *q. d.* famous Lord] a proper Name.

HILDETH, yieldeth, beſtoweth. *Ch.*

HILDING [*q. d.* Hilderling] degenerate. *Spen.*

HILKI'AH [חלקיה *H. i. e.* the Lord's Portion] the Father of King *Eliakim*.

HILL [hill, *Sax.* Hugel, *Teut.*] a riſing or high Ground.

HIL'LEL, a little Hill.

HIL'LOCK [dimin. of hill] a little Hill.

HILT [helt, *Sax.* hilte, *Belg.* of halten, to hold, *Teut.*] the Handle of a Sword, *&c.*

HIM [him, *Sax.* Ihm, *Teut.*] an oblique Caſe of the Pronoun *he*.

To **HIMPLE**, to halt or go lame. *N. C.*

HIN [הין] a *Jewiſh* Meaſure for liquid Things, containing one Gallon, two Pints, two and a half ſolid Inches Wine Meaſure.

HIND [hind, *Sax.* Hinde, *Teut.*] a Female Stag of the third Year.

HIND [hine and hineman, *Sax.* Hindeeren, *Teut.*] one of the Family, a Servant, eſpecially for Huſbandry; a Huſbandman.

HIND *Berries* [hind berian, *Sax.*] the Fruit of the Raſpberry-Tree. *N. C.*

HIND *Calf*, a Hart of the firſt Year.

To **HINDER** [hyndrian, *Sax.* hinderen, *Du.*] to let, to ſtop, to prevent.

HINDER [hyndrian, *Sax.*] remote. *N.C.*

HIN'DERANCE [Hinderung, *Teut.*] an Impediment.

A **HIN'DERLING**, one who is degenerated. *Devonſh.*

HINDEFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Maſter.

HINE, hence. *Cumberl.*

HINE [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] ere long. *N. C.*

HINE, a Servant. *O.*

A **HINGE** [hinge, *Du.*] an iron Device on which a Door turns.

To **Hint** [*enter*, F.] to give a brief or partial Notice of a Thing.

A **HIP** [hipe, *Sax.* Hufte, *Teut.*] the upper Part of the Thigh.

HIP-*Shot*, is when the Hip-bone of a Horſe is moved out of it's right Place.

HIP *Wort*, an Herb.

HIP } [heopa, *Sax.*] a Berry, the Fruit
HEP } of a large Bramble.

To **HIPE**, to gore with the Horns, as Bulls, *&c.*

A **HIPPING-*Hold***, } a Place where
A **HIPPING-*Hawd***, } People ſtay to chat, when they are ſent of an Errand. *N. C.*

HIPPOCAM'PA [in *Anatomy*] the Proceſſes or Channel of the upper or foremoſt Ventricles of the Brain. *L.* of *Gr.*

HIPPOCEN'TAURS, Monſters feigned by Poets, and repreſented by Painters as half Men, half Horſes.

HIP POCRAS, a Wine ſpiced and ſtrained through a Flannel Bag, called *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve.

HIPPOC'RATES [Ἱπποκράτης, of ἵππος, a Horſe, and κράτος, Might, *Gr.* a mighty Horſeman] a famous Phyſician.

HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve [with *Phyſicians*] a woollen Bag, made by joining the oppoſite Angles of a ſquare Piece of Flannel, in Form of a Pyramid, to ſtrain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.

HIP'PODROME [*hippodromus*, L. ἱππόδρομος, of ἵππος, a Horſe, and δρόμος, a Race, *Gr.*] a Place for Courſing or Running of Horſes.

HIPPOM'ACHY [*hippomachia*, L. of ἱππομαχία, Gr.] a Juſting on Horſeback.

HIPPOSTERIS, Pilots. *Chauc.*

HIPPU'RIS [ἱππουρις, Gr.] ſuch Diſorders as are incident to much Riding; as Debility and Weeping of the genital Parts.

HIP'PUS [of ἵππος, a Horſe] an Affection of the Eyes, that makes them ſhake ſo as to repreſent Objects in the like kind of Motion, as when on Horſeback.

HIP *Roofs* [in *Architecture*] are ſuch as have neither Gable-heads, Shread-heads, nor Jerkin-heads.

HIPS [in *Architecture*] are thoſe Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.

HIRCI'NE [*hircinus*, L.] of a Goat.

HIRCISCUNDA [*Old Law Term*] the Diviſion of an Eſtate among Heirs.

HIRCO'SI, ſalacious Perſons, of a Goat-like Diſpoſition; thoſe who are juſt come to Puberty. *L.*

HIR'CUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the ſame with *Capella*. L.

To **HIRE** [hyꞃan, *Sax.* hueren, *Belg.*] to take a Thing to uſe for a Price agreed on with the Owner.

HIRE [hyꞃe, *Sax.* huer, *Belg.* and *L.S.*] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.

HIRST [heꞃꞅt, *Sax.*] a little Wood.

HIRSU'TE [*hirſutus, L.*] rough, briſtly, full of Hair.

HIS [hiꞅ, *Sax.*] of or belonging to him.

HIS'PID [*hiſpidus*, L.] rough, hairy, ſhaggy, rough with Hair.

To **HISS** [hiꞅcean, *Sax.* hiſſen, *Belg.* hiſchen, *Teut.*] to imitate the hiſſing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.

HIS'SING, a Noiſe like that of Serpents.

HISTO'RIAL, hiſtorical. *Chauc.*

HISTO'RIAN [*hiſtorien*, F. of *hiſtoricus*, L. ἱςορικὸς, Gr.] one that is vers'd in, or writes Hiſtories.

HISTOR'ICAL [*hiſtorique*, F. *hiſtoricus*, L. ἱςορικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Hiſtory.

HISTORIOG'RAPHER [*hiſtoriographe*, F. *hiſtoriographus*, L. ἱςοριόγραφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hiſtory, an Hiſtorian.

HISTORIOL'OGY [ἱςοριολογία, Gr.] Knowledge of Hiſtories.

HISTORY [*hiſtoire*, F. *hiſtoria*, L. ἱςορία, Gr.] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did paſs.

HISTRIONI'CAL } [*hiſtrionicus*, L.] be-
HISTRION'ICK } longing to an Actor, Player-like.

To **HIT** [of *ictus*, L. *Minſh.*] to ſtrike.

To **HITCH** [probably of hicᵹan, *Sax.*] to wriggle or move by Degrees.

To **HITCH** [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any thing with a Hook or Rope.

HITHE [hyð, *Sax.*] a little Port or Haven for landing, loading, or unloading Goods, as *Queen hithe*; alſo one of the five Ports in the County of *Kent*.

HITHER [hiðeꞃ, *Sax.* hieher, *Teut.*] to this Place.

HITH'ERWARD [hiðeꞃ ƿeaꞃð, *Sax.* hieherwerts, *Teut.*] towards this Place.

A **HIVE** [hive, *Sax.*] a Receptacle for the preſerving of Bees.

HIVE-*Droſs*, a ſort of Wax which Bees make at the mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.

HOARSE [haꞅ, *Sax.* heerſch, *Belg.* heiſer, *Teut.*] having a rough Voice.

HOA'RY [haꞃ, *Sax.*] grey-headed; alſo covered with hoar Froſt.

To *grow* **HOARY** [haꞃian, *Sax.*] to become grey-headed; alſo to grow white with Froſt.

HOARY [hoꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] muſty or mouldy; alſo white with Froſt.

HOAST-*Men*, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea-Coal at *Newcaſtle*.

HOB [contract. of *Robin*] a Clown or Country Fellow; the Back of a Chimney. *N. C.*

To HOB'BLE [hubbelen, or hobben, *Du.*] to limp, to go lame.

HOB'BLERS, Men who by their Tenure were obliged to maintain a little light Nag, for the certifying any Invaſion towards the Sea-ſide; certain *Iriſh* Knights, who ſerved as Light Horſemen upon Hobbies.

HOB'BY [*haubereau*, F. hobbie, *Belg.*] a ſort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, *&c.*

HOB'BY [*hobbin*, F. of hoppe, *Dan.*] a Mare.

HOBGOB'LINS [*q. d. Robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*] imaginary Apparitions, Spirits, Fairies.

HOB'ITS [haubitzen, *Teut.*] a ſort of ſmall Mortars uſeful in annoying the Enemy at a Diſtance with ſmall Bombs.

HOB'KINS }
HOP'KINS } [*q.d. Hobs*, a Diminutive of *Robert. q. d.* little *Robert*] a Sirname.

HOBS [of *Robert*] a Sirname.

HOC'CUS *ſalis* [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Hoke or leſſer Pit of Salt.

HOCK [hoh, *Sax.*] the ſmall of a Gammon of Bacon.

To HOCK'LE [*q. d.* to *houghgle*, of *hough*, the Knee, hoh, *Sax.*] to hamſtring or cut the Joints towards the *Hough*.

HOCK'LEY *in the Hole* [of hoc, Dirt, and leaȝ, a Paſture, *Sax.* q. d. a dirty Field] a Place in *Bedfordſhire*; alſo another at *London*, near *Clerkenwell*.

HOCK-*Tide* [heah-tid, *Sax.* q. d. a high Time, Hochzeit, *Teut.* this is of the ſame Signification, but is particularly apply'd to a Wedding Feaſt] a Feſtival celebrated in *England*, anciently, in Memory of the ſudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, A. C. 1042, and the downfal of the *Danes*.

HOCK-*Tueſday Money*, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might celebrate *Hock-Tueſday*, which was the *Tueſday* ſeven-night after *Eaſter* Week.

HOCUS *Pocus* [probably from *hocher*, F. to ſhake, and *pocher*, to poke; or rather of *Hoc eſt corpus meum*, this is my Body, the Expreſſion on which the *Romaniſts* found their Doctrine of *Tanſubſtantiation*] a Juggler, one who ſhews Tricks by Sleight of Hand; alſo the Practice itſelf.

A HOD, a ſort of Tray for carrying Mortar, in uſe with Bricklayers.

HOD'MAN, a young Scholar, admitted from *Weſtminſter* School to be a Student in *Chriſt-Church* College in *Oxford*; alſo a Labourer that bears a Hod.

HOD'DY, well diſpoſed, pleaſant, in good Humour. *Scotch*.

HO [*eho*, L.] an Interjection of calling.

HODGE-*Podge*, a Diſh of Meat cut to Pieces, and ſtewed with ſeveral Sorts of Things together.

HODGE *Pot* [in *Law*] is the putting together of Lands of ſeveral Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODGE'KINS [of *Hodges*, and that from *Roger*, *q. d.* little *Roger*] a Sirname.

HOD'SON [*i. e.* the Son of *Oddo* or *Otto*] a Sirname.

HODIERN'AL [*hodiernus*, L.] belonging to the preſent Day or Time.

A HOD'MANDOD, a Shell-Snail. *C.*

A HOG [*Skinner* derives it of Suȝe, *Sax.* Soegh, *L. S.* a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar in the ſecond Year.

A HOG [of hoȝa, *Sax.* Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather Sheep. *N. C.*

HOG-*Grubber*, a hoggiſh niggerly Fellow.

HOG'LOUSE, an Inſect.

HOG *Steer*, a wild Boar three Years old.

HO'GAN *Mogan* [this is a Corruption of hoogh mogedige, high and mighty, *Belg.*] a Title of the States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

HO'GARTH [of heah, high, and Eeanð, Earth, *Sax.* or hoogh, high, and Aerd, Nature, or *Heart*, Eng.] a Sirname.

HO'GENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or Houſe as a Gueſt, and lies there the third Night; after which the Hoſt was anſwerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if he continued. *S. L. T.*

HOGGA'SIUS, }
HOG'GASTER, } a young Sheep of the ſecond Year. *O. L.*

HOG'GEL, }
HOG'GREL, } the ſame as *Hoggaſius*. C.

HO'GOO [*haut gouſt*, F.] a high Savour or Reliſh; alſo a Stink, a noiſome offenſive Smell.

HOGS'HEAD [Hogſhed, *C. Br.* Ozhoſt, *L. S.*] a Veſſel containing of Liquids 63 Gallons.

HOI'DEN [of heyde, *Teut.*] a rampant, ill bred, clowniſh Wench.

To HOISE }
To HOIST } [*hauſſer*, F.] to heave or lift up.

HOCK'ERLY [hockericht, *Teut.*] awkwardly, crookedly, croſſly.

HO'KER, Peeviſhneſs, Ill nature. *Ch.*

To HOLD [healdan, *Sax.* houden, *Belg.* halten, *Teut.* holden, *Dan.*] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, *&c.*

HOLD [among *Hunters*] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, *&c.*

HOLD [of a *Ship*] that Part between the Keelſon and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, *&c.* are laid up.

A HOLD-*Faſt*, an Iron-Hook in Shape of the Letter S, fixed in a Wall to ſupport it: alſo a Joiner's Tool.

To *clear the* HOLD [in a *Ship*] is to lay that Part handſome, and make it clean.

To *rummage the* HOLD, is to ſearch what is in it.

To HOLD *off* [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable faſt with Nippers, or elſe to bring it to the Jeer Capſtain, when in heaving it is ſtiff, or apt to ſlip back.

TO HOLD *Water* [among *Watermen*] is to ſtop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLD'ERNESS [called by *Ptolemy*, the Promontory *Ocellum*, from Pkill, *C. Br.* a Foreland, Holꝺ-ꝺeoꞃ Neꞅꞅe, *Sax.* the Promontory of *Hollow Deira*] a Place in *Yorkſhire*.

HOLDING, beholding. *Chauc.*

HOLDIR, a Supporter. *Chauc.*

A HOLE [hole, *Sax.* Hohle, *Teut.*] a hollow Place, alſo whole, wholly. *Chauc.*

HO'LIDOM } [either of halıᵹꝺome,
HAL'IDOME } *Sax.* Sanctity, or halıᵹ Dom, *Sax.* holy Judgment, or of holy and Dame, *i. e.* the Virgin *Mary*, Heylighthum, *Teut.*] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HOL'LAND [*q. d.* hollow Land, becauſe it abounds with Ditches full of Water] a Place in *Lincolnſhire*.

HOLLAND [moſt properly called ſo (by the *Danes* that conquered it) after an Iſland of that Name in the *Baltic* Sea, of Ol, *Cim.* Ale, and Land, q. d. Ale-Land] a Province of the united *Netherlands*.

HOL'LOUR, } a Whoremonger, an A-
HO'LOUR, } dulterer. *Chauc.*

To HOL'LOW [hollan, *Sax.* hohlen, or aushohlen, *Teut.*] to make hollow.

To HOL'LOW. See *Halloo.*

HOL'LOW-*Square* [in *Art-Mil.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every way by the Pikes, to oppoſe the Enemies Horſe.

HOLLOW *Tower* [in *Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two Briſures, to join the Curtain to the *Orillon*, where the ſmall Shot are play'd that they may not be expoſed ſo much to the View of the Enemy.

HOL'LY-*Tree* [holeᵹn, *Sax.*] a Shrub that is green Winter and Summer. *Agrifolium*, L.

HOLM a ſort of Oak-Tree.

HOLM [holm, *Sax.*] an Hill or fenny Ground; encompaſſed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-*Caſtle*, [of holm, an Hill or Iſle encompaſſed with little Brooks, *q. d.* a Caſtle in an Holm] a Place in *Surrey*.

HOLMS'DALE [of holm, *Sax.* and ꝺale] in *Surrey*, ſo called from it's abounding in plentiful Paſtures.

HOLM *Pierpoint* [of holm, *Sax.* *pierpoint*, of *pierre*, a Stone, and *pont* a Bridge, F.] a Place in *Nottinghamſhire*, a Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, and the Burying-Place of that Family.

HO'LOCAUST [*holocauſte*, F. *holocauſtum*, L. of ὁλόκαυϛον, Gr.] a Sacrifice that is altogether burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

HO'LOGRAPH [*holographe*, F. *holographium*, L. ὁλόγραφον, Gr.] a Will written all with the Teſtator's own Hand.

HOL'SOM [heylſum, *Teut.* *Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be *holſom at Sea*, when ſhe will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTAINS, Hailſtones. *O.*

HOL'STERS [q. d. *holders*, hulſter, *Teut.*] leathern Caſes for Piſtols.

HOLT [Holt, *Sax.* Holt, *L. S.* Holte, *Teut.*] a ſmall Wood or Grove. Hence, as ſome ſay, *Holbourn* took it's Name.

HO'LYBUT, a flat Fiſh not unlike a *Turbot*, a Sea-Fiſh.

HO'LYHOCK } [holihoc, *Sax.*] a kind
HO'LIHOCK } of Garden Mallows, a Flower.

HO'LY [halıᵹ, *Sax.* heyleg, *Teut.*] ſacred, divine.

HOLY-*Rood Day* or HOLY-*Croſs Day*, 14 *Sept.* annually.

HOLY-*Thurſday*, a Feſtival obſerved ten Days before *Whitſuntide*, upon account of our Saviour's Aſcenſion.

HO'LY *Water ſprinkled* [among *Hunters*] ſignifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOM'AGE, [*hommage*, F.] is the Submiſſion, Promiſe, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord, when he is at firſt admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lord in Fee; alſo that which is owing to a King or any Superior.

HOM'AGE *Anceſtrel*, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have, Time out of Mind, held their Lands of the Lord and his Anceſtors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOM'AGEABLE, ſubject or belonging to Homage.

HOM'AGER [*Hommager*, F.] one that pays Homage, or is bound ſo to do.

HOMAGIO *reſpectuando*, a Writ to the Eſcheator, commanding him to deliver Seiſin of Lands to the Heir that is at full Age, tho' his Homage be not done. *L.*

HOMA'GIUM *Reddere*, was renouncing Homage, when a Vaſſal made a ſolemn Declaration of diſowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [ham, *Sax.* Heim, *Teut.*] Houſe or Place of Abode.

HOME'LICH, domeſtick, plain, without Diſguiſe. *Chauc.*

HOME'LY [heimleich, *Teut. q. d.* ſuch as is uſually worn at Home, ſpoken of Apparel] unadorned, not handſome, mean, coarſe.

HO'MER [Ὅμηρος, Gr.] a famous *Greek* Poet.

HOMER [הוֹמֶר. *H.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing twenty-four Buſhels.

HOMER'ICAL, after the Manner of, or belonging to. *Homer.*

HOME-*Stall*, a Manſion-Houſe or Seat in the Country.

HOME'SOKEN, } Freedom from Amercement
HAM'SOKEN, } for entering Houſes violently, and without Licence. *S. L. T.*

HOME'WARD [hempeard, *Sax.* Heimwerts, *Teut.*] towards home.

HOM'ICIDE [*homicida*, L.] a Manſlayer. *F.*

HOMI'CIDE [*homicidium*, L.] a Manſlaughter, and is either *voluntary* or *caſual.*

HOMICIDE *voluntary*, is deliberate, and committed deſignedly, on purpoſe to kill, either with precedent Malice or without; the former is Murder, the latter is only Manſlaughter. *F.*

HOMICIDE *caſual*, is when the Slayer kills a Man by mere Miſchance.

HOMILET'ICAL *Virtues*, virtuous Habits required in all Men of all Conditions, for the regulating their mutual Converſation.

HOM'ILIST, a Writer of Homilies. *Gr.*

HOM'ILY [*homilie*, F. *homilia*, L. of ὁμιλία, Gr.] a Sermon, a plain Diſcourſe made to the People, inſtructing them in Matters of Religion.

HOM'INE *eligendo*, &c. a Writ to a Corporation for the choice of a new Man, to keep the one Part of a Seal appointed for Statutes-Merchants. *L.*

HOMINE *replegiando*, is a Writ to bail a Man out of Priſon.

HOMINE *capto in Withernamiam*, is a Writ to take him who hath taken any Bondman, and conveyed him out of the County, ſo that he cannot be replevy'd.

HOMOCEN'TRICAL [of ὁμοῖος, like, and κεντρικὸς, centrical, *Gr.*] that has the ſame or a like Centre.

HOMOEO'MERY [*homœomeria*, L. of ὁμοιομερία, Gr.] Likeneſs of Parts.

HOMOEMER'ICAL *Principles* [in *Philoſophy*] certain Principles, which, according to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mixed Bodies.

HOMOEOP'TOTON [ὁμοιόπτωτον, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where ſeveral Members of a Sentence end in like Caſes.

HOMOEOT'E'LUTON [ὁμοιοτέλευτον, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where ſeveral Members of a Sentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL } [*homogene*, F. *ho-*
HOMOGE'NEOUS } *mogeneus*, L. of ὁμογενὴς, Gr.] of the ſame Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL *Light* [in *Opticks*] is that whoſe Rays are all of one Colour and Degree of Refrangibility, without any Mixture of others.

HOMOGENEAL *Numbers* [in *Arith.*] thoſe of the ſame Kind and Nature.

HOMOGENEAL *Surds* [in *Algebra*] ſuch as have one common radical Sign.

HOMOGENEI'TY, Sameneſs of Nature.

HOMOGE'NEOUS *Particles* [in *Philoſophy*] are ſuch as are of the ſame Kind, Nature, and Properties.

HOMOGE'NEUM *comparationis* [in *Algebra*] is the abſolute Number or Quantity in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, and which always poſſeſſes one Side of the Equation.

HOMOL'OGAL [*homologus*, L. ὁμολογος, Gr.] agreeable, or like one another.

To **HOMOL'OGATE** [*homologer*, F. *homologatum*, L. of ὁμολογῶ, Gr.] to aſſent to, or agree with one's Judgment in any thing.

HOMOLOGA'TION, an Admiſſion, Allowance, or Approbation. *F.*

HOMOL'OGOUS [*homologuée*, F. *homologus*, L. of ὁμολόγος, Gr.] having the ſame Reaſon or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMOL'OGOUS *Quantities* or *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] ſuch as are proportional, or like to one another in Reaſon.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as agree only in Name, but are of different Natures.

HOMOL'OGY [*homologia*, L. ὁμολογία, Gr.] Proportion, Agreeableneſs.

HOMON'YMOUS [*homonyme*, F. *homonymus*, L. ὁμώνυμος, Gr.] comprehending divers Significations under the ſame Word.

HOMON'YMY [*homonymia*, L. of ὁμωνυμία, Gr.] is when divers Things are ſignified by one Word.

HOMOPLA'TA [*homoplata*, L. of ὁμοπλάτη, Gr.] the Shoulder-blade.

HOMO'TONOS ὁμότονος, Gr. a Term applied by Phyſicians to ſuch Diſtempers as keep a conſtant Tenor of Riſe, State, and Declenſion; and by *Galen*, to ſuch continued Fevers as others call *Acmaſtic.*

HOMOOU'SION [ὁμοούσιον, Gr.] a Term among Divines, which ſignifies a Being of the ſame Subſtance or Eſſence.

HOMUN'CIONITES, Hereticks, who denied the Godhead of Chriſt.

HON'DIS, Hands. *Chauc.*

HONE [of han, *Sax.* a Stone; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of Ἀκόνη, Gr.] a fine Sort of Whetſtone for Razors, *&c.*

HO'NEST [*honête*, F. of *honeſtus*, L.] good, juſt, virtuous.

HO'NESTY [*honêteté*, F. of *honeſtus*, L.] Sincerity, Uprightneſs, *&c.* alſo the Name of a Flower.

HONEY [Hunig, *Sax.* Honigh, *Belg.* Honig, *Teut.*] a ſweet liquid Subſtance made by Bees.

HONEY-*Comb* [in *Gunnery*] a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance, when it is ill caſt.

HONEY-*Dew*, a ſort of Mildew on Plants, Flowers, *&c.*

HONEY-*Moon*, the firſt Month of Matrimony, or after Marriage.

HONEY-*Suckle*, Woodbind, *Caprifolium.* L.

HONEY-*Wort*, a Plant.

HONGIT, hanged. *Chauc.*

HONI *ſoit qui mal y penſe* [*i. e.* Evil to him that Evil thinks] the Motto of the moſt noble Order of the Knights of the Garter. *F.*

HON'ORABLE, } See *Honourable*, &c.
HO'NORARY, } though this is the beſt Spelling.

HONORIFICABILITUDIN'ITY [*honorificabilitudinitas*, L.] Honourableneſs.

HONORIF'ICENCY [*honorificentia*, L.] Worſhip.

HONT, a Huntſman. *Chauc.*

HONT'FANGENTHEF, a Thief taken *Hond habend*, i. e. having the Thing ſtolen in his hand. *Sax.*

HON'OUR [*honneur* F. of *honor*, L.] Reſpect or Reverence paid to one, Eſteem, Reputation.

HON'OURS [in *Law*] the moſt noble Part of Seigniories, upon which other inferior Lordſhips or Manors depend, by the Performances of ſome Cuſtoms or Services to the Lords of ſuch Honours.

To **HON'OUR** [*honorer*, F. of *honorare*, L.] to reſpect, reverence, eſteem, value.

HONOUR-*Point* [in *Heraldry*] the upper Part of an Eſcutcheon, when it's Breadth is divided into Parts.

To **HONOUR** a *Bill of Exchange*, is to pay it in due Time.

HONOUR-*Courts*, are Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

HON'OURABLE [*honorabilis*, L.] worthy or poſſeſſed of Honour, noble. *F.*

HONOURABLE *Amende*, is a diſgraceful Sort of Puniſhment, when an Offender is delivered up to the common Hangman, who having ſtripped him to his Shirt, and put a Rope about his Neck, and a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, where he is to beg Pardon of God, the King, and the Court. *F.*

HON'OURARY [*honorarius*, L.] belonging to Honour, done or conferred upon any one upon account of Honour.

An **HON'OURARY** [*honoraire*, F. of *honorarium*, L.] a Lawyer's Fee, a Salary given to Publick Profeſſors of any Art or Science.

HON'OURARY *Services* [*Law Term*] are ſuch as relate to the Tenure of Grand Serjeantry, and are commonly joined with ſome Honour.

N. B. Honourable *and* Honourary *are better written* Honorable *and* Honorary.

An **HOOD,** [hod, *Sax.* hoed, *L. S.* a Hat] a Covering for the Head.

HOOD, in Compoſition, ſignifies State or Condition; as Manhood, Prieſthood.

HOOF [hoꝼ, *Sax.* hoef, *L. S.* huff, *Teut.*] a Part of a Horſe's Hoof; a Meaſure of a Peck.

HOOF *boney*, a round boney Swelling growing on a Horſe's Hoof.

HOOF *bound*, a ſhrinking of the Top of a Horſe's Hoof.

HOOF-*caſt*, when the Coffin or Horn falls clear away from the Hoof.

HOOF-*looſened*, is a Looſening the Coffin from the Fleſh.

HOOK [Hoce, *Sax.* Hoeck, *Belg.* Hake, *Teut.*] a bended Iron to hang Things upon.

HOOK-*Land*, Land plowed and ſowed every Year; called alſo *Ope Land.*

HOOKS [*of a Ship*] thoſe forked Timbers placed upright upon the Keel.

HOOK *Pins* [in *Architecture*] taper Iron Pins, only with a Hook Head, to pin the Frame of a Roof or Floor together.

HOOKED, crooked, bending.

HOOL [Heel, *L. S.*] whole. *Chauc.*

HOLICH, wholly. *Chauc.*

A **HOOP** [hop, *Sax.* Hoep, *Belg.*] a Circle to bind a Barrel, *&c.*

HOOP, a Meaſure of a Peck. *C.*

To **HOOP** [*houper*, F.] to whoop or cry out inarticulately.

A **HOOP,** a Bird called a Lapwing.

HOOPER, a wild Swan.

To **HOOT** [*heut*, F.] to make a Noiſe like an Owl.

To **HOP** [hoppan, *Sax.* hopper, *Dan.* heppen, *Teut.*] to leap with one Leg.

HOPS [Hopff, *Teut. Houblon*, F.] an Ingredient to keep Beer from being ſour.

HOPE [Hopa, *Sax.* Hope, *Belg.*] Expectation, Truſt, Affiance.

A **HOPE,** the Side of a Hill, or low Ground amidſt Hills.

HOPE'FUL, giving Hope of a future good Behaviour.

HOPE'FULNESS, affording Grounds of Hope.

HOPE'LESS, without Hope.

HOP'LOCHRISM [of ὅπλον, a Weapon, and χρίσμα, Salve, Gr.] a Weapon-Salve.

HOP'PER, a wooden Trough belonging or a Corn Mill.

HOP'PER-*arſ'd*, one whoſe Buttocks ſtand out more than uſual.

HOP'PET, a Fruit-Baſket. *Lincolnſh.*

To **HOP'PLE** *an Horſe*, [*q. d.* to couple, from *copulare*, L.] to tie his Feet with a Rope.

HO'RARY [*horaire*, F. of *horarius*, of *hora*, L. an Hour] belonging to Hours.

To **HORD** [hoꞃdan, *Sax.*] to lay up Money, *&c.*

To **HORD** [hoꞃd, *Sax.*] Money, *&c.* laid up.

HORDE'RIUM, a Hord, a Storehouſe, or Treaſury. *O. L.*

HORE, grey-headed. *Chauc.*

HORE-*Hound*, an Herb. *Marubium*, L.

HORI'SONS. See *Oriſons. Chauc.*

HORIZON [ὁρίζον, *Gr. i. e.* terminating] of any Place, upon the Surface of the Earth, is that great Circle of the Sphere, which in that Place divides the upper Hemiſphere, or Half Compaſs of the Heavens which we ſee, from the lower Hemiſphere that is under us, and hid from our Sight.

HORI'ZON *rational* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Plane which paſſes through the Centre of the Earth, and divides the Firmament preciſely into two equal Parts, called alſo the *Real* or *True Horizon*.

HORIZON *apparent*, is that Circle which bounds the Sight of any Perſon, who being placed either in a large Plain, or in the midſt of the Sea, looks round about; and by which the Earth and Heavens ſeem to be joined, as it were, with a kind of Cloſure. It is alſo called the ſenſible or viſible Horizon.

HORIZON [on a *material Globe* or *Sphere*] is a broad wooden Circle encompaſſing it about, and repreſenting the *rational Horizon*.

HORIZON'TAL, belonging to the Horizon. *F.*

HORIZONTAL *Dial*, is one whoſe Plane lies parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Line*, a Line upon a Plane drawn parallel to the Horizon.

HORIZONTAL *Projection*, is a Projection of the Sphere upon the Plane of the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL *Range* [in *Gunnery*] is the level Range of a Piece of Ordnance, being the Line which it deſcribes parallel to the *Horizon*.

HORIZONTAL *Superficies* [in *Fortification*] the plain Field which lies upon a Level without any ſinking or riſing.

A HORN [Hoꞃn, *Sax. Dan.* and *Teut.*] the defenſive Weapon of an Ox, Ram, *&c.*

HORN *with Horn*, the Feeding together of horned Beaſts. *O. L. T.*

HORN *Beam*, a ſort of Tree. *Oxia Ulmo ſimilis* L.

HORN-*Beam Pollingers*, Trees which have been lopped, of about 20 Years Growth.

HORN-*Beaſt*, a Fiſh.

HORN-*Coot*, an Owl. *C.*

HORN-*Church*, a Town in *Eſſex*, formerly called *Horn Minſter*, becauſe on the Eaſt-Part of the Church certain Pieces of Lead jut forth like Horns.

HORN-*Fly*, an Inſect in *America*.

HORN-*Geld*, a Tax within the Bounds of a Foreſt, for all manner of horned Beaſts.

HORN *Owl*, a Bird.

HORN *Work* [in *Fortification*, Hoꝛn-werk, *Teut.*] is an Out-work, which advances towards the Field, carrying in the Fore part two Demi-Baſtions in the Form of Horns.

A HOR'NET [Hyꞃneꞇ, *Sax.* Hoꝛniſ, *Teut.*] a ſort of Fly.

HORNICLE, a Hornet. *Suſſ.*

HORODIX [of ὥρα, an Hour, and δεῖξις *q. d.* a Shew, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument to ſhew the paſſing away of Hours.

An HOROLOGE [*horologium*, L. of ὡρολογεῖον, Gr.] a Clock, Dial, or Watch. *F.*

HOROLOGICAL [*horologicus*, L. of ὡρολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Clock or Dial.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHY [of ὡρολογεῖον and γραφή, Gr.] the Art of making Clocks, Dials, or other Inſtruments, to ſhew the Time, or a Treatiſe thereof.

HORO'METRY [of ὥρα, an Hour, and μέτρον, Gr. Meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Time by Hours.

HOROPT'ER [in *Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourſe, parallel to that which joins the Centre of the Eye.

HOROS'COPAL [*horoſcopalis*, L.] belonging to an Horoſcope.

HO'ROSCOPE [*horoſcopus*, L. of ὡροσκόπος, Gr.] the Degree of the Aſcendant, or the Star aſcending above the Horizon, at the Moment an Aſtrological Figure or Scheme is made; alſo the whole Aſtrological Figure of the 12 Houſes or Signs of the Zodiack. *F.*

HO'ROW [hoꞃıᵹ, *Sax.*] mean, baſe, ſlanderous, filthy, beaſtly. *Chauc.*

HORREN'DOUS [*horrendus*, L.] to be dreaded, horrible.

HOR'RENT [*horrens*, L.] horrible, abhorring.

HOR'RIBLE [*horribilis*, L.] hideous, frightful, ghaſtly.

HOR'RIBLETE, Horribleneſs. *Chauc.*

HOR'RID [*horridus*, L.] terrible, dreadful, heinous.

HORRID'ITY [*horriditas*, L.] Trembling for Fear.

HORRIF'EROUS [*horrifer*, L.] bringing, or cauſing Horror.

HORRIF'ICA *febris*, a Fever that cauſes the Patient to fall into ſhaking Fits, and horrible Agonies, the ſame as *Phricodes*.

HORRIPILA'TION, the ſtanding up of the Hair for Fear. *L.*

HORRIS'ONOUS [*horriſonus*, L.] ſounding horribly or dreadfully.

HORROR [*horreur*, F. of *horror*, L.] Dread, Fright, Shivering for Cold.

HORROR [among *Phyſicians*] ſuch a Shuddering and Quivering as precedes an Ague Fit, and is often joined with *Rigores*, and *Lumbagines*.

HORS *de ſon Fee*, an Exception to quaſh an Action brought for Rent. *F. L. T.*

HOR'SA, a famous *Saxon* Commander, Brother to *Hengiſt*, ſo called from the Figure of an Horſe, which he and his Brother had upon their Coats of Arms.

HORSE [Hoꞃſ, *Sax.*] a Beaſt well known, the generical Name of it's Kind, taking in both Male and Female.

HORSE [in a *Ship*] is a Rope made faſt to one of the Fore-maſt Shrouds, having a dead Man's Eye at it's End, through which the Pendant of the Sprit-ſail Sheet is reeved.

It is a good Horſe that never ſtumbles.

This Proverb intimates to us, that there is no Creature that ever went upon four *Legs*, but has made ſome falſe Step or other;

and that every Mother's Son of us, who goes upon two hath his *Slips*, and his *Imperfections*; that there is no Perſon in the World without his *weak Side*; and therefore pleads a Pardon for Miſtakes, either in *Converſation*, or *Action*, and puts a Check upon intemperate *Mockery*, or uncharitable *Cenſure*. And ſo the *French* ſay, *Il n'y à bon cheval, qui ne bronche*; and *Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*, ſays *Horace*.

HORS'HAM [*q. d.* Hoꞃſa and Ham, or *Horſa*'s Town] in *Suſſex*, ſo called from *Horſa*, a famous *Saxon* General, Brother of *Hengiſt*.

HORSE-*Knobs*, Heads of Knapweed.

HORSE-*Leechery*, the Art of curing Horſes of Diſeaſes.

HORSEMANSHIP, the Art of riding or managing Horſes.

HORSE *Meaſure*, a Meaſuring Rod, divided into Hands and Inches, for meaſuring the Height of Horſes.

HORSE-*Shoe* [in *Fortification*] is a Work either of a round or oval Figure, raiſed in the Ditch of a marſhy Place, and bordered with a Parapet, either to ſecure a Gate, or to lodge Soldiers in, to prevent a Surprize.

HORSE-*Twitchers*, a Tool uſed by Farriers to hold unruly Horſes by the Noſtrils.

HORSTED [of Hoꞃſa Steꝺ, *Sax.* q. d. *Horſa*'s Place; ſo called from being the Place where *Horſa*'s Corpſe was buried] a Village in *Kent*.

HORTATION, an Exhorting. *L.*

HORT'ATIVE } [*hortativus*, L.] be-
HORT'ATORY } longing to Exhortation.

HORT-*Yard*, an Orchard.

HORTICUL'TURE [of *hortus* and *cultura*, L.] the Art of Gardening.

HOR'TUS, a Garden. *L.*

HOR'TUS [by ſome *Writers*] the privy Parts of a Woman.

A HOSE [Hoſa, *Sax.*] a Stocking, *Du.* and *Dan.*

HOSAN'NA [הושענא *H.* i. e. Save we beſeech thee] a ſolemn Acclamation uſed by the *Jews* in the Feaſt of *Tabernacles*.

HOSE *Huſk* [in *Botany*] a long round Huſk within another.

HOS'KINS, the ſame as *Hodgekins*.

HOS'PITABLE [*hoſpitalis*, L.] that uſes Hoſpitality, friendly, courteous. *F.*

HOS'PITAL [*hôpital*, F. of *hoſpitalium*, L.] an Houſe erected out of Charity for the Entertainment, or Relief of the poor, ſick, impotent, or aged People.

HOS'PITALERS, an Order of Knights who built an Hoſpital at *Jeruſalem*, for the Entertainment of Pilgrims whom they protected in their Travels.

HOSPITAL'ITY [*hoſpitalité*, F. of *hoſpitalitas*, L.] the entertaining and relieving Strangers.

HOSPIT'ICIDE [*hoſpiticida*, L.] one who murders his Gueſts.

An HOST [*hôte*, F. *hoſpes*, L.] an Innkeeper, or Landlord.

The HOST [*hoſtie*, F. of *hoſtia*, L.] the conſecrated Bread at the Communion among the *Roman Catholicks*.

An HOST [*hoſtis*, L.] an Army.

HOST'AGE [*hoſtage*, F. of *hoſpes*, L.] a Perſon left as a Surety for the Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTELA'GIUM, a Right which Lords have to take Lodging and Entertainment in their Tenants Houſes.

HOST'ELERS, Inn-keepers. *F.*

HOSTEL'RIE } [*hoſtelerie*, F.] an Inn.
HOSTE'RIE } *Chauc.*

HOST'ERS, they who take in Lodgers.

HOST'ESS [*hôteſſe*, F. *hoſpita*, L.] the Miſtreſs of an Inn.

HO'STIA [a Sacrifice] the conſecrated Hoſt, or Bread, in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

HOST'ICIDE [*hoſticida*, L.] one that murders or kills his Enemy.

HOSTIL'E [*hoſtilis*, L.] Enemy-like.

HOSTIL'MENTS, Furniture, Utenſils, Houſhold-Goods. *Chauc.*

HOSTILIA'RIA, a Place in religious Houſes, where Gueſts and Strangers were received. *O. L.*

HOSTIL'ITY [*hoſtilité*, F. of *hoſtilitas*, L.] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice of Enemies.

HOST'LER [*hôtelier*, F.] a Groom who looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOST'RICUS, a Goſs-Hawk. *O. L.*

HOST'RY [*hôtelerie*, F.] the Stables of an Inn.

HOT [hat, of hatian, *Sax.* heet, *L. S.*] contrary to Cold; alſo eager, paſſionate.

HOT } [of hatan, *Sa.* to call or ſpeak to,
HOTE } heten, *L. S.*] called, named; alſo to name or make mention of. *Spenc.*

To HO'TAGOE [ſpoken of the *Tongue*] to move nimbly.

HOT-*Beds* [among *Gardeners*] Beds made in wooden Frames with freſh Horſe-Dung, and covered with Glaſſes, to raiſe early Plants, *&c.*

HOT-*Shoots*, a Compound, made by taking one third Part of the ſmalleſt of any Pit-Coal, Sea, or Charcoal, and mixing them very well together with Loam, to be made into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for Firing.

HOTCH-*Pot*, Fleſh cut into ſmall Pieces, and ſodden with Herbs or Roots. Hence metaphorically [in *Law*] it ſignifies the putting together of Lands, for the equal Diviſion of them.

HOTS } round Balls of Leather faſtened
HUTS } to the ſharp Ends of the Spurs of fighting Cocks.

HOT-*Cockles* [*hautes coquilles*, F.] a Play.

HOVE, heave, *Sax.*

A HOV'EL [hofe, *Sax.*] a Shelter for Cattle, made of Hurdles, *&c.*

HOVEN-*Cheeſe*, that is ſwelled up. *Chauc.*

To HOV'ER [heafian, *Sax.* to heave up] to flutter or fly over.

To HOV'ER [Huyveren, *Belg.*] to ſhiver for Cold.

HOVER-*Ground*, light Grounds. *S. C.*

HOUGH [hoh, *Sax.*] the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beaſt.

To HOUGH [of hawen, to cut, *Teut.*] to cut the Houghs, to hamſtring; alſo to break Clods of Earth.

HOVILSES. See *Hot-Shoots.*

HOUL'ET [Uhle, *L. S.* *boulette*, F.] a little Owl.

A HOUND [Hunde, *Sax.* Hond, *Belg.* Hund, *Teut.*] a Hunting Dog; alſo a kind of Fiſh.

To HOUND a *Stag* [*Hunting Term*] to caſt the Dogs at him.

HOUNDS [in *a Ship*] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Maſt, to which the Tyes run, to hoiſe the Yards.

HOUP, a Bird. See *Hoop.*

An HOUR [*heure*, F. of *hora*, L. Uhr, *Teut.*] the 24th Part of a natural Day.

HOUR *Circles* [in *Aſtronomy*] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and croſſing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

HOUR *Lines* [on *a Dial*] are Lines which ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial Plane, with the ſeveral Planes of the Hour Circles.

HOUS'AGE, Money paid by Carriers and others, for laying up Goods in a Houſe.

HOUSE [Huſ, *Sax.* Haus, *Teut.* Huys, *Belg.*] a Home, a Place of Abode

HOUSE [in *Aſtrology*] is a twelfth Part of the Heavens.

HOUSE-*Bote*, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to ſupport, or repair a Tenant's Houſe, *&c.*

HOUSE-*Leek*, an Herb growing on the Sides of Houſes, or on Walls.

HOUS'ED *in* [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, after the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her upper Works.

HOU'SEL [Huſel, *Sax.*] the Euchariſt or Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper. *Chauc.*

HOUSELIN, to receive the Sacrament. *Ch.*

HOUS'HOLD [of huſ and healdan, *Sax.* Haushaltung, *Teut.*] a Family.

HOUS'HOLDER [Haushalter, *Teut.*] the Maſter of a Houſe, or Family.

HOUSE'WIFE, a Woman prudent in managing domeſtick Affairs.

HOUS'WIFRY, prudent Management of houſhold Affairs.

HOUS'ING [*houſſe*, F.] a Horſe-Cloth, wore behind the Saddle.

HOUS'LING *Fire* [of Huſel, *Sax.* the Euchariſt] Sacramental Fire. *Spenc.*

Hill HOUTER, an Owl. *Cheſh.*

HOUTON, hollow. *O.*

To HOUST [hepeoſtan, *Sax.* hoſten, *L. S.* huſten, *Teut.*] to cough.

HOW? [hu? *Sax.* hoe? *Belg.*] By what means? after what manner?

HOW, a Cap or Hood. *Chauc.*

A HOW } a Tool uſed by Gardeners,
A HOE } *&c.* to cut up Weeds.

HOW [of hoch, *Teut.* high, according to *Camden*] a Sirname.

HOW'ARD [*i. e.* of Hofward, the Warden of an Hall, *Spelman*; or Holdward, the Keeper of a ſtrong Hold, *Verſtegan*; of hoch, *Teut.* high, and Ward, a Warden, *Camden*; or Hold, Favour, *Teut.* and word, worthy, *Killan*; or of Hold, Hoſpitality, and Ward, *Skinner*] a Sirname.

HOW'EL [*Camden* draws it from Ἥλιος, Gr. the Sun] a Sirname.

HOWGATES? how? which Way? *O.*

HOW'KER, a Veſſel built like a Pink, but maſted and rigged like a Hoy.

To HOWL [*houler*, F. heulen, *Du.*] to cry like a Dog Wolf.

To HOWL [among *Shipwrights*] when the Foot hooks of a Ship are ſcarfed into the Ground Timbers, and bolted, and then the Planks laid on them up to the Orlop, 'tis ſaid, *they begin to make her bowl.*

HOWLET, a Night Bird.

HOWPEDE, hooped, hollowed. *Chauc.*

HOWSEL. See *Houſel.*

HOX'TON [formerly Hogiſdon, perhaps by a *Metatheſis* for Haligtun, *i. e.* an holy Town] a Town in *Suſſex*, memorable for the Martyrdom of St *Edmund* the King.

HOY [probably of *hue*, F. or hoch, *Teut.* high] a ſmall Bark.

To HOZE *Dogs*, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.

HUBERT [of hepe, Colour, and beort, clear, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

HUB'BUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HUCK'LE-*Bone* [of hucken, *Teut.* to ſink down] the Hip bone.

HUCK'LE-*backed* [hockericht, *Teut.* bent] having a Bunch on his Back, crump-ſhouldered.

HUCK'STER [of Hock, *Teut.* or Hocker, *L. S.*] a Seller of Proviſions by Retail.

A HUD'DLE, a Buſtle, Diſorder, Confuſion.

To HUD'DLE, to put up Things after a confus'd manner.

HUE [hepe, *Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.

HUE *and Cry* [of *huer*, F. to cry out aloud] a Purſuit of an Highwayman.

HUET [Dimin. of *Hugh*] a Surname.

A HUFF, a ſwaggering Fellow, Bully.

To HUFF [heogan, *Sax.*] to puff or blow; alſo to ſwagger, rant, or vapour.

HUF'FING, vapouring, affronting.

HUGE [probably from hefig, *Sax.*] heavy; but *Minſhew* derives of *augere*, L. to increaſe] great, large, high, vaſt.

To HUG [hoȝan, *Sax.* of **hagen**, to tender, to cheriſh, *Teut.*] to be tender of, to embrace.

A *Corniſh* HUG [among *Wreſtlers*] is when one has his Adverſary on his Breaſt, and there holds him.

HUGGER *Mugger*, [perhaps of hoȝan, *Sax.* **hugghen**, *Du.* and **morker**, *Dan.* Darkneſs] privately, clandeſtinely.

HUGH [**hew**, *Eng.* **hawen**, *Teut.* to cleave, or **hooch**, *Belg.* high] a Name.

HUGUENOTE, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove, for a Pot to boil on. *F.* Hence,

A la HUGUENO'TE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Eggs with Gravy.

HU'GUENOTISM, the Profeſſion, or Principles of an *Huguenot*.

HU'GUENOTS [either from *huc nos venimus*, the beginning of the firſt Proteſtation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal *Lotharingius*, in the Time of *Francis* II. of *France*; or from *Hugon* a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they aſſembled when they firſt ſtirred; or *q. d. les Guenots de Huſſe, i. e.* John Huſs's *Imps*] a Nickname given by the *Papiſts* in *France*, to the Proteſtants there.

HU'LET [of *hulette*, F. a Shepherd's Crook] a Sirname.

HULFERE, Holly. *Chauc.*

HULK [**hulcke**, *Belg.*] a great broad Ship, chiefly in Uſe for ſetting in Maſts into Ships, and the like.

To HULK [*Hunting Term*] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

HULL [**hulle**, *Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod of Pulſe.

HULL [*Sea Term*] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her rigging.

To HULL [*Sea Term*] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To *lie a* HULL [*Sea Term*] is ſaid of a Ship, when ſhe takes all her Sails in, ſo that nothing but her Maſts, Yards, and Rigging are abroad, either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when ſhe cannot carry them.

To *ſtrike a* HULL [*Sea Term*] is to lie cloſe or obſcurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for ſome Conſort, bearing no Sail, with the Helm *laſhed a Lee*.

HULL [of **hulen**, *L. S.* **heulen**, *Teut.* to howl, from the Noiſe the River makes, when it meets with the Sea] in *Yorkſhire*. This Town was famous for it's good Government; and thence aroſe this Saying, called the Beggars and Vagrants Litany, *From* Hell, Hull, *and* Halifax, *Good Lord deliver us*; *Hull*, for the ſevere Chaſtiſement they met with there; *Halifax* for a Law inſtantly beheading with an Engine thoſe who were taken in the Fact of ſtealing Cloth, without any further legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than *Hell* itſelf.

HUL'LOCK, a Piece of the Miſſen Sail cut and let looſe, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULS'TERED [of Heolſtꝛa, *Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*

HULVER, a Shrub.

HU'MAN [*humain*, F. of *humanus*, L.] belonging to Mankind; alſo affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HU'MANE *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] are thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HU'MANIST [*Humaniſte*, F.] one who is ſkill'd in human Learning.

HUMAN'ITY [of *humanité*, F. *humanitas*, L.] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of Man; Gentleneſs, Courteſy, Affability, Mildneſs; alſo human Learning.

To HU'MANIZE [*humaniſer*, F.] to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, mild.

HUM'BER [Humbꝛe, *Sax.* ſo called from it's **humming** becauſe it's Waters make a great humming at the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, *Somner*; or of **hamm** and **aber**, which in the *C. Br* ſignifies the Mouth of a River, *Leland*] a River in the North of *England*.

HUM'BLE [*humilis*, L.] lowly-minded, modeſt. *F.*

To HUMBLE [*humilier*, F. of *humiliare*, L. q. d. *ad humum redigere*] to lower, to bring down.

HUM'BLES [*hombles*, F. probably from *umbilicus*, the Navel] Part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMBLESS, Humility. *Spenc.*

HUMECT' [*humectus*, L.] moiſt, wet.

To HUMEC'TATE [*humecter*, F. *humectatum*, L.] to moiſten.

HUMEC'TATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the moiſtening any mix'd Body to prepare it for ſome Operation, or that it's beſt and fineſt Parts may the better be extracted.

HU'MERAL [*humeralis*, L.] belonging to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL *Muſcle* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle moving the Arm at the Upper-end.

HUM'FREY [of *home*, Eng. and ꝼꝛeꝺe, or ꝼꝛiꝺ, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* one who makes Peace at Home] a proper Name.

HUN'GERFORD [formerly called *Ingleford*, q. d. Engla ꝼoꝛꝺ, *i. e.* the Ford of the *Engliſh*] a Town in *Berkſhire*.

HU'MID [*humide*, F. of *humidus*, L.] damp, moiſt, wet.

Feſs HUMID [in *Heraldry*] a ſort of *Feſſe* in a Coat of Arms.

To HU'MIDATE [*humidatum*, L.] to make moiſt.

HUMID'ITY [*humidité*, F. *humiditas*, L.] Dampneſs, Moiſture, or the Power of wetting others, and differs much from Fluidity; depending altogether upon the Congruity of the component Particles of any Liquor

quor to the Pores or Surfaces of ſuch particular Bodies as it is capable of adhering to ; as Quickſilver will not wet or adhere to our Hands, Cloaths, &c. but will to Gold, Tin, or Lead.

HU'MIDUM *primogenium* [among *Phyſicians*] that Blood which is to be ſeen in Generation before any thing elſe.

HUMIDUM *Radicale* [among *Phyſicians*] the radical Moiſture of Man's Body, concerning which there have been various Opinions ; but by ſome underſtood to be nothing elſe but the Maſs of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other Fluids in a human Body are derived.

HUMIF'EROUS [*humifer*, F.] bringing or producing Moiſture.

HUMIF'ICK [*humificus*, L.] cauſing Moiſture.

To HUMIL'IATE [*humiliatum*, L.] to make low or humble.

HUMILIA'TES, a Religious Order inſtituted *A. C.* 1160, who led very ſtrict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIA'TION, a being humbled. *F.*

HU'MILIS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which draws the Eyes downwards to the Cheek. *L.*

HUMIL'ITY [*Humilité*, F. of *Humilitas*, L.] Humbleneſs, Meekneſs, Lowlineſs ; the Name of a Bird in *New-England*.

To HUM [hummelen, *Teut.* hummen, *L. S.*] to make a Noiſe like a Bee.

HUMLING, a ſounding Bee. *O.*

To HUM'MER, to begin to neigh. *S. C.*

HUM'MUMS, [*Hammum*, Turk.] a Sweating-Houſe.

HUMO'RES [with *Phyſicians*] the ſeveral Humors of the Animal Bodies ; all that are contained in Canals or Veſſels, and which are diſtinguiſhed from one another by ſome manifeſt Qualities, as healthful, vitiated, ſanguine, cholerick, and the like.

HU'MOUR [*humeur*, F. *humor*, L.] Moiſture, Juice ; alſo Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.

HU'MOURIST [*humoriſta*, Ital.] one full of Humours, Whimſies, or Conceits ; a fantaſtical or whimſical Perſon.

HU'MOUROUS, belonging to Humours, fantaſtical, whimſical, wedded to his own Humours or Conceits.

HU'MOURSOME, peeviſh, hard to pleaſe.

To HUNCH [of Huſch, *Teut.* a Blow] to give a Thruſt with the Elbow.

HUNCH *back'd*, crooked-back'd.

HUN'DRED [hunꝺ, *Sax.* Hondert, *Belg.* Hundert, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] Number in Figures 100.

HUN'DRED [hunꝺꞃeꝺ, *Sax.* hundert, *Teut.*] a Century, becauſe it conſiſted of 10 Tithings, and each Tithing of 10 Houſholds.

HUNDREDS-*Lagh*, the Hundred Court. *Sax.*

HUNDRED-*Penny*, a Tax formerly raiſed in the Hundred, by the Sheriff.

HUN'DREDERS, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controverſy about Land.

HUNDRED *Secta*, the Payment of perſonal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the Hundred Court.

HUNDRED *Law*, the Hundred Court, from which all Officers of the King's Foreſt were freed.

HUN'GARY, [Ungeren, *Teut.*] a Kingdom ſo named of the *Huns*, a People of *Scythia*, who ſettled there.

HUN'GER [Hunʒoꞃ, *S.* Hunger, *Teut. Dan.*] a craving of the Appetite after Food, or an animal Appetite ariſing from an uneaſy Senſation at the Stomach for Food.

To HUN'GER [hunʒꞃian, *Sax* hungeren *Teut* hungrer, *Dan.*] to be hungry.

HUNGRY [hungrig, *Teut.*] craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.

This Proverb is uſed by way of Satire, againſt thoſe Perſons whoſe impetuous *Luſts* make them demean themſelves beneath their *Quality* ; for, tho' 'tis certain *dirty Water* will quench *Fire*, and a mean *Punk* ſatisfy or cool a burning *Luſt*, yet thoſe who uſe them are either very *needy*, or not very *nice*. The Proverb is alſo taken in another Senſe, and is a ſevere Satire againſt all our *unneceſſary Varieties* and *Delicacies of Food*, and dictates the beſt way of Living in the World, with an Injunction of *Temperance*, *Health*, and *Frugality* ; only to *drink* when we are *dry*, and to *eat*, when we are *hungry* ; for that there is nothing ſo *wholſome* or ſo *reliſhing*, as true Hunger, according to the Proverb, *Hunger's the beſt Sauce*. Thus ſay the *Hebrews*, כלבא בכפנא אפילו גללי מבלע ; the *Greeks*, Τοῖς σίτȣ ἀπορȣ̃σι ἀπȣδάζονται οἱ ὄροβοι, and the *Latins*, *Jejunus rarò ſtomachus vulgaria temnit* ; and *Fames eſt optimum condimentum.* The *French*, *A la faim, il n'y a point de mauvais pain* ; and the *Italians*, *L'aſine chi ha fame mangia d'ogni ſtrame.*

HUNGRY *Evil*, a ravenous Appetite in Horſes.

HUNKS, a Miſer, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

HUNSDEN [probably of Hunꝺe, an Hound, and ꝺune, an Hill, *Sax. q. d.* the Hounds Town, becauſe formerly a Place of great Reſort for Hunting] a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

To HUNT [hunꞇian, *Sax.*] to chaſe wild Beaſts ; alſo to ſearch after.

A HUNTER [hunꞇa, *Sax.*] one who chaſes wild Beaſts.

To HUNT *Change*, is when Hounds take freſh Scent, hunting another Chace 'till they ſtick and hit again.

To **HUNT**-*counter*, is as much as to ſay, the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNT'ING *the Foil*, is when the Chace falls off, and comes on again.

HUNTINGTON [𝔥𝔲𝔫𝔱𝔢𝔯𝔰𝔡𝔲𝔫𝔢. *i. e.* the mount of Hunters, formerly called 𝔄𝔪𝔢𝔩𝔰𝔟𝔲𝔯𝔶, from 𝔄𝔯𝔫𝔲𝔩𝔭𝔥, an holy Man, who was there interr'd] the County Town of that Shire.

HUR'DLES [in *Fortification*] are Oſier Twigs, *&c.* wattled together laden with Earth to make Batteries firm, and conſolidate Paſſages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [hýꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a Frame of Haſel-rods wattled together to make Sheepfold Gates and Incloſures, *&c.*

HURE, [𝔥𝔞𝔲𝔢𝔯, *Teut.*] Hire. *O.*

To **HURL** [*q. d.* to whirl, of 𝔬𝔲𝔦𝔯𝔩𝔢𝔫, to whirl about, *Teut.*] to fling or caſt with a whirling Motion.

To **HURD**, to make a Noiſe. *O.*

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To **HURLEN**-*forth*, to ruſh forth. *Spenc.*

HUR'LERS, a ſquare ſet of Stones in *Cornwall*, ſo transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLEY-*Burley*, [of *Whirle*, and Buꞃh, *Sax.* a Town] Tumult, Uproar, or Crowd of People.

HURN [probably of Hýꞃn, *Sax.* a Horn] a Sirname.

HUR'RERS, Cappers and Hatters. *O.*

HUR'RICANE [*burucano*, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind.

To **HUR'RY** [*barier*, F.] to hare, haſten over-much, make great Haſte.

HURST [hýꞃꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] a little Wood, or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of hýꞃꞅꞇa, *Sax.* Horſe Trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [of Huꞃꞅꞇ, a Wood, and Leaᵹ, a Field, *Sax*] a proper Name.

HURT [hýꞃꞇ, *Sax.* wounded, *beurte*, F.] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To **HURT** [probably of 𝔥𝔲𝔯𝔱𝔢𝔫, *Belg.* to beat, or *beurter*, F. to thruſt or ſqueeze] to wound, injure, damage, *&c.*

HURTARDUS, a Ram. *O. L.*

To **HUR'TELEN**, to ſkirmiſh.

HURT'LING, thruſting, ſkirmiſhing. *Sp.*

HURTS [in *Heraldry*] certain Balls reſembling Hurtle-berries.

HURT-*Stickle*, a ſort of Herb.

HUSBAND [probably of Huꞅ, *Sax.* an Houſe, and 𝔅𝔞𝔫𝔡, *Eng. q. d.* the Tie of the Houſe, or Huꞅ, *Sax.* and Bonꝺa, a Maſter of a Family] a Wife's Conſort.

HUS'BANDMAN, one employed in Huſbandry.

HUS'BANDRY, the Art of tilling and improving Land, alſo Management of Expences.

HUS'CARLE, a Houſhold Servant. *Sax.*

HUSE, a Fiſh, of which is made the white Glue called Iſinglaſs.

HU'SEANS [*boſeau*, F.] a ſort of Boots or Spatterdaſhes.

HUSEBOOTE. See *Houſe-bote.*

HUSEFASTINE [of huꞅ and ꝼæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] one who holds Houſe and Lands.

To be **HUSH** [of השקה, *Heb. Minſh.*] to ceaſe Talking or Crying, *&c.*

HUS'HABLE, Houſe-Rents. *O. R.*

A **HUSK** [𝔥𝔲𝔰𝔠𝔥𝔢, *Dan.*] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, *&c.*

HUS'SARS, *Hungarian* Horſemen, ſo called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the firſt Charge.

HUSSEL. See *Howſel.* O. S.

HUS'SELING-*People*, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUS'SEY [*bouſſe*, F. a ſordid Garment] a Sirname.

HUS'SY [corrupt. of *Houſewife*] a Name given to a Woman by way of Contempt.

HUS'TINGS [of huꞅ, an Houſe, and þinᵹ, a Cauſe or Trial, *Sax.*] a principal, and very ancient Court of Pleas, held before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London.*

HUS'WIFE [of huꞅ, and ƿıꝼ, *Sax. q. d.* the Wife of the Houſe] a Manager of Houſhold Affairs.

An **HUT** [*bute*, F. huꞇꞇ, *Sax.* 𝔥𝔲𝔱𝔱𝔢, *Teut*] a ſmall Cottage or Hovel; alſo a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

A **HUTCH** [huƿæcca, *Sax.* *butcbe*, F. *bucba*, Sp.] a Place or Veſſel to lay Corn in; alſo a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbets in; alſo a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTE'SIUM, a Hue and Cry in Purſuit of Robbers. *O. L.*

HUXING *of a Pike* [in *Angling*] a particular Way of catching the Pike-fiſh.

To **HUZZ**, to hum as Bees do.

HUZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To **HY** [hıᵹan, *Sax.*] to make haſte.

HY'ACINTH [*biacintbe*, F. *byacintbus*, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a Flower of a purple Colour; alſo a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in *Heraldry*] the tawny Colour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

HYA'DES [ὑάδες, Gr.] a Conſtellation of ſeven Stars in the Head of the Bull, which always bring Rain.

HY'ÆNA [ὕαινα, Gr.] a ſubtil ravenous Beaſt, like a Wolf.

HYALOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the vitreous Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNA'GIUM, the Seaſon for ſowing Winter Corn. *O. L.*

HYBER'NAL [of *bybernus*, L.] belonging to Winter.

HY'BOMA [ὕϐεμα, Gr.] an Incurvation of all the *Vertebra's.*

HY'BRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whoſe Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another.

HYDATI'DES [ὑδατίδες, Gr.] watry Bliſters on the Liver or Bowels of hydropical Perſons.

HYDATOI'DES [ὑδατοίδες, Gr.] the watry Humour of the Eye.

HYDE *Gild* [hyꝺ ʒılꝺ, *Sax.*] a Ranſom paid to ſave one's Hide from beating.

HY'DRA [*hidre*, F. ὕδϱα, Gr.] a Water Serpent; alſo one of the Southern Conſtellations. *L.*

HY'DRAGOGUES [of ὑδϱαγωγὸς, Gr.] Medicines, which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out watry Humours.

HY'DRAGOGY [*hydragogia*, L. of ὑδϱαγωγία, Gr.] a conveying of Water from one Place to another.

HYDRAR'GYRAL, mercurial.

HYDRAR'GYRUM [ὑδϱάϱγυϱον, Gr.] Quickſilver. *L.*

HYDRAUL'ICAL, belonging to Water-Works.

HYDRAUL'ICKS [*hydrauliques*, F. of ὑδϱαυλικὸς, Gr.] the Art of making Engines to carry or raiſe Water, and all ſorts of Water-works.

HYDRAU'LO-*Pneumatical Engines*, ſuch as raiſe Water by means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDRO'A [with *Phyſicians*] certain little moiſt Pimples like Millet Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough. *Gr.*

HYDROCAR'DIA [of ὕδωϱ and καϱδία, Gr] a Dropſy of the *Pericardium*, ſo that the Heart ſwims in Water.

HYDROCE'LE [ὑδϱοκήλη, Gr.] a kind of Burſtenneſs called *Hernia Aquoſa*, proceeding from a watry Humour. *F.* and *L.*

HYDROCEPHALUS [ὑδϱοκέφαλ☉, Gr.] a Swelling of the Head by reaſon of a watry Humour, where the Sutures of the Brain are forced aſunder.

HYDROCRIT'ICKS [of ὕδωϱ and κϱιτικὸς, Gr.] critical Judgment of Diſtempers taken from Sweating.

HYDROENTEROCE'LE [of ὕδωϱ and ἐντεϱοκήλη, Gr.] a Falling of the Inteſtines with Water into the Scrotum.

HYDROG'RAPHER [*hydrographe*, F. *hydrographus*, L. of ὕδωϱ and γϱαφεὺς, Gr.] one ſkilled in Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPH'ICAL [*hydrographique*, F. *hydrographicus*, L. of ὕδωϱ and γϱαφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL *Charts*, Sea-Maps delineated for the Uſe of Pilots, &c. where are marked the Points of the Compaſs, Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, &c.

HYDROG'RAPHY [*hydrographie*, F. *hydrographia*, L. of ὕδωϱ and γϱαφὴ, Gr.] an Art teaching how to make Sea Charts, giving an Account of it's Tides, Bays, Gulphs, Creeks, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Promontories, Harbours, &c.

HY'DROMANCY [*hidromancie*, F. *hydromantia*, L. of ὑδϱομαντεία, of ὕδωϱ and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Water.

HY'DROMEL [*hydromeli*, L. of ὑδϱομέλι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey. *F.*

HYDROM'PHALUM [ὑδϱόμφαλον, Gr.] a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from a watry Humour in the *Abdomen.* L.

HYDROPE'GE [of ὕδωϱ Water, and πηγὴ, Gr. a Fountain] Spring Water.

HYDROPHOBY [*hydrophobia*, L. of ὑδϱοφοϐία, of ὕδωϱ and φόϐ☉, Fear, *Gr.*] is a Diſtemper proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, or a Contagion analogous to it, wherein the Patient has a great Dread to Water and all liquid Things.

HYDROPHTHAL'MION [of ὕδωϱ, and ὀφθαλμία, a Diſeaſe in the Eye, *Gr.*] that Part under the Eye which is wont to ſwell in dropſical Perſons.

HYDROPHTHAL'MY [of ὕδωϱ, and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe of the Eye, when it grows ſo big as it almoſt ſtarts out of it's Orbit.

HYDROP'ICAL [*hidropique*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of ὑδϱωπικὸς, Gr.] belonging to or troubled with the Dropſy.

HYDROP'ICKS [*hidropiques*, F. *hydropicus*, L. of ὑδϱωπικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which expel watry Humours in the Dropſy.

HYDROP'S *ad matulam* [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe, otherwiſe called *Diabetes.*

HY'DROSCOPE [ὑδϱοσκόπιον, Gr.] an Inſtrument for diſcovering the watry Steams of the Air.

HYDROSTAT'ICKS [of ὕδωϱ and ϛατικὴ, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part of the Science of Staticks, that relates to the Gravities of Liquors, and teaches how to weigh Bodies in Water, or ſome other Liquor, to eſtimate their ſpecifick Gravities.

HYDROSTAT'ICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydroſtaticks.*

HYDROT'ICKS [ὑδϱωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which cauſe Sweating.

To HYE *to*, to make haſte to. *Shakeſp.*

HY'EMAL [*hyemalis*, L.] belonging to Winter.

To HYE'MATE [*hyematum*, L.] to winter in a Place.

HYEMA'TION, a Wintering. *L.*

HYGIAS'TICK, tending to preſerve Health.

HYGIE'A [ὑγιεία, Gr.] Health, which conſiſts of a good Temperature, and right Conformation of Parts; or [according to *modern Philoſophy*] a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIE'NA [ὑγιεινὴ, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which teaches to preſerve Health.

HYGROCIRCOCE'LE [ὑγϱοκιϱσοκήλη, Gr.] a Branch of any winding Veins ſwoln with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moiſture.

HYGROCOLLY'RIUM [ὑγϱοκολλύϱια, Gr.] a liquid Medicine for curing Diſtempers in the Eyes.

HYGROM'ETER } [of ὑγϱὸς, moiſt,
HY'GROSCOPE } and μέτϱον, Gr. Meaſure]

Meaſure] an Inſtrument for meaſuring the Moiſture of the Air.

Statical HY'GROSCOPE, an Inſtrument for making Diſcoveries of Moiſture and of the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLAR'CHICK *Principle*, an univerſal Spirit in the World. Dr *Hen. Moore.*

HY'LEG } [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet,
HY'LECH } which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. *Arab.*

HYLE'GIAL *Places* [among *Aſtrologers*] are ſuch in which when a Planet happens to be ſet, it may be ſaid to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HYLTED, hid. *O.*

HYLYE, highly. *Chauc.*

HY'MEN [*Hymenæus*, L. of Ὑμέναιος, Gr.] a Heathen Deity feign'd to preſide over Matrimony; Marriage itſelf. *F.* of *L.*

HY'MEN [ὑμὴν, Gr.] a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broke at the firſt Copulation, it's Fibres contract in three or four Places, and form what by Anatomiſts is called *Glandulæ Myrtiformes.*

HYMENÆ'AN, belonging to *Hymen*, or Marriage. *L.*

HYMN [*himne.* F. *hymnus*, L. of ὑμνος, Gr.] a ſpiritual Song or Pſalm.

HYMNOG'RAPHER [*hymnographus*, L. ὑμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNIF'EROUS [*hymnifer*, L.] bringing or producing Hymns.

HYN'GEN, hung. *Chauc.*

HYOI'DES [ὑοειδὲς, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HY'OTHYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] two Muſcles of the Larynx, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides.*

HYPAL'LAGE [ὑπαλλαγὴ, Gr.] a rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. *L.*

To HYPE *at one*, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Miſchief, or diſpleaſe. *N. C.*

The *Ox* HYPES, *i.e.* puſhes with his Horns. *N. C.*

HYPER'BATON [ὑπέρβατον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Words are tranſpoſed from the plain grammatical Order.

HYPER'BOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPER'BOLE [ὑπερβολὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, which in Expreſſion exceeds Truth, repreſenting Things much greater, leſſer, worſe, or better, than they really are. *F.* and *L.*

HYPERBOL'ICAL } [*hyperbolique*, F.
HYPERBOL'ICK } *hyperbolicus*, L. of ὑπερβολικὸς, Gr.] exceeding Belief, belonging to an *Hyperbole*, or *Hyperbola.*

HYPERBOL'ICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Space or Content which is comprehended between the Space of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOL'ICUM *acutum*, is a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area*, of the Space made between the Curve and it's *Aſymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, turning round that *Aſymptote*, which produces a Solid infinitely long, which is nevertheleſs cubable.

HYPERBOLOI'DES [in *Geometry*] are Curves which approach in their Properties to the Nature of the *Hyperbola.*

HYPERBORE'ANS, very Northern People.

HYPERCATALEC'TICK *Verſe* [ὑπερκαταληκτικὸν, Gr.] a Verſe which has a Syllable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHAR'TICKS [of ὑπερκάθαρσις, Gr.] Purges which work too long and too violently.

HYPERCRI'SIS [ὑπέρκρισις, Gr.] a voiding any thing above meaſure in the Turn of a Diſeaſe, as when a Fever terminates in a Looſeneſs, ſo that the Humours flow faſter than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRI'TICK [ὑπερκριτικὸς, Gr.] a Maſter Critick, or over-critical

HYPERCRIT'ICISM, a more than ordinary Judgment or Cenſure, over nice Criticiſm.

HYPERDISSYL'LABLE [in *Grammar*] a Word conſiſting of more than two Syllables.

HYPER'METER [ὑπέρμετρος, Gr.] a a Man of a higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPERMETER *Verſe*, a Verſe which hath a Syllable above it's ordinary Meaſure, upon which account the next Verſe muſt begin with a Vowel.

HYPERO'A [ὑπερῶα, Gr.] two Holes in the upper Part of the *Oſſa Palati.*

HYPERPHYS'ICAL [of ὑπὲρ and φυσικὸς, Gr.] that which is above Phyſicks or Natural Philoſophy, metaphyſical.

HYPERSAR'COSIS [of ὑπὲρ, above, and σάρξ, Fleſh] more Fleſh than needful, or Excreſcences of Fleſh on the Lips of Wounds, which Surgeons call *Fungus's.*

HYPER'THYRON [ὑπέρθυρον, Gr.] a large Table uſually placed over Bars or Gates of the *Dorick* Order.

HYPHEN [ὕφεν, Gr. q. d. ὑφ' ἓν, under one] a little Line ſet between two Words or Syllables, ſhewing they are to be joined together, as *Houſe hold.*

HYPNOT'ICKS [ὑπνωτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which cauſe Sleep.

HYPOB'OLE [ὑποβολὴ, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we anſwer briefly to thoſe things which may be objected againſt by an Adverſary.

HYPOB'OLUM [*Civil Law*] that which is given by the Huſband to the Wife at his Death, above her Dowry. Gr.

HYPOCATHAR'SIS [ὑποκάθαρσις, Gr.] a gentle Purging.

HYPOCAUS'TUM [ὑπόκαυςον, Gr.] a ſubterraneous Place, where there was a Furnace to heat the Baths of the Antients; a Stove or Hot-Houſe, a Bagnio.

HYPOCHON'DRES [of ὑποχόνδριον, Gr.] the lateral Parts of the Belly about the ſhort Ribs, where lie the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. See *Hypochondriack Regions.*

HYPOCHONDRIACAL } [ὑποχονδρι-
HYPOCHONDRIACK } ακὸς, Gr.] belonging to the *Hypochondria*; alſo troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in thoſe Parts.

HYPOCHONDRIACK *Regions* [*Anat.*] the two Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago Enſiformis*, and thoſe of the Ribs and the Tip of the Breaſt, which have in one the Liver, in the other the Spleen.

HYPO'CHYSIS [ὑπόκυσις, Gr.] a Fault in the Sight, occaſioned by a Suffuſion, wherein Gnats, little Clouds, *&c.* appear to fly before the Sight.

HYPOCIS'TIS, the Juice of a Sprout which ſhoots out from the Root of the *Ciſtus*, not unlike the Miſletoe of the Oak.

HYPOC'RISY [*Hypocriſie, F.* of *Hypocriſis*, L. of ὑπόκρισις, Gr. of ὑπὸ, under, and κρίνω, to judge] Diſſimulation, counterfeit Goodneſs or Holineſs.

HYP'OCRITE [*hypocrita*, L. of ὑποκριτὴς, Gr. *q. d. a Concealer of his Judgment*] a Diſſembler, one who makes a falſe Shew of Virtue or Piety.

HYPOCRIT'ICAL, belonging to an Hypocrite or Diſſembler.

HYPO'DESIS } [ὑπόδησις, Gr.] a
HYPO'DESMUS } Bandage uſed by Surgeons before the Bolſter be laid on.

HYPOGÆ'UM [ὑπόγειον, Gr.] a Place under Ground; [in *Aſtrology*] the Fourth Houſe, otherwiſe called *Imum Cœli.*

HYPOGASTRICK *Artery* [among *Anatomiſts*] is an Artery ſpreading itſelf amidſt the Parts of the *Hypogaſtrium.*

HYPOGAS'TRIUM [ὑπογάςριον, Gr.] the lowermoſt Region of the *Abdomen*, reaching from three Inches below the Navel to the *Os Pubis.* L.

HYPOGLOS'SIS } [ὑπογλωσσὶς, Gr.]
HYPOGLOT'TIS } a little Piece of Fleſh that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth; an Ulcer or Inflammation under the Tongue; alſo a Medicine that takes away the Aſperity of the *Larynx.* L.

HYPOMOCH'LION [ὑπομόχλιον, Gr.] in Mechanicks, is the fixed Point, or the Centre of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is ſuſpended, and on which it reſts in it's Motion. Thus in a Balance, the Points on which the Beam moves is the *Hypomochlion.*

HYPO'PHORA [ὑποφορὰ, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick* that produces the Objection, as *Anthypophora* anſwers it.

HYPOPHTHAL'MIA [ὑποφθάλμια, Gr.] is a Pain in the Eye under the horny Tunic. *L.*

HYPOPHYLLOSPER'MOUS *Plants*, [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as bear their Seeds on the Backſide of their Leaves.

HYPO'PION [ὑπόπιον, Gr.] is a Gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunic of the Eye.

HYPOSPATHIS'MUS [ὑποσπαθισμὸς, Gr.] is an Inciſion in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Diviſions, where the *Spatula* is thruſt under the Skin.

HYPO'SPHAGMA [ὑπόσφαγμα, Gr.] Bloodſhot, from a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOS'TASIS [*hypoſtaſe*, F. of ὑπόςασις, Gr.] among *Divines*, ſignifies the Subſiſtence of the Perſons of the Trinity. *L.*

HYPOS'TASIS [in *Phyſick*] is that thick Subſtance which generally ſubſides at the Bottom of Urine. L.

HYPOSTATICAL [*hypoſtatique*, F. of ὑποςατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an *Hypoſtaſis*, or perſonal Subſiſtence.

HYPOSTATICAL *Principles* [with *Chymiſts*] *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, ſo called by *Paracelſus* and his Followers.

HYPOTHE'CA [ὑποθήκη, Gr. *q. d.* a putting under another] an Obligation whereby the Debtor's Effects are made over to his Creditor; a Mortgage. *Civ. Law.*

HYPO'THENAR [ὑπόθεναρ, Gr.] is a Muſcle which helps to draw the little Finger from the reſt.

HYPOTHENU'SAL *Line*, the ſame as Hypothenuſe.

HYPOTHENU'SE [ὑποθείνουσα, Gr.] in a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which ſubtends the right Angle. *F.*

HYPO'THESIS [*hypotheſe*, F. of ὑπόθεσις, Gr. of ὑπὸ, under, and τίθημι, to put] a Suppoſition. *L.*

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, *&c.* ſome Principles are ſuppoſed as granted, that from thence the Cauſes and Effects may be deduced; the Principles ſo laid down are called the *Hypotheſis.*

HYPOTHET'ICAL [*hypothetique*, F. of *hypotheticus*, L. ὑποθετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Hypotheſis or Suppoſition.

HYPOTHET'ICAL *Syllogiſm* [in *Logick*] is a Syllogiſm which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM [ὑποτραχήλιον, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the moſt ſlender Part of it, which touches the Capital. *Architect.*

HYPOTY'POSIS [ὑποτύπωσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which by a very lively Deſcription repreſents any Perſon or Thing, as it were, in a Picture ſet before the Eye, or a lively and exact Deſcription of any Object made in the Fancy.

HYPOZEUG'MA [in *Grammar*] a Part of the Figure called *Zeugma*.

HYPSISTA'RIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, which made a Mixture of the *Jewiſh* Religion with Paganiſm; for they obſerved the Sabbath and legal Abſtinence with the *Jews*, and worſhipped Fire with the *Pagans*.

HYS'SOP [*hyſſope*, F. *hyſſopus*, L. of ὕσσωπος, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTERA [ὑστέρα, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERALGI'A [of ὑστέρα, the Womb, and ἄλγος, Pain, Gr.] a Pain in the Womb, occaſioned by an Inflammation, or ſome ſuch-like Diſtemper.

HYSTER'ICAL } [*hiſterique*, F. of *hyſtericus*, L. of ὑστερικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.
HYSTER'ICK }

HYSTER'ICK *Paſſion* [*Hyſterica Paſſio*] Fits of the Mother, a Diſeaſe in Women; according to ſome, a Convulſion of the Nerves of the *Par vagum*, and *Intercoſtal* in the *Abdomen*, proceeding from a pricking Irritation and Exploſion of the Spirits.

HYSTEROCE'LE [ὑστεροκήλη, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROL'OGY [ὑστερολογία, Gr.] a Manner of ſpeaking that firſt which ſhould be laſt.

HYSTEROMATOCI'A [ὑστεροματοκία, Gr.] the Cutting of a Child out of the Womb.

HYS'TERON-*Proteron* [ὕστερον πρότερον, Gr.] a prepoſterous Way of ſpeaking, putting that firſt that ſhould be laſt.

HYSTEROT'OMY [ὑστεροτομὴ, of ὑστέρα, the Womb, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Diſſection of the Womb.

HYTH } [hyðe, *Sax*] a little Haven or Port to load and unload Wares at, as *Queen Hythe*, &c.
HYTHE }

HYUST, huſh! *Chauc.*

I A

I, [IK, *Sax.* **Ich**, *Teut.* **Ick**, *Belg.* and *L. S. ego*, L. from ἐγὼ, Gr.] the Pronoun of the firſt Perſon ſingular.

I [corrupted for Yea] Yes.

To JAB'BER [*gaber*, F. **gabbere**, *Belg.*] to ſpeak much, haſtily and indiſtinctly, to talk Gibberiſh.

JA'BESH [יבש, *H. i. e.* Confuſion] the Father of *Shalium*.

JA'BIN [יבין, *H. i. e.* Underſtanding] King of *Hazor*.

JA'CENT [*jacens*, L.] lying along.

JA'CINTH [*jacinte*, F. of *hyacinthus*, L. of ὑάκινθος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Ruſh Colour; alſo a Flower.

JACK, the Nick-Name of *John*.

JACK [from Scullion Boys, commonly called *Jack*, uſed to be Turnſpits] an Engine to roaſt Meat; alſo a Device to pull off Boots; alſo a large leather Veſſel for Drink.

JACK, an Engine much uſed in raiſing ponderous Bodies, as large Stones, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

JACK [in a *Ship*] is that Flag which is hung out on the Bowſprit End, or hoiſted on the Sprit-Sail, or Top-Maſt-Head.

JACK [in *Falconry*] the Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in *Bowling*] the Mark bowled at.

JACK, a Fiſh, called alſo a Pike.

JACK *by the Hedge*, an Herb. *Alliaria*, L.

JACK *with the Lanthorn*, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marſhy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lanthorn, which occaſions Travellers ſometimes to loſe their Way.

JACK *of Dover*, a Joint of Meat dreſſed over again. *Chauc.*

JACKALL', a black ſhag-haired Beaſt, which hunts out for the Prey of the Lion.

JACK'ET [*jaquette*, F. **Jacke**, *Teut.*] a Waiſtcoat or ſhort Undercoat.

JACK-*Pan*, a Device uſed by Barbers to heat Water, and iron Linen.

JACKS, ſmall bits of Wood fixed to the Keys of Virginals, Harpſicords, or Spinnets.

JA'COB [יעקוב, *H. i. e.* a Supplanter, or Beguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

JACOBI'NE [in *Cookery*] a kind of Pottage with Cheeſe.

JA'COBINES, Monks and Nuns of the Order of St *Dominick*.

JA'COBITES, a Sect of Hereticks ſet up by one *Jacob* a *Syrian*, who acknowledged but one Will, Nature, and Operation in Chriſt, uſed Circumciſion in both Sexes, ſigned their Children with the Sign of the Croſs, imprinted with a burning Iron, affirmed that Angels conſiſted of two Natures, Fire and Light: Alſo a Name given to the Partizans of King *James* II.

JACOB's *Staff*, a mathematical Inſtrument for taking Heights and Diſtances; a ſort of Staff uſed by Pilgrims in travelling to St *James* of *Compoſtella* in *Spain*.

JACO'BUS [*i. e. James*, L.] a proper Name of Men; alſo Gold Coins ſtamped by King *James* I. *viz.* the 20*s.* Broad-piece, lately current at 23*s.* and the 23*s.* Broad-piece, then current at 25*s.*

JACTA'TION, a vain Boaſting. *L.*

JACTA'TOR, a Boaſter, or Bragger. *L.*

JACTI'VUS } that loſes by Default, *L. T.*
JECTI'VUS }

JAC'ULABLE [*jaculabilis*, L.] capable of being ſhot or darted.

JACULA'TION, a ſhooting, or darting. *L.*

JACULA'TORY [*jaculatoire*, F. of *jaculatorius*, L.] that which is ſuddenly caſt from one like a Dart.

A JADE [probably ᵹaad, *Sax.* a Goad or Spur] a ſorry Horſe, which will not go without much ſpurring; alſo a ſorry baſe Woman, a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

JAEL [יעל *H. i. e.* a Doe] the Wife of *Heber* the *Kenite.*

JAG *of Hay*, a ſmall Load. C.

To JAGG [probably of ſagen, *Teut.* to cut with a Saw] to notch or make rugged.

A JAGG, a ſmall Load of Hay.

JAGGED, notched, ragged.

JAGGING *Iron*, an Inſtrument uſed by Paſtry-Cooks.

JAGUE, a Ditch. *C.*

JAIL. See *Goal.*

JAKES [of *jacere*, L. *Minſh.*] an Houſe of Office, a Lay-ſtall.

JAL'AP, the Root of an *Indian* Plant, ſomething like our *Briony.*

Reſin of JALAP, a Diſſolution of the reſinous Parts of Jalap in Spirits of Wine.

JAM } a thick Bed of Stone, which
JAMB } hinders the Miners in their purſuing the Veins of Ore.

JAMAI'CA, a noted Iſland of *America.*

JAMBEUX, Boots, Armour for the Legs. *Chauc.*

IAM'BICK *Verſe*, a Verſe either *Greek* or *Latin*, compoſed of *Iambick* Feet.

JAMBS } [*jambs*, F.] the Side Poſts of
JAUMBS } a Door.

IAM'BUS [ἴαμβος, Gr.] an *Iambick* Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other long.

JAMES [*Jayme*, *Span.* of *Jacobus*, *L.* of יעקב *H.*] a proper Name of Men.

JAMPNUM, Furz or Gorſe, alſo Gorſy Ground. *O. L.*

JAN'ACKS, oaten Cakes. See *Anacks.*

JANE [*Jeanna*, F. of *Joanna*, L.] a proper Name of Women.

To JAN'GLE [*jangler*, F. zancken, *Teut.*] to differ, to be a Variance, to contend in Words.

JANG'LERESSES, Brabblers.

JANI'TOR, a Door-keeper, or Porter at a Gate. *L.*

JANITOR [among *Anatomiſts*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach. *L.*

JAN'IZARIES, the Foot-Guards of the Grand Seignior; alſo certain Officers at *Rome*, who reviſe the Pope's Bull.

JAN'NOCK, oaten Bread. *N. C.*

JAN'SENISM, the Tenets of *Cornelius Janſenius*, Biſhop of *Ypres*, who held *Auguſtin*'s Opinion concerning Grace, and oppoſed the Jeſuits.

JAN'SENIST, one who follows the Opinion of *Janſenius.*

JAN'TY } [hoidening, ramping, wan-
JAUN'TY } ton.

JAN'UARY [*Januarius*, L. ſo called from *Janus*, an ancient King of *Italy*, deify'd after his Death] the firſt Month in the Year.

To JAPA'N, to varniſh and draw Figures on Wood, Metal, *&c.* after the Manner of the Artificers in *Japan*, an Iſland in the *Eaſt India* Sea.

JAPE, a Tale or Jeſt.

JAPED, cheated. *O.*

JAPE *Worthy*, ridiculous. *Chauc.*

JAPIN, to jeſt. *Chauc.*

JARCH, a Seal. *L.*

JAR'DON, a Swelling on the Out-ſide of a Horſe's Ham.

JAR'GON [*Skinner* ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Jargone*, *Ital.* from *Chierico*, a Clergyman; for when the Laity heard the *Latin* Tongue, unknown to them, uſed in the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church, they called that, and all other Tongues which they underſtood not, *Chiericon*, q. d. *Clergymens Language*] Gibberiſh, Fuſtian Language, Pedlars *French.*

To JARR [*Skinner* derives it from *guerroyer*, F. to brawl; but *Minſhew* from *garrire*, L. to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To JARR [in *Muſick*] to diſagree in Sound, or go out of Tune.

A JARR, a Difference, Quarrel, Contention.

A JARR [*jarre*, F. *jarro*, Span.] an earthern Veſſel, containing of Oil, from 18 to 26 Gallons.

A-JARR, as, the Door ſtands a-jarr, *i. e.* half open.

JAR'ROCK, a ſort of Cork.

JAS'MIN [*jaſminum*, L.] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very fragrant.

JAS'PER [*jaſpe*, F. of *jaſpis*, L. of ἴασπις, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour, tranſparent with red Veins, and alſo of other Colours.

JASPO'NIX [ἰασπόνυξ, Gr.] a kind of Jaſper of a white Colour with red Streaks.

JASS *Hawk*, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt.

IATRALEIP'TES [ἰατραλείπτης, of ἰατρὸς, a Phyſician, and ἀλειπτὴς, an Anointer, *Gr.*] a Phyſician who undertakes to cure Diſtempers by external Unction and Friction.

IATROCHYM'ICK [of ἰατρὸς, and χυμὸς, Gr.] a chymical Phyſician.

IATROMATHEMAT'ICK [of ἰατρὸς, and μαθεματικὸς, Gr. a Mathematician] a mathematical Phyſician.

JA'VARIS, a Swine in *America*, which has it's Navel upon it's Back.

JAVEL, a ſlandering Fellow. *Spencer.*

JAV'ELIN [*javeline*, F. *javelina*, Span.] a Dart or Half-Pike, which the Antients uſed in War.

The JAUMB *of a Door* [of *jambe*, the Leg, *F.*] a Side Poſt.

JAUN'DICE [*jauniſſe*, of *jaune*, F.

Yellow] a Diſeaſe cauſed by the overflowing of the Gall.

To JAUNT [of *jancer*, F. to drive a Horſe about 'till he ſweats] to trot or trudge up and down.

A JAUNT, a tedious, fatiguing, troubleſome Walk.

JAUNTS [*jauntes*, F.] the Felloes of a Wheel.

JAWS [Ceaꝼl, *Sax.* or *joue*, F. the Cheek-Bone; but Dr. *T. H.* ſays the Ancients writ *Chawes*, from the Word *Chaw*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inſerted.

A JAY, a Bird. *F.*

JA'ZEL, a ſort of precious Stone of a blue Colour.

IBARRED. [*barré*, Fr.] fortified with Bars. *Chauc.*

IBATHED [gebadet, *Teut.*] bathed. *Ch.*

IBERNA'GIUM, the Seaſon for ſowing Winter Corn. *O. L.*

IBETE, ſet forth, went.

IBETE, beat. *Chauc.*

I'BIS, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, which, eating up the Serpents which annoyed the Country, was therefore worſhipped by the antient Inhabitants; when this Bird was ſick, it uſed to inject with it's long Bill the Water of the *Nile* into it's Fundament, whence *Langius* writes, they learned the Uſe of Clyſters.

IBORE, born. *Chauc.*

ICE [Iꞅ *Sax.* Eyſe, *Belg.* Jis, *L. S.* and *Dan.* Eyſz, *Teut.*] a hard tranſparent Body, formed from ſome liquid Matter, fixed and congealed.

ICE-*Birds*, a ſort of Birds in *Greenland.*

ICE-*Bone*, a Rump of Beef. *Norf.*

ICE *Pear*, a ſort of Pear which will keep 'till *January.*

ICE'NI, the People who anciently inhabited the Counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingdonſhire.*

ICH, a Word uſed for I in the Weſt of *England.*

ICH *Dien* [of Ich, I, *Teut.* and Dienen, *Teut.* or Deman, *Sax.* to ſerve, *q. d.* I ſerve] a Motto belonging to the Badge of the Arms of the Prince of *Wales*, firſt aſſumed by *Edward* the Black Prince.

I'CHABOB [יכבוד *H. i. e.* where is the Glory of God] the Son of *Phineas* the Prieſt.

ICHNOG'RAPHY [*ichnographie*, F. *ichnographia*, L. of ἰχνογραφία, of ἴχνος, a Draught, and γράφω, to delineate, *Gr.*] in *Architecture*, is a Geometrical Plan or Platform of an Edifice, or the Ground-Plot of a Houſe or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Perſpective*] is the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the Horizon, juſt at the Bottom of it.

ICHNOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is a Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raiſed about a Place.

I'CHOR [ἰχὼρ, Gr.] a ſharp watry Humour tinged with Blood, which flows from Ulcers. *L.*

ICHORO'DES, a Moiſture like Corruption.

ICHTHYOCOL'LA [ἰχθυόκολλα, Gr.] a Glue made of the Skin of Fiſh. *L.*

ICHTHYOL'OGY [ἰχθυολογία, Gr.] a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of Fiſhes.

ICHTHYO'PHAGI [ἰχθυοφάγοι, Gr.] a People who feed wholly upon Fiſh. *L.*

ICLED [gekloidet, *Teut.*] cloathed. *Cha.*

ICLIPED, called or named. *O.*

ICOIGNED, coined. *Chauc.*

ICOMEN, come. *Chauc.*

I'CON [εἰκὼν, Gr.] a Cut, or Picture, an Image, or the Repreſentation of a thing.

ICON'D, I learned. *O.*

I'CONISM [*iconiſmus*, L. of εἰκονισμὸς, Gr.] a Faſhioning, a true and lively Deſcription.

ICONISM [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Perſon or Thing is repreſented to the Life.

ICO'NOCLAST [εἰκονοκλαςὴς, of εἰκὼν, an Image, and κλάω, to break, Gr.] a Breaker or Demoliſher of Images, a Name given to ſome of the *Greek* Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, who were Enemies to Image-Worſhip.

ICONOG'RAPHY [εἰκονογραφία, of εἰκὼν and γράφω, to delineate, *Gr.*] a Deſcription by Pictures or Images.

ICORVEN, cut or carved. *O.*

ICOSA'EDRON [εἰκοσάεδρον, Gr.] a regular ſolid Body bounded by 20 equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICOUGHT, caught. *Chauc.*

ICTER'ICAL [*ictericus*, L. of ἰκτερικὸς, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to, the Jaundice.

IC'TERUS [ἴκτερος Gr.] the Jaundice.

IC'TERUS *albus*, the Green-Sickneſs.

I'CTUS *Cæcus* }
I'CTUS *Orbus* } a Bruiſe or Swelling, any Maim or Hurt without the Skin being broken. *O. L.*

IDAMPNID, damned. *Chauc.*

IDARTID, ſhot. *Chauc.*

IDE'A [*ideé*, F. ἰδέα, Gr.] is the Image or Repreſentation of any thing conceived in the Mind. *L.*

IDE'A *Morbi* [among *Phyſicians*] is a complex Perception of ſuch a Collection of Accidents, as concur to any Diſtemper expreſſed by ſome particular Term. *L.*

IDE'AL, of or belonging to an Idea. F.

IDEN'TICAL }
IDEN'TICK } [*identique*, F. of *idem*, L.] that is the ſame.

IDENTIFICA'TION, cauſing of Identity.

IDENTITA'TE *nominis*, a Writ which lies for one who is taken and committed to Priſon for another Man of the ſame Name.

IDEN'TITY [*identité*, F.] the Sameneſs of a thing.

IDES *of a Month* [*Idus*, L.] were 8 Days reckoned backward to the End of the *Nones* in every Month by the ancient *Romans.*

IDIOC'RASY [*ἰδιοκρασία*, Gr.] the proper Temperament or Diſpoſition of a Thing or Body.

ID'IOCY, } the State or Condition of
ID'IOTCY, } an Idiot.

ID'IOM [*idiome*, F. *idioma*, L. of ἰδίωμα, Gr.] the peculiar Phraſe or Manner of Expreſſion in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOMAT'ICAL, belonging to an Idiom.

IDIOP'ATHY [*idiopathia*, L. ἰδιοπάθεια, of ἴδιος, proper, and πάθος, Affection, Gr.] that peculiar Affection which we naturally have to any particular Thing.

IDIOP'ATHY [in *Phyſick*] a primary or original Diſeaſe, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from, any other,

IDIOSYN'CRASY [*ἰδιοσυγκρασία*, Gr.] a Temperament peculiar to any animal Body, whereby it hath, either in Sickneſs, or in Health, a peculiar Inclination or Averſion againſt or to ſome peculiar Things.

ID'IOT [*idiota*, L. ἰδιώτης, Gr.] a private Perſon, an unlearned Man. *F.*

IDIOT [in *Law*] a natural Fool, a Changeling.

IDIO'TA *inquirendo vel examinando*, a Writ to the Sheriff to examine the Party ſuſpected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into Chancery. *L.*

IDIOT'ICAL, belonging to private Men, or Fools.

IDIOT'ICALNESS, the being an Idiot.

ID'IOTISM [*idiotiſme*, F. *idiotiſmus*, L. of ἰδιωτισμὸς, Gr.] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

I'DLE [ıꝺle, *Sax.* perhaps of eitel, uſeleſs, *Teut.* idle, *L. S.*] ſlothful, ſluggiſh.

IDLESS, Idleneſs. *Spenc.*

I'DOL [*idole*, F. *idolum*, L. of εἴδωλον, Gr.] an Image or Statue repreſenting ſome falſe Deity.

IDOLASTER, an Idolater. *Chauc.*

IDO'LATER [*idolatre*, F. *idololatra*, L. εἰδωλολατρῆς, of εἴδωλον, an Idol, and λατρεία, Worſhip, Gr.] a Worſhipper of Idols.

To **IDOL'ATRIZE** [*idolatrer*, F.] to commit Idolatry.

IDOL'ATROUS [*idolatre*, F.] given to Idolatry.

IDOL'ATRY [*idolatrie*, F. *idololatria*, L. of εἰδωλολατρεία, Gr.] Idol-Worſhip.

IDOLET, a little Idol.

To **I'DOLIZE** [*idolatrer*, F.] to be extremely fond of, to doat upon.

IDONE'ITY, Fitneſs. *L.*

IDO'NEOUS [*idoneus*, L.] fit, meet, proper, convenient.

IDRAWE, drawn. *Chauc.*

I'DYL [*idylle*, F. *idylluim*, L. of εἰδύλλιον, Gr.] a little paſtoral Poem about the Affairs of Shepherds,

JEAL'OUS [*jaloux*, F. *zelotypus*, L.] afraid of having a Rival, tender of.

JEAL'OUSY [*jalouſie*, F. *zelotypia*, L.] a being jealous; Suſpicion, Miſtruſt.

JEAR-*Rope* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Hawſer faſtened to the Main and Fore-Yard, to help to hoiſe up the Yard, and to keep the Yards from falling, if the Tyes ſhould break.

JEAT, a kind of black, light, brittle Stone, otherwiſe called black Amber.

JECHONI'AH [יכוניח of מכון a Baſe, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Stability of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

To **JEER** [probably of ſcheeten, *Teut*] to laugh at, flout, or ridicule.

JEER-*Rope.* See *Jear-Rope.*

JEHO'AHAZ [יהואחז of יהוה the Lord, and חזה he ſaw, *H. i. e.* the Lord hath ſeen] a King of *Judah.*

JEHOSH'APHAT [יהשפת of יה the Lord, and משפט Judgment, *H. i. e.* the Judgment of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

JEHO'VAH [יהוה *H.*] the moſt ſacred Name of God, denoting Him, who is, who was, and is to come.

JE'HU [יהוא *H. i. e.* Being] a Captain, who was anointed King by *Eliſha.*

JEJUNA'TION, a Faſting. *L.*

JE'JUNE, [*jejunus*, L. faſting] barren, dry, empty in Style.

JE'JUNELY, emptily, ſillily.

JEJU'NITY [*jejunitas*, L.] Emptineſs of Style, Barrenneſs, Dryneſs.

JEJU'NUM [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Part of the Inteſtines, beginning where the *Duodenum* ended, and ſo called from it's being often found empty. *L*

JEL'LY [*gelée*, F. of *gelando*, L. freezing] Broth which, ſtanding 'till it is cold, grows into a Jelly, and repreſents Ice.

JEMAN, Yeoman. *O. R.*

JEM'MARD, creaſed and ſcolloped, alſo the peculiar Affection we have to any thing.

JEM'ME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Chauc.*

JE-*ne-ſçai-quoi* [four *French* Words connected into one] ſignifies, *I know not what.*

JENKS,
JEN'NINGS, } all Contractions and
JENK'INS, } Diminutives of *John.*
JENK'INSON,

JEN'NETS, *Spaniſh* or *Barbary* Mares,

JEN'NY-*Wren*, a fine Song-Bird.

JEO'FAIL [*j'ai failli*, F.] an Overſight in Pleading. *O. L.*

To **JEO'PARD** [q. d. *j'ai perdu*, F. *I have loſt all*] to hazard.

JEO'PARDY [probably of *jeu perdu*, F. a loſt Game] Danger, Hazard, Riſque.

To **JEO'PARDEN,** to put into Jeopardy. *Chauc.*

JEOPERDISE, Jeopardy. *Chauc.*

JEO'PERDOUSLY, with Jeopardy. *Ch.*

JEREMIAH [ירמיהו *H. i. e.* exalting the Lord] a Prophet of the *Jews*.

JER'GUER, an Officer of the Cuſtom-houſe, who overſees the Waiters.

A JERK [Gyrd, *Sax.* a Rod; *Minſhew* derives it from gercken, *Goth.*] a Laſh of a Whip; a haſty Pull or Twitch.

To JERK [gercken, *Goth.* to beat] to laſh; alſo to pull or twitch ſuddenly.

JERK'IN [Cyrtelkin, *Sax.* of Cyrtel, a Coat] a ſhort upper Coat.

JERK'IN [of Geyer, *Teut.* a Vulture, and kin. a Dimin.] a male Hawk.

JEREBO'AM [ירבעם of ריב he contended, עם with, or עם the People, *H. i. e.* fighting againſt] the firſt King of the ten Tribes of *Iſrael*.

JER'SEY, the fineſt of the Wool, ſeparated from the reſt by combing.

JERU'SALEM [ירושלם of ירו fear ye, שלם *Salem, H. i. e.* fear ye *Salem*] the chief City of *Judea*.

JERU'SALEM *Artichoke*, a Plant like Potatoes.

JES'SAMIN } [*jaſmin*, F. *jaſminum*,
JES'SEMIN } L.] a Shrub bearing ſweet-ſcented Flowers.

JES'SANT [in *Heraldry*] denotes ſhooting forth, as Vegetables do.

JES'SE [ישי *H.* a Graft] the Father of King *David*.

JES'SES [*getti* or *zetti*, Ital.] Ribbons hanging down from Garlands; alſo ſhort Straps of Leather faſtened to Hawks Legs, and ſo to the Varvels.

A JEST [*chiſtes*, Span.] a merry witty Conceit.

To JEST [probably of *geſticulari*, L. becauſe the ancient Mimicks uſed Geſticulations in breaking their Jeſts on the Company] to talk wittily and jocoſely.

JESUA'TI, an Order of Monks, ſo named from their having the Name of *Jeſus* often in their Mouths.

JES'UITED, which has embraced the Doctrine and Principles of the Jeſuits.

JESUIT'ICAL, belonging to the Jeſuits, alſo equivocating, uſing ſly Inſinuations.

JES'UITS, Religious of the Society of *Jeſus*, an Order firſt founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spaniſh* Soldier, and confirmed by Pope *Paul* III. *A. C.* 1540.

JESUS [*Jeſus*, L. Ἰησοῦς, Gr. of ישוע *H. i. e.* the Saviour] the Name of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour Chriſt.

JE'SUS *College* in *Oxford*, founded *A. C.* 1571, by *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Law, called alſo the *Welſh* College.

JET [*joyet*, F. of *gagates*, L.] a ſort of black, light, and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. *O.*

To JET [of *jetter*, F. to toſs] to carry the Body ſtately or proudly; alſo to run up and down.

JET *d'Eau*, is the Pipe of a Fountain which throws up the Water to any conſiderable Height in the Air. *F.*

JE'THRO [יתרו *H. i. e.* excelling] *Moſes*'s Father-in-Law.

JET'SON } [of *jetter*, F. to throw up]
JET'SOE } that which being caſt over-
JET'SAM } board in a Time of Shipwreck, is found caſt upon the Shore.

JEUSE [*Ju*, Fr.] Juice. *Chauc.*

JEW'EL [*joyau*, F. Juweel, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a precious Stone.

JEW'ELLER [Jubelierer, *Teut.* *Jouaillier*, Fr.] one who deals in Jewels and precious Stones.

JEWISE [of Geƿite, *Sax.* a Puniſhment] Reward by Revenge; alſo a Gibbet. *O.*

JEW'ISH [Judiſch, *Teut.*] belonging to the Nation of the *Jews*.

JEWS [Juden, *Teut.* *Juis*, F. *Jehudæi*, L. יהודים *H.*] the People of *Judea*, and their Poſterity.

JEWS *Ears*, a ſpongy Subſtance growing about the Root of an Elder-Tree.

JEWS *Stone*, a Marchaſite.

JEWS *Trump*, an Inſtrument of Muſick.

IF [gif, *Sax.*] a conditional Conjunction.

IFARE, gone. *O.*

IFELLOWSHIPPED, joined in Fellowſhip or Company. *Chauc.*

IFERE, together in Company. *O.*

IFETTE, an Effect; alſo fetched. *O.*

IFICHED, fixed. *O.*

IFLITTE, fleeting. *Chauc.*

IFOUNDED, ſunk. *O.*

IFRETEN, [gefreeten, *L. S.*] devoured. *O.*

IGLOSED, flattered. *Chauc.*

An IGNA'RO [of *ignarus*, L.] a fooliſh ignorant Fellow.

IG'NEOUS [*igneus*, L.] fiery.

IGNIF'EROUS [*ignifer*, L.] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNIF'LUOUS [*ignifluus*, L.] running or flowing with Fire.

To IG'NIFY, to ſet on Fire. *L.*

IGNI'GENOUS [*ex igne genitus*, L.] begotten of Fire.

IGNIP'OTENT [*ignipotens*, L.] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS, Fire. *L.*

IGNIS *Actualis* [with *Surgeons*] actual Fire, that which burns at the firſt Touch; as Fire itſelf or heated ſearing Irons.

IGNIS *Fatuus*, a fiery Meteor commonly called *Will with a Whiſp*, or *Jack with a Lanthorn*, appearing chiefly in Summer Nights, and haunting commonly Church-yards, Meadows, and Bogs; it conſiſts of a ſort of viſcous Subſtance, or fat Exhalations, which, being kindled in the Air, reflects a kind of thin Flame, yet without any ſenſible Heat, and often cauſes People to wander out of their Way.

IGNIS *Judicium*, the old Judicial Trial by Fire. *O. L.*

IGNIS *Perſicus* [among *Surgeons*] a Gangrene: Alſo a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore. *L.*

IGNIS *Potentialis*, Potential Fire, a Compoſition of a burning Quality, which, being laid upon a Part, produces the ſame Effect as real Fire.

IGNIS *Reverberii* [among *Chymiſts*] a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Veſſel. *L.*

IGNIS *Rotæ* [among *Chymiſts*] Wheel Fire, when the Flames cover the Copper, or melting Pot, entirely over, both round the Sides, and the Top. *L.*

IGNIS *Sacer*, a Diſeaſe called St *Anthony's Fire*, or the Shingles. *L.*

IGNIS *Suppreſſionis* [among *Chymiſts*] a Fire above the Sand, ſometimes made uſe of in chymical Operations, *L.*

IGNIS *Sylveſtris* [with *Phyſicians*] a ſort of Pimple, otherwiſe call'd *Phlyctæna*, L.

IGNITE'GIUM [*ab igne tegendo*, L.] the Eight o'Clock Bell, a Signal for putting out Fires and Lights at that Hour, according to a Law made by *William* the Conqueror. *L.*

IGNI'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] reducing to Powder by Means of Fire, Calcination.

IGNI'VOMOUS [*ignivomus*, L.] vomiting, belching out Fire or Flames.

IGNOBIL'ITY [*ignobilitas*, L.] Baſeneſs of Birth.

IGNO'BLE [*ignobilis*, L. i. e. *non nobilis*] of mean Birth, baſe, vile. *F.*

IGNOMIN'IOUS [*ignominieux*, F. of *ignominioſus*, L.] diſgraceful, diſhonourable, reproachful.

IG'NOMINY [*ignominie*, F. *ignominia*, L. of *in* and *nomen*, q. d. *a leſſening of one's Reputation*] Infamy, Diſgrace, Diſcredit, Diſhonour.

IGNORA'MUS [i. e. *We know not*] a Term uſed by the Grand-Jury, which they write on the Bill of Information for the Inquiſition of criminal Cauſes, when they diſlike the Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good a Preſentment, and then all further Enquiry upon the Party is ſtopp'd.

IG'NORANCE [*ignorantia*, L.] want of Knowledge. *F.*

IG'NORANT [*ignorans*, L. q. d. *non norans*] that knows nothing of a Matter: Alſo unlearned, illiterate. *F.*

IGNOS'CIBLE [*ignoſcibilis*, L. q. d. *culpa quam non noſcere libet*] that may be pardoned or forgiven.

IGRAVEN [begraben, *Teut.*] dug, buried. *O.*

IGURDE, to fly round, or in a Circle. *Ch.*

IHERIED, praiſed. *Chauc.*

IHOLPE [geholfen, *Teut.*] helped. *Chauc.*

I. H. S. are the three firſt Letters of the Words *Jeſus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. *Jeſus* the Saviour of Men; a Motto which is commonly made uſe of by the Jeſuits.

To JIFF, to jeſt, to make a Laughing-ſtock of one.

A JIG [probably of Geige, *Teut.* Gige, *Dan.* a Fiddle] a kind of Dance.

JIG *by Jowl* [*q. d.* Cheek by Jowl] very cloſe together.

JILL, a quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of *Julia*, or *Juliana*] a Doxy.

JILL *Flurt*, a ſorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A JILT, a lewd Woman, who cheats or diſappoints one.

To JILT, to deceive one's Expectation, more eſpecially in the Point of Amours.

JIMMERS, jointed Hinges. *N. C.*

A JIPPO, a ſhabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

IKENDE [bekant, *Teut.*] known. *Chauc.*

I'KENILD-*Street*, one of the four famous High-ways which the *Romans* made in *England*, leading from *Southampton* to *Tinmouth*, ſo called from the *Iceni*, the ancient Inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*.

ILAD, led or laid. *Chauc.*

ILAFT, left. *Chauc.*

ILCHE, or *Ilcke*, the ſame. *Chauc.*

ILE [εἰλεὸς, Gr.] the Flank, where the ſmall Guts are. *L.*

ILES, the Spires or Beards of Corn. *C.*

An ILET [of *iſlette*, F.] a little Iſland.

An ILET-*Hole*. See *Oylet-hole*.

ILEUM [εἰλεὸς, Gr.] the third of the ſmall Guts.

IL'IA, the Flanks; the ſmall Guts. *L.*

IL'IACAL } [*iliacus*, L.] belonging to
IL'IACK } the *Ilia*.

IL'IACK *Muſcle* [in *Anatomy*] is one of thoſe which bend the Thigh.

IL'IACK *Paſſion*, the twiſting of the Guts.

IL'IACK *Veſſels*, the double forked Veſſels of the Trunk of the great Artery and the great Vein of the *Abdomen*.

IL'IACUS *externus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Thigh which ariſes from the inward hollow Part of the *Os Ilium*.

IL'IADS [*Iliades*, L. of Ἰλιάδες, Gr.] the Title of *Homer*'s Poem, whoſe Subject is the Deſtruction of *Troy*, which is called *Ilium*.

ILICHE, alike, like. *Chauc.*

ILIKE, like. *O.*

ILIMED, taken. *O.*

ILIUM *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Bone called *Os innominatum*. L.

ILK, each, every one. *O.*

ILK, the ſame. *Spenc.*

ILL [Ubel, *Teut.*] a contraction of Evil.

To ILL, to reproach, to ſpeak ill of. *N. C.*

ILLAB'ORATE [*illaboratus*, L. i. e. *non laboratus*] done or made without Labour or Pains.

ILLA'CERABLE [*illacerabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacerabilis*] that cannot be torn.

ILLACRYMABLE [*illacrymabilis*, L. i. e. *non lacrymabilis*] not capable of weeping. *L.*

ILLAPS'E [*illapſus*, L. i. e. *lapſus in*] a gentle falling or ſliding in or upon.

To **ILLA'QUEATE** [*illaqueatum*, L. q. d. *in laqueum ducere*] to entangle or enſnare.

ILLAQUEA'TION, an enſnaring or entangling.

ILLATEBRA'TION, a hiding, or ſeeking in Corners. *O. L.*

ILLA'TION, an Inference or Concluſion. *L.*

ILLA'TIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. *L.*

To **ILLA'TRATE** [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *latratum*, L.] to ſcoff or bark at any thing.

An **ILLATRA'TION**, a barking againſt one. *L.*

ILLAU'DABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praiſe.

ILLE'CEBROUS [*illecebroſus*, L.] that enticeth or allureth.

An **ILLEC'TIVE** [*illectamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLE'GAL [of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *legalis*, L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGAL'ITY, Unlawfulneſs.

ILLEGIT'IMATE [*illegitime*, F. of *illegitimus*, L. i. e. *non legitimus*] unlawful; alſo unlawfully or baſely born, a Baſtard.

ILLEP'ID [*illepidus*, L.] unpleaſant, dull in Converſation.

ILLEV'IABLE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. *L. T.*

ILLIB'ERAL [*illiberalis*, L.] baſe, niggardly, ungenteel.

ILLIBERAL'ITY [*illiberalitas*, L.] Meanneſs of Spirit, Niggardlineſs.

ILLI'CIT }
ILLI'CITOUS } [*illicite*, F. *illicitus*, L. i. e. *non licitus*] unlawful, not allowed, unwarrantable.

To **IL'LIGATE** [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGA'TION, an inwrapping or intangling. *L.*

ILLIM'ITABLE [of *in* Neg. and *limes*, a Limit, L.] that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUA'TION, a melting down one thing into another.

ILLIQUA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a mingling earthly Bodies with metalline, ſo as to retain their own Subſtance.

ILLIT'ERATE [*illiteratus*, L. i. e. *non literatus*] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLIT'ERATENESS, Unlearnedneſs.

ILLO'CABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that cannot be hired or placed out.

ILLO'GICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *logicus*] not agreeable to the Rules of Logic, unreaſonable.

To **ILLU'DE** [*illudere*, L. i. e. *ludere in*] to play upon, to mock, to jeer.

To **ILLU'MINATE** [*enluminer*, F. *illuminatum*, L. q. d. *lumen fundere in*] to enlighten, to ſet off.

To **ILLUMINATE** [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the initial Letters of Manuſcripts.

ILLUMINA'TION, an Enlightening. *L.*

ILLU'MINATIVE *Month* [with *Aſtronomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is viſible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLU'MINATIVE, having a Tendency to enlighten.

ILLUMINA'TORS, Perſons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuſcripts, *&c.* L.

ILLU'SION, a Mocking or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a falſe Repreſentation. *F.* of *L.*

ILLU'SIVE }
ILLU'SORY } [*illuſoire*, F.] deceitful.

To **ILLU'STRATE** [*illuſtrer*, F. *illuſtratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRA'TION, a making clear, plain, or evident. *F.* of *L.*

ILLUS'TRIOUS [*illuſtre*, F. of *illuſtris*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUTAMEN'TUM [among *Phyſicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wreſtlers and others were rubbed, eſpecially after Bathing. *L.*

ILOGIN [*loge*, Fr.] lodged. *Chauc.*

ILORN [verlohren, *Teut.*] loſt. *Chauc.*

IM'AGE [*imago*, L. q. d. *imitago*] a natural or artificial Repreſentation or Semblance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. *F.*

IMAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Baſe of a convex Glaſs.

IM'AGERY, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapiſtry with Figures.

IMA'GINABLE, that may be imagined or conceived in the Mind. *F.*

IMA'GINARY [*imaginaire*, F. of *imaginarius*, L.] not real, fantaſtick, that appears only in Faſhion or Form, and has no real Being but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINA'TION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal Subſtances in the Mind, as if we ſaw them actually with the Eyes; or an Application of the Mind to the Phantaſm or Image of ſome corporeal thing impreſſed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. *F.* of *L.*

IMA'GINATIVE, [*imaginativus*, L.] of, or belonging to the Imagination. *F.*

IMA'GINATIVE, ſuſpicious, jealous, thoughtful: Imagination, Opinion. *Chauc.*

To IMA'GINE [*imaginer*, F. of *imaginari*, L.] to conceive, to think or ſuppoſe, to fancy.

IMASKID, maſked, covered. *Chauc.*

To IMBAL'M [q. d. *to lay in Balm*] to anoint a dead Body with certain Drugs or Spices, in order to preſerve it.

To IMBAN'K [of *in* and *Bank*] to incloſe within Banks.

IMBAR'GO [q. d. *an Injunction laid on Barks or Ships*] a Stop or Stay of Shipping by publick Authority. *Span.*

To IMBAR'K [*embarquer*, F. *embarcare*, Ital.] to go a board a Ship, to put on Shipboard, to engage in a Buſineſs.

IMBARKA'TION [*embarquement*, F.] putting on Ship-board.

To IMBA'SE [q. d. to *make baſe*] to mix with baſer Metals.

To IMBAT'TLE [q. d. *to put into Battle*] to put into Battle Array.

IMBE'CILE [*imbecille*, F. of *imbecillus*, L. q. d. *ſine bacillo*] weak, feeble.

IMBECIL'LITY [*imbecillité*, F. *imbecillitas*, L.] Weakneſs, Feebleneſs, a State of Languor or Decay, wherein the Body cannot perform it's uſual Exerciſes or Functions.

To IMBEL'LISH [*embellir*, F. *embellire*, Ital. q. d. *to make fine*] to adorn, beautify, or grace.

IMBEL'LISHMENT [*embelliſſement*, F.] Ornament.

To IMBEZ'ZLE } [probably of *imbecillus*, L. weak, *q. d.* to
To IMBE'SIL } weaken] to conſume or waſte things committed to one's Truſt, to pilfer or purloin.

IMBEZ'ZLEMENT [q. d. *imbecillitas*, L.] a Waſting.

To IMBI'BE [*imbiber*, F. *imbibere*, L.] to ſuck or drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBIBEMENT, the Act of imbibing.

IMBIBI'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] an eager Drinking, or ſoaking in of any Liquid.

To IMBI'TTER [of *im* and bitteꞃ *Sax.* verbitteren, *Teut.*] to make bitter, to exaſperate or provoke.

To IMBOD'Y [of *im* and *Body*] to make up into one Body, to make or join itſelf to a Body: Alſo to mingle ſeveral Ingredients together.

To IMBOL'DEN [of *im* and balꝺ, *Sax.* bold] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBORD'URING [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field, and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

To IMBOS'S [*imboſſare*, Ital.] to raiſe in Boſſes or Bunches.

To IMBOS'S, to nooſe, to circumvent, &c. *Shakeſp.*

IMBOS'SED [*Hunting Term*] a Deer is ſaid *to be imboſſed*, when ſhe is ſo hard purſued, that ſhe foams at the Mouth.

IMBOS'SING, a ſort of Carving or Engraving, when the Figures ſtand out from the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOW'EL, to take out the Bowels.

IMBRA'CERY, tampering with the Jury. *L. T.*

To IM'BRICATE [*imbricatum*, of *imbrex*, a Gutter-Tile, *L.*] to cover with Tiles.

IM'BRICATED [in *Botany*] a Term uſed to expreſs the Figures of the Leaves of ſome Plants that are hollowed within, like an *Imbrex*, or Gutter-Tile.

IMBRICA'TION, a making crooked, like a Gutter-Tile. *L.*

IMBROCA'DO, Cloth of Gold or Silver. *Span.*

IMBRO'CUS, a Drain or Water-courſe. *O. L.*

To IMBROI'DER [of *im* and *broder*, F.] to make Flowers and other curious Works with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, &c.

An IMBROI'DERER [of *im* and *brodeur*, F.] a Worker of Imbroidery.

IMBROI'DERY [of *im* and *Broderie*, F.] imbroidered Work.

To IMBROIL [of *im* and *brouiller*, F.] to cauſe Broils or Quarrels, to put into confuſion, to diſorder.

To IMBRU'E [*imbuer*, F. of *imbuere*, L.] to moiſten or wet, to ſoak or ſteep.

To IMBRU'E *one's Hands in Blood*, is to commit Murder.

To IMBU'E [*imbuere*, L.] to ſeaſon the Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

To IMBURS'E [*embourſer*, F.] to put into Stock of Money.

IMBURS'EMENT, Expences.

IMEINTE, mingled. *Chauc.*

IMENT, meant. *Chauc.*

IM'ITABLE [*imitabilis*, L.] that may be imitated. *F.*

IM'ITARY [of *imitatorius*, L.] imitatory, or belonging to Imitation. *Shakeſp.*

To IM'ITATE [*imiter*, F. *imitatum*, L.] to follow the Example of another, to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITA'TION, imitating. *F.* of *L.*

IMITATIO'NE } [in *Muſick Books*]
IMITAZ'ZIONE } denotes a particular Way of Compoſition, wherein each Part is made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

IM'ITATIVES [with *Grammarians*] Verbs which expreſs any kind of Imitation, as *patriſſare*, to take after the Father, *matriſſare*, to take after the Mother, *i. e.* to imitate their Actions, Humour, or Faſhion.

IMITA'TOR, a Man who imitates. *L.*

IMITA'TRIX [*imitatrice*, F.] a Woman who imitates. *L.*

IMMAC'ULATE [*immaculé*, F. of *im-*

maculatus, L, q. d. *ſine macula*] without Spot or Stain, unſpotted, ſpotleſs.

IMMA'NENT [of *in* and *manens*, L.] remaining in, inherent.

IMMA'NITY [*immanitas*, L.] Fierceneſs, Wildneſs, Cruelty, Savageneſs, Vaſtneſs, Hugeneſs.

IMMANUEL [עמנו אל *H. i. e.* God with us] a Name of Chriſt.

IMMARCES'SIBLE [*immarceſſibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay.

IMMATE'RIAL [*immateriel*, F.] that conſiſts not of Matter or Body; alſo of little Moment or Conſequence.

IMMATERIAL'ITY, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

IMMATU'RE [*immaturus*, L. i. e. *non maturus*] unripe, which is not come to Perfection.

IMMATU'RE [in *Phyſick*] is apply'd to to the Aliments and animal Spirits, not ſufficiently digeſted or concocted.

IMMATU'RITY [*immaturité*, F. of *immaturitas*, L.] Unripeneſs.

IMME'DIATE [*immediat*, F. *immediatus*, L. q. d. *ſine medio*] which follows without any thing coming between; that follows or happens preſently; that acts without Means.

IMME'DIATELY, directly, preſently.

IMMED'ICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEM'ORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not to be remembered; not worth Remembrance; paſt Memory; unſpeakable.

IMMEM'ORIAL [of *in* and *memorialis*, L.] which is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMENGED, mingled. *Chauc.*

IMMEN'SE [*immenſus*, L. i. e. *non menſus* [unmeaſurable, exceeding great, huge, vaſt. *F.*

IMME'NSITY [*immenſité*, F. of *immenſitas*, L.] Unmeaſurableneſs, Vaſtneſs, Infiniteneſs. *L.*

IMMENSURABIL'ITY, Unmeaſurableneſs, Infiniteneſs. *L.*

IMME'NSURABLE [of *in* and *menſurabilis*, L.] unmeaſurable.

To IMMER'GE [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into.

IMMER'GED }
IMMER'SED } [*immerſus*, L.] dipped or plunged into.

To IMMERS'E [*immerſum*, L.] to plunge or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMER'SION, a dipping or plunging, the ſinking of any Body in a Fluid. *F.* of *L.*

IMMER'SION *of a Star* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when it approaches ſo near the Sun, as to lie hid in it's Beams.

IMMERSION [of the *Moon*] is when the Moon, being about to be eclipſed, enters into the Earth's Shadow.

IMMERSION [in *Pharmacy*] is the Method of preparing Medicines, by ſteeping them in Water, to take away ſome Quality or ill Taſte.

IMMETHOD'ICAL [of *in*, Neg. and *methodus*, L.] that is without due Method or Order, confus'd.

To IM MIGRATE [*immigratum*, L.] to paſs or come into.

IM'MINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching, at hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINU'TION [of *in* and *minuo*] a diminiſhing or leſſening. *L.*

IMMIS'ERABLE [*immiſerabilis*, L.] not to be pitied; alſo one whom nobody pities.

IMMIS'SION, a putting or letting into. *L.*

To IMMIT [*immittere*, L] to put, let, or ſquirt into.

IMMOBIL'ITY [*immobilité*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableneſs, Stedfaſtneſs.

IMMOD'ERATE [*immoderé*, F, of *immoderatus*, L. q. d. *ſine modo*] unreaſonable, exceſſive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERA'TION, Exceſs, Intemperance. *F.* of L.

IMMOD'EST [*immodeſte*, F. of *immodeſtus*, L.] that has no Modeſty, wanton.

IMMOD'ESTY [*immodeſtie*, F. of *in*, Neg. and *modeſtia*, L.] Wantonneſs, Unmannerlineſs.

IMMOD'ULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] done without regard to due Proportion.

To IM MOLATE [*immoler*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, a Sacrificing or Offering. *F.* of *L.*

IMMOMENT, of no Value. *Shakeſp.*

IMMO'RAL [of *in* and *moralis*, L.] of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

IMMORAL'ITY [of *in*, Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, Profaneneſs, Debauchery.

IMMORI'GEROUS [*immorigerus*, L.] diſobedient.

IMMORI'GEROUSNESS, Diſobedience, Proneneſs to diſoblige.

IMMOR'TAL [*immortel*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlaſting.

IMMORTAL'ITY [*immortalité*, F. of *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a Living for ever, everlaſting.

To IMMOR TALIZE [*immortaliſer*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMOVE'ABLE [*immobile*, F. *immobilis* L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVE'ABLE *Feaſts*, Feſtivals which conſtantly fall upon the ſame Day of the Month, though they vary in the Day of the Week.

IMMOVE'ABLY, in ſuch a manner as not to be moved.

IMMU'NITY [*immunité*, F. *immunitas*, L. q. d. *ſine munere*] Exemption from Office,

fice, Duty, or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To IMMU'RE [of *in* and *murus*, L. a Wall] to ſhut up between two Walls.

IM'MUSICAL, not harmonious, not muſical.

IMMUTABIL'ITY [*immutabilité*, F. of *immutabilitas*, L.] Unchangeableneſs, Conſtancy.

IMMU'TABLE [*immutable*, F. of *immutabilis*, L.] unchangeable, conſtant.

IMMU'TABLE *Circles* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Ecliptick and Equator, ſo called, becauſe they never change, but are the ſame to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTA'TION, a changing or altering. *L.*

IMOVED, moved. *Chauc.*

IMP, was formerly uſed in a good Senſe, as in the Chancel may be ſeen, where an Earl of *Warwick*, who died a Minor, is called the noble Imp. I therefore take it to be derived from the next following [probably of *impius*, L. very wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child, or Offſpring. *Spen.*

IMP [Impffen, *Teut.* to graft] among *Gardeners*, a kind of Graft to be ſet in a Tree.

To IMP *a Feather in a Hawk's Wing* [among *Falconers*] to add a new Piece to an old broken Stump.

IMPAC'TED [*impactus*, L.] driven in.

To IMPAIR [*impairer*, F. q. d. *impejorare*, L.] to diminiſh, to make worſe, to weaken.

IMPAIR'ING, making leſs.

To IMPA'LE [*empaler*, F. *impalare*, Ital. of *in* and *palus*, L. a Stake] to incloſe and fence about with Stakes; to drive a Stake through the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPA'LED [in *Heraldry*] when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an Heireſs, are borne in the ſame Eſcutcheon, and are marſhall'd in Pale, the Huſband's on the Right-ſide, and the Wife's on the Left; this is called by Heralds *Baron* and *Femme*, *two Coats impaled.*

IMPA'LED, undaunted, without Fear.

IMPAL'PABLE [of *in* and *palpabilis*, L.] not to be diſtinguiſhed by feeling.

IMPANA'TION] of *in* and *panis*, L. Bread] a Term applied to the *Lutheran* Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that the Body of Chriſt ſubſiſts with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament. L.

IMPAN'NEL. See *Empannel.*

IMPANNULA'RE, to impannel a Jury. *O. L.*

IMPAR'ADISED, enjoying the Delights of Paradiſe. *Milton.*

IMPARCAMEN'TUM, the Right of pounding Cattle. *O. L.*

IMPARIL'ITY [*imparilitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenneſs.

IMPARISYLLA'BICAL [of *impar*, unequal, and *ſyllaba*, L.] not conſiſting of a like Number of Syllables.

IMPAR'ITY [*imparitas*, L.] Inequality, Unevenneſs.

To IMPARK' [*q. d.* to park in] to incloſe or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPAR'LANCE, [of *parler*, F.] a Motion made, to the Declaration of the Plaintiff, by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Reſpite, or another Day to put in his Anſwer.

IMPARSONNEE, put into the Poſſeſſion of a Benefice. *O. L. T.*

To IMPART' [*impertire*, L.] to give Part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

IMPART'ANCE, an imparting or communicating to another. *Shakeſp.*

IMPAR'TIAL [*impartiel*, F. void of Partiality, juſt, upright.

IMPARTIAL'ITY [of *in* and *partialité*, F.] a being impartial, Diſintereſtedneſs.

IMPAS'SLIBLE, that cannot be paſſed through.

IMPASSIBIL'ITY [*impaſſibilité*, F. *impaſſibilitas*, L.] an Uncapableneſs of ſuffering.

IMPAS'SIBLE [*impaſſibilis*, L.] that cannot ſuffer. *F.*

IMPASTA'TION [q. d. *making into Paſte*] a ſort of Maſonry wrought with Stone beaten to Powder, and made up like Paſte.

IMPA'TIENCE }
IMPA'TIENCY } [*impatientia*, L.] Uneaſineſs of Mind under Sufferings; alſo Haſtineſs or Paſſion. *L.*

IMPA'TIENT [*impatient*, L. q. d. *qui pati non poteſt*] that has no Patience, cholerick, haſty, unquiet. *F.*

To IMPA'TRONIZE [*s'empatroniſer*, F.] to take Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

IMPATRONIZA'TION a putting into full Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To IMPEACH' [probably of *empêcher*, F. to hinder] to accuſe and proſecute for Felony and Treaſon; to hinder. *Spen.*

IMPEACH'MENT [*empechement*, F.] Accuſation or Information againſt one.

IMPEACH'MENT *of Waſte*, a Reſtraint from committing Waſte on Lands or Tenements.

IMPECCABIL'ITY [*impeccabilité*, F.] a being uncapable of ſinning.

IMPEC'CABLE [*impeccabilis*, L. that cannot ſin or do amiſs. *F.*

To IMPEARL', to form into pearly Drops of Dew. *Milton.*

To IMPE'DE [*impedire*, L. q. d. *pedibus involvere*] to hinder, let, or ſtop.

IMPEDIA'TI *Canes*, Dogs that are law'd or diſabled from doing Miſchief in a Foreſt. *O. L. T.*

IMPE'DIENT [*impediens*, L.] letting, ſtaying, or hindering.

IMPED'IMENT [*impedimentum*, L.] Hinderance, Diſturbance, Obſtruction; alſo an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To IMPEL' [*impellere*, L.] to drive or thruſt forward; alſo to force.

To IMPEND' [*impendere*, L.] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPEN'DENCY, a Hanging over the Head. *L.*

IMPEN'DENT [*impendens*, L.] hanging over the Head, being at hand.

IMPEN'DIOUS [*impendioſus*, L.] liberal, that ſpends more than is needful.

IMPENETRABIL'ITY [in *Philoſophy*] the Diſtinction of one extended Subſtance from another, ſo that two Bodies extended cannot be in one and the ſame Place, but muſt of Neceſſity exclude each other.

IMPEN'ETRABLE [*impenetrabilis*, L.] that cannot be pierced through, or dived into; that cannot be diſcovered or fathomed.

IMPEN'ITENCE } [of *impœnitentia*, IMPEN'ITENCY } L.] a Want of, or being without, Repentance; a continuing in ſinful Courſes. *F.*

IMPEN'ITENT, who does not repent, or is not ſorry for his Sins or Faults. *F.*

IMPEN'SIBLE [*impenſibilis*, L.] without Reward, *gratis*.

IMPER'ATIVE [*imperativus*, L.] commanding. *F.*

IMPERATIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] that which denotes *commanding*, or *bidding to do ſuch an Action*.

IMPERCEP'TIBLE, which is not to be perceived. *F.*

IMPERCIABLE [of *im* and *percer*, to pierce or penetrate, *Fr.*] impenetrable. *Ch.*

IMPER'FECT [*imperfait*, F. *imperfectus*, L.] not perfect or complete, unfiniſh'd, faulty.

IMPERFECT *Tenſe* [in *Grammar*] that which denotes Time indefinitely, neither perfectly paſt, or future; as, *I was writing when*, &c.

IMPERFECT *Flowers* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as want the *Petala*, or thoſe finely colour'd Leaves which ſtand round and compoſe the Flowers.

IMPERFECT *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or ſeem to want them.

IMPERFECT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall ſhort of that whole Number, of which they are Parts.

IMPERFEC'TION, the want of ſomething requiſite or ſuitable to the Nature of the thing, Unperfectedneſs, Defect. *F.* of *L.*

IMPER'FORABLE, not to be bored thro'.

IMPE'RIAL [*imperialis*, L.] belonging to an Emperor or Empire.

IMPE'RIAL *Lilly*, a Flower.

IMPE'RIAL *Table*, an Inſtrument for meaſuring of Land, *&c.*

IMPE'RIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of *Germany*.

IMPERIE, Rule. *Chauc.*

IMPE'RIOUS [*imperieux*, F. of *imperioſus*, L] commanding, lordly, haughty.

IMPER'SONAL *Verbs* [in *Grammar*] ſuch as are uſed in the third Perſon ſingular only.

IMPERSPIC'UOUS [*imperſpicax*, L.] not clear or evident.

IMPERT'INENCE, } Extravagance, IMPERT'INENCY, } Foolery, Nonſenſe. *F.*

IMPER'TINENT [of *in* and *pertinens*, L.] not to the Purpoſe, abſurd, ſilly. *F.*

An IMPER'TINENT, a troubleſome, fooliſh, or ſilly Perſon.

IMPERTUR'BED [*imperturbatus*, L.] undiſturbed, ſerene, calm.

IMPER'VIOUS [*impervius*, L.] thro' which there is no Paſſage, unpaſſable; ſuch a Cloſeneſs of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another through.

IMPER'VIOUS [among *Naturaliſts*] Bodies are ſaid to be *impervious to others*, when they will not permit the Rays of Light to paſs through them, *&c.*

IMPES, Shoots, young Twigs. *Chauc.*

IMPETI'GINOUS [*impetiginoſus*, L.] troubled with the Itch.

IMPETI'GO, a cutaneous Foulneſs, as the Itch, a Ringworm, or a Tetter. *L.*

IMPETIGO *Celſi*, a ſort of Leproſy, or Scabbineſs. *L.*

IM'PETRABLE [*impetrabilis*, L.] eaſy, or that may be obtained by Intreaty. *F.*

To IMPETRATE [*impetrer*, F. *impetratum*, L. of *in* and *patro*] to obtain by earneſt Requeſt or Intreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRA'TION, an obtaining by earneſt Intreaty. *L.*

To IMPETRE [*impetrer*, F.] to obtain. *Ch.*

IMPETUOS'ITY } [*impetuoſité*, F. IMPE'TUOUSNESS } *impetuoſitas*, L.] a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, or driving forward, Vehemency.

IMPET'UOUS [*impetueux*, F. of *impetuoſus*, L.] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boiſterous.

IM'PETUS [in *Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force with which one Body ſtrikes againſt another. *L.*

IMPID, grafted. *Chauc.*

IMPIERMENT [*Empirement*, O. F.] Prejudice, Damage.

IMPI'ETY [*impieté*, F. of *impietas*, L.] Ungodlineſs, Irreligion.

IMPIGNORA'TION, a putting to pawn. *L.*

IMPI'GRITY [*impigritas*, L.] Quickneſs, Diligence.

IM'PING [in *Falconry*] the inſerting a Feather into the Wing of a Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke.

To IMPIN'GUATE [*impinguatum*, L.] to fatten.

IM'PIOUS [*impié*, F. *impius*, L.] ungodly, profane, lewd.

IMPLACABIL'ITY [*implacabilitas*, L.] Implacableneſs, Irreconcileableneſs.

IMPLA'CABLE [*implacabilis*, L.] not to be appeaſed or pacified. *F.*

To IMPLANT' [of *in* and *planter*, F. or *plantare*, L.] to fix or faſten in the Mind.

IMPLANT'ING, a ſetting or fixing into. *L.*

IMPLAU'SIBLE [of *in* and *plauſibilis*, L.] unlikely to recommend.

To IMPLEAD' [of *in* and *plaider*, Fr.] to ſue or proſecute by Courſe of Law.

To IMPLEFIE, to fill. *L.*

IM'PLEMENTS [*q. d.* Employments, of *employer*, F.] all things neceſſary in any Trade, or about a Houſe, as Tools, Furniture, *&c.*

To IM'PLICATE [*implicatum*, L.] to infold or wrap up.

IM'PLICATED [by *Phyſicians*] is applied to ſuch Fevers, where two at a time afflict a Perſon, either of the ſame kind, as a *double Tertian*; or of different, as an *intermittent Tertian*, and a *Quotidian*.

IMPLICA'TION, a folding or wrapping within another thing, an entangling; alſo a neceſſary Conſequence. *F.* of *L.*

IMPLI'CIT [*implicité*, F. of *implicitus*, L. q. d. *folded in*] tacitly underſtood, intricate, following by Conſequence.

IMPLI'CIT *Faith*, a Belief grounded upon the Judgment or Authority of others.

IMPLORA'TION, an imploring or beſeeching. *L.*

To IMPLORE' [*implorer*, F. of *implorare*, L.] to beg earneſtly with Tears and Prayers, to beſeech.

IMPLUME' [*implumis*, L.] bald, without Feathers.

IMPLU'VIOUS [*impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To IMPLY [*impliquer*, F. *implicare*, L.] to infold, contain, denote, ſignify.

IMPOLI'TE [*impolitus*, L.] unpoliſhed, rude, coarſe, rough.

IMPOL'ITICK [of *in*, Neg. and *politicus*, L.] diſagreeing with the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwiſe.

IMPORCA'TION, a making a Baulk or Ridge in the plowing of Land. *L.*

IMPO'ROUS [of *in*, Neg. and *poroſus*, L.] that has no Pores, or little Holes for the Paſſage of Sweat, Vapours, *&c.*

IM'PORT, Senſe or Meaning.

To IMPORT' [*importer*, F. of *importare*, L.] to bring Commodities into a Port, alſo to concern or ſignify.

IMPORT'ABLE, impoſſible, intolerable, *Chauc.*

IMPORT'ANCE, Moment, Weight, Conſequence, Concernment. *F.*

IMPORT'ANT, of great Concern, Weight, or Moment; material. *F.*

IMPORTA'TION, the bringing in of Merchandizes from ſoreign Countries. *L.*

IMPORTU'NACY } [*importunité*, F.
IMPORTU'NITY } *importunitas*, L.] an eager Preſſing or Urging; hard Dunning.

IMPORTU'NATE [*importune*, F. *importunus*, L.] troubleſome, wearying with too frequent or unreaſonable Requeſts, very urgent.

To IMPORTU'NE [*importuner*, F. *q. d. to be earneſt on his Suit, as having no other Port to land at*] to preſs or ſue for with great Earneſtneſs; to requeſt earneſtly and often.

IMPORTUNE, troubleſome. *Chauc.*

IMPORT'UOUS [*importuoſus*, L.] without Port or Harbour.

To IMPO'SE [*impoſer*, F. *impoſitum*, L.] to injoin, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon; alſo to cheat.

To IMPO'SE *a Form* [in *Printing*] to ſet the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chace, in order to make them ready for the Preſs.

To IMPOSE *upon one*, to cheat, deceive; alſo to put upon one.

IMPOSI'TION, a laying on, an Injunction; a deceiving; alſo an Aſſeſſment.

IMPOSITI'TIOUS *Names* [*impoſititius*, L.] primitive or radical Names.

IMPOSSIBIL'ITY [*impoſſibilité*, F. *impoſſibilitas*, L.] that which cannot be done.

IMPOS'SIBLE [*impoſſibilis*, L.] that is not poſſible, or cannot be done. *F.* Alſo an Impoſſibility. *Chauc.*

IM'POST [*impoſta*, Ital. of *imponendo*, L.] a Tax or Tribute, but more eſpecially ſuch as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods brought into any Haven from other Nations. *F.*

IMPOS'TOR [*impoſteur*, F.] a Cheat, a Deceiver, a falſe Pretender. *L.*

To IMPOS'TUMATE } [*apoſtumer*,
To IMPOS'THUMATE } F. of *apoſtumare*, Ital.] to grow into an Impoſthume.

IMPOSTUMATION } the Act of Im-
IMPOSTHUMATION } poſthumating.

IMPOST'UME } [*apoſtume*, F. *apo-*
IMPOST'HUME } *ſtema*, L.] a ſwelling of Humours, or gathering of corrupt Matter in any Part of the Body.

Peſtilential IMPOSTHUME, a Swelling accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, Headach, and Faintneſs.

IMPOS'TURE [*impoſtura*, L.] Cheat, Cozenage, Deceit. *F.*

IM'POTENCE } [*impotentia*, L. q. d. *ſine*
IM'POTENCY } *potentia*] Weakneſs, Want of Power, or Strength, a natural Defect which hinders Generation.

IM'POTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable, weak, infirm, maimed. *F.*

To IMPOV'ERISH [*appauvrir*, F. *impaverire*, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOV'ERISHMENT, a being made poor.

To IMPOUND *Cattle*, to put them in a Pound for ſome Treſpaſs done by them.

To IMPOW'ER [of *in* and *power*] to

veſt one with Power, to enable him to act.

IMPRAC'TICABLE [*impracticable*, F.] that cannot be done.

To IM'PRECATE [*imprecatum*, L. q. d. *precibus vocare in*, i. e. *ſuper*] to curſe, to call down Miſchief upon, to wiſh Evil to.

IMPRECA'TION, a curſing or calling down Miſchief upon another. *F.* of *L.*

IMPRECA'TION, that containeth or implieth curſing in it.

IMPREG'NABLE [*impregnable*, F. q. d. *not to be taken*] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREG'NATE [*impregnée*, F. of *in* and *prægnans*, L.] being with Child, or great with Young.

To IMPREGNATE [*s'impregner*, F.] to imbody, ſoak, or drink in.

To IMPREGNATE [of *in* and *prægnans*, L.] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNA'TION, is the Immiſſion of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female conceives, or becomes with Young. *L.*

IMPREGNA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is when a Body has imbibed ſo much Moiſture, that it will admit no more. *F.* of *L.*

IM'PRESE, an Emblem or Device with a Motto. *Ital.* and *Span.*

IMPRES'S [*impreſſio*, L.] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To IMPRES'S [*impreſſum*, L.] to print, ſtamp, or make an Impreſſion upon; to compel to enter into publick Service.

IMPRES'S-*Money*, Money paid to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the publick Service.

IMPRES'SION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print. *L.*

An IMPRESSION [of *Books*] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the ſame time.

To IMPRIME [*Hunting Term*] to rouze, unharbour, or diſlodge a wild Beaſt; alſo to make her forſake the Herd.

IMPRIMERY [*Law Term*] an Impreſſion or Print; alſo a Printing-houſe, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRI'MINGS, Beginnings, firſt Eſſays. *O.*

IMPRI'MIS, firſt of all, in the firſt Place. *L.*

To IMPRINT' [*empraindre*, F. of *imprimere*, L. q. d. *premere in*] to impreſs or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

IMPRISION, an Attempt. *O.*

To IMPRIS'ON [*empriſonner*, F.] to put in Priſon or Gaol.

IMPRIS'ONMENT [*empriſonnement*, F.] Confinement, Impriſoning.

IMPROBABIL'ITY, an Unlikelineſs of being true, or what cannot be proved. *F.* of *L.*

IMPRO'BABLE [*improbabilis*, L. q. d. *quod probari non poteſt*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true.

To IM'PROBATE [*improbatum*, L.] to diſallow, diſpraiſe, or diſlike.

IMPROBA'TION, diſallowing or diſproving of, Diſlike. *L.*

IMPROBI'TY [*improbitas*, L.] Diſhoneſty, Knavery.

IMPROCREABIL'ITY, Barrenneſs. *L.*

IMPRO'CREABLE } [*improcreabilis*, L.]
IMPRO'CREATE } not begotten.

IMPROP'ER [*impropre*, F. of *improprius*, L.] unfit, inconvenient, unreaſonable.

To IMPRO'PRIATE [q. d. *proprium facere*] is to employ the Revenues of a Church-Living to his own Uſe. *L. T.*

IMPROPRIA'TION, the Act of Impropriating; alſo a Parſonage or Eccleſiaſtical Living in the Hands of a Layman, or which deſcends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, he that has Poſſeſſion of a ſpiritual Living or Parſonage by Inheritance.

IMPROPRI'ETY *of Speech* [*improprieté*, F.] is when the Writer or Speaker doth not make uſe of proper and ſignificant Expreſſions.

To IMPROV'E [either of *in* and *probus*, L. good, *q. d.* to make a thing better in itſelf, or *im* and *prouve*, F. a Proof, *q. d.* to meliorate a Thing by Trials or Eſſays] to better, to promote or advance, to grow refined; to make a Progreſs in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVE'ABLE, that may be improved or made better.

IMPROVE'MENT, Bettering, Progreſs, an advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a Benefitting in any kind of Profeſſion.

IMPROV'IDENCE [*improvidentia*, L.] Want of Forecaſt.

IMPROV'IDENT [*improvidus*, L. q. d. *non pro ſe videns*] who does not forecaſt, or foreſee, unheedful.

IMPRU'DENCE [*imprudentia*, L.] Indiſcretion, Unadviſedneſs, a Want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foreſight of the Conſequences of things. *F.*

IMPRU'DENT [*imprudens*, L.] inconſiderate, unadviſed, unwiſe. *F.*

IMPRUDIAMEN'TUM, Improvement of Land by Huſbandry, &c. *O. L.*

IM'PUDENCE [*impudentia*, L.] Shameleſſneſs, Saucineſs. *F.*

IM'PUDENT [*impudens*, L. q. d. *pudorem non habens*] ſhameleſs, ſaucy, graceleſs. *F.*

IMPUDI'CITY [*impudicité*, F. *impudicitas*, L.] Lewdneſs, Obſcenity, Immodeſty.

To IMPUGN' [*impugner*, F. of *impugnare*, L.] to oppoſe, to diſprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUIS'SANCE, Want of Strength, or Means to ſucceed in the Affair. *F.*

IM'PULSE [*impulſus*, L.] a thruſting, puſhing or driving forward, an Inforcement, Motion, Perſuaſion.

IMPUL'SION, a thruſting forward, or driving on, a conſtraining. *F.*

IMPUL'SIVE, that derives or thruſts forward. *F.*

IMPU'NITY [*impunité*, F. *impunitas*, L.] a being free or exempt from Puniſhment.

IMPU'RE [*impurus*, L.] unclean, filthy, lewd. *F.*

IMPURE'NESS, Uncleanneſs.

IMPU'RITY [*impurité*, F. of *impuritas*, L.] Uncleanneſs, Filthineſs, Lewdneſs.

IMPUR'PLED, coloured with a purple Colour.

IMPUTA'TION, which is imputed to another, or the Act itſelf. *F.* of *L.*

IMPU'TATIVE, that is imputed to another, as *imputative Righteouſneſs.*

To IMPUTE' [*imputer*, F. of *imputare*, L. of *in* and *puto*] to attribute or aſcribe the Merit to one; alſo to charge or lay the Blame or Fault on one.

IMPUTRES'CIBLE, incorruptible. *L.*

IMPU'TRIBLE [*imputribilis*, L.] not liable to putrify or be putrified, incorruptible.

IMUM *Cœli* [in *Aſtrology*] the fourth Houſe in a Figure of the Heavens. *L.*

INABIL'ITY [*inabilité*, F.] an Incapacity, or not being able or capable.

INACCES'SIBLE [of *in* and *acceſſibilis* L.] not to be come at, unapproachable.

INACCES'SIBLE *Height* or *Diſtance* [in *Geometry*] which cannot be come at to be meaſured, by reaſon of ſome Obſtacle in the way.

INAC'TION, Inactivity. *F.*

INAD'EQUATE [of *in* and *adæquatus*, L.] diſproportionate.

INADEQUATE *Ideas* [in *Philoſophy*] ſuch as are but a partial and incomplete Repreſentation of thoſe Archetypes or Images, to which the Mind refers them.

INADVER'TENCE } [*inadvertance*, F.]
INADVER'TENCY } a not ſufficiently obſerving, a want of Heed or Care.

INAF'FABLE [of *in* and *affabilis*, L.] not courteous, unpleaſant in Converſation.

INAFFECTA'TION, Unaffectedneſs, being free from Preciſeneſs, or Formality. *L.*

INA'LIENABLE, which cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law. *L.*

INALIMEN'TAL, which does not nouriſh. *L.*

INA'MIABLE [*inamabilis*, L.] unlovely, not deſerving Love,

INAMIS'SABLE, that can never be loſt.

INAMORA'TO, a Lover. *Ital.*

INAMOU'RED, fallen in Love with.

INANIL'OQUENT } [*inaniloquus*, L.]
INANIL'OQUOUS } vain Talking or Babbling.

INAN'IMATE [*inanimé*, F. *inanimatus*, L.] lifeleſs, dead, without Life or Soul.

INANI'TION [in *Phyſick*] Weakneſs occaſioned by want of Nouriſhment. *F.*

INA'NITY [in *Philoſophy*] Emptineſs, or abſolute Vacuity, implying Abſence of all Body and Matter whatſoever. *L.*

INAP'PETENCY [of *in* and *appetentia*, L.] Want of Appetite for Victuals.

INAP'PLICABLE, not capable of being applied to. *L.*

INAPPLICA'TION, Heedleſſneſs.

INA'RABLE [*inarabilis*, L.] not to be plowed.

INARGENTA'TION [of *in* and *argentum*, L. Silver] a ſilvering or covering a thing with Silver.

INARTIC'ULATE [of *in* and *articulatus*, L.] undiſtinct, confuſed, not articulate.

INARTIFI'CIAL [*inartificialis*, L.] without Art, unworkmanly, artleſs.

INASPIC'UOUS [*inaſpicuus*, L.] hard to be ſeen, inviſible.

INAU'DIBLE, not to be heard. *L.*

To INAU'GURATE [*inauguratum*, L.] to inſtal, to inveſt with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURA'TION, an Inſtalment, &c.

INAU'RATED [*inauratus*, L.] covered over with Gold, gilded over.

INAURA'TION: a Gilding or Covering with Gold. *L.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS [*inauſpicatus*, L.] unlucky, ill boding,

INBLAU'RA, the Product or Profit of Land. *O. L.*

IN'BOROW *and Outborow*, an Office in old Times, for obſerving the Ingreſs and Egreſs, and allowing the Paſſage of thoſe who travelled to and again between *England* and *Scotland.*

IN'BRED, natural; alſo belonging to a particular Country.

INCALES'CENCE [of *incaleſcere*, L.] is the growing hot of any thing by ſome inward Motion or Fermentation.

INCALES'CENT [*incaleſcens*, L.] grown hot by ſome internal Motion or Fermentation.

INCALESCENT *Mercury* [in *Chymiſtry*] Quickſilver prepared after a particular Manner, ſo that, mingled with a Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paſte; and with Gold would grow hot.

To INCAMP' [of *in* and *camper*, F.] to pitch Tents, or build Huts, on a Spot of Ground choſen for that Purpoſe.

INCAMP'MENT [of *in* and *campement*, F.] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTA'TION, Charming; an Inchantment, Charm, or Spell. *L.*

INCANTA'TOR [q. d. *qui cantatione decipit*] an Inchanter or Charmer. *L.*

INCA'PABLE [*incapax*, L.] not capable, unable, unfit. *F.*

INCAPA'CIOUS [*incapax*, L.] not fit or large enough to contain a thing.

To INCAPA'CITATE, to render uncapable, to put out of a Capacity.

INCAPA'CITY [*incapacité*, F.] the not having Qualities ar Parts ſufficient or neceſſary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing.

To INCAR'CERATE [*incarceratum*, L.] to impriſon.

INCARCERA'TION, an Impriſoning, or Impriſonment. *L.*

INCAR'NARDINE, of a bright Carnation or Fleſh-colour. *F.*

To INCAR'NATE [*incarner*, F. of *incarnatum*, L.] to bring Fleſh upon, or fill up with new Fleſh.

INCAR'NATE *Devil*, a Devil in Man's Shape; a deviliſh Perſon.

INCARNA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a particular Way of purifying Gold. *F.* of *L.*

INCARNA'TION [in *Divinity*] an aſſuming or taking Fleſh.

INCARNATION [in *Surgery*] a making of Fleſh grow.

An INCAR'NATIVE [of *incarnans*, L.] a Medicine cauſing the Fleſh to grow.

INCAS'TELLED [ſpoken of *Beaſts*] narrow-heel'd, or hoof-bound. *F.*

INCA'VATED [of *incavatum*, L.] made hollow.

An INCEN'DIARY [*incendiaire*, F. of *incendiarius*, L.] a Setter of Houſes on Fire; a Sower of Diviſion and Strife.

To INCEN'SE [*incenſum*, L. Sup.] to inflame, or ſtir up to Anger.

IN'CENSE [*incenſum*, L.] a rich Perfume made uſe of in ſacred Rites.

IN'CENSE-*Wort*, an Herb.

IN'CENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCEN'SORY, a perfuming Pan or Cenſer.

An INCEN'TIVE [*incentivum*, L.] an Incitement or Motive.

INCEN'TIVE [*incentivus*, L.] inciting or ſtirring up.

INCEN'TOR, the ſame as Incendiary.

INCEP'TION, a Beginning or Enterprize. *L.*

INCEP'TIVE [in *Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptives* are ſuch Verbs as expreſs a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEP'TIVE *Magnitudes* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch Moments or firſt Principles, as though of no Magnitude themſelves, are yet capable of producing ſuch.

INCEP'TOR, a Beginner; in the Univerſity it ſignifies one who is upon taking the *Maſter of Arts* Degree.

To IN'CERATE [*inceratum*, L.] to do over with Wax.

INCERA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moiſture with ſomething that is dry, 'till the Subſtance be brought to the Confiſtence of ſoft Wax.

INCER'TITUDE [*incertitudo*, L.] Uncertainty, Doubtfulneſs. *F.*

INCES'SANT [i. e. *non ceſſans*] continual, without ceaſing. *L.*

IN'CEST [*inceſté*, F. of *inceſtus*, L. of *in* and *caſtus*, unchaſte] carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a-kin.

INCEST'UOUS [*inceſtueux*, F. *inceſtuoſus*, L.] given to, or guilty of, Inceſt.

INCH [ince, *S.*] the 12th Part of a Foot.

Sale by INCH *of Candle*, is when Goods being divided into ſeveral Lots or Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted, the Buyers bid during it's burning, and the laſt Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel ſo expoſed to Sale.

To INCHAI'N [*enchainer*, F.] to put in Chains.

To INCHANT' [*enchanter*, F. of *incantare*, L.] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANT'ER [*enchanteur*, F. *incantator*, L.] a Conjurer, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHANT'MENT [*enchantement*, F. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Charm or Spell.

INCHANT'RESS [*enchantereſſe*, F.] a Witch, a Sorcereſs.

To INCHA'SE [*enchaſer*, F.] to ſet in Gold, Silver, *&c.*

IN'CHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

To IN'CHOATE [*inchoatum*, L.] to begin any Work.

INCHOA'TION, a Beginning of any Work. *L.*

INCHOA'TIVE, beginning.

To INCI'DE [of *incidere*, to cut, *L.* of *in* and *cædo*] Medicines are ſaid to *incide*, which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp Particles, as Acids, and moſt Salts; by the Force or Inſinuation of which, the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohered one with another.

IN'CIDENCE [of *in* and *cado*] a falling in with.

IN'CIDENCE [in *Opticks*] the Place where two Lines or Rays meet.

IN'CIDENT [*incidens*, L.] happening to, or falling out occaſionally.

An IN'CIDENT, a particular Event or Circumſtance attending a Matter.

INCIDENT [in *Law*] a thing neceſſarily depending upon another as more principal.

INCIDENT *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point in which a Ray of Light is ſuppoſed to fall on a Piece of Glaſs.

INCINERA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the reducing of the Bodies of Vegetables, Minerals, *&c.* into Aſhes by a violent Fire.

INCIP'IENT [*incipiens*, L.] beginning.

To INCIR'CLE [*encircler*, F. to encompaſs or ſurround.

INCI'SION, a Cutting or Lancing, a Gaſh. *L.*

INCISION [in *Surgery*] is the cutting the Skin or Fleſh to open a Swelling; alſo a Wound in the Skull made by a cutting Inſtrument.

Crucial INCISION [in *Surgery*] the lancing a Swelling croſſwiſe.

INCISI'VI }
INCISO'RES } the foremoſt Teeth in each Jaw. *L.*

INCISI'VUS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle drawing the upper Lip upwards. *L.*

INCI'SURE [*inciſura*, L.] a Cut or Gaſh.

INCITA'TION, a ſtirring up or provoking. *F.* of *L.*

To **INCI'TE** [*inciter*, F. of *incitare*, L.] to ſtir up, to egg or ſpur on.

INCITE'MENT [*incitamentum*, L.] Inducement or Motive.

INCIV'IL [*incivilis*, L. q. d. *civis non dignus*] unmannerly, clowniſh, rude. F.

INCIVIL'ITY [*incivilité*, F.] Unmannerlineſs, Rudeneſs.

INCLAMA'TION, a calling upon. L.

INCLAUSA, a Home-Cloſe, or Incloſure near a Houſe. *O. L.*

INCLE, a ſort of Tape.

INCLEM'ENCY [*inclemence*, F. *inclementia*, L.] a being void of Pity or Compaſſion, Unmercifulneſs, Unpitifulneſs, Rigour, Sharpneſs.

INCLIN'ABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINA'TION, a bowing downward; a natural Diſpoſition to a thing, Proneneſs, Aptneſs. *F.* of *L.*

INCLINATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the pouring of any Liquor from it's Settlement or Dregs, only by ſtooping the Veſſel.

INCLINATION [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Leaning or Tendency of two Lines or Planes towards each other, ſo as to make an Angle.

INCLINATION *of two Planes* [in *Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINATION *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the ſmall Arch of a vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, intercepted between them.

INCLINATION *of the Axis of the Earth*, is the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick.

INCLINATION *of a Planet*, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination, which is included between the Ecliptick and the Place of that Planet in it's Orbit.

INCLINATION *of a Right Line to a Plane*, is an acute Angle which that Line makes with any Line of the Plane toward which it leads.

INCLINATION *of a Ray* [in *Dioptricks*] is an Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the firſt *Medium*, at the Point where it meets or enters the ſecond *Medium*.

To **INCLI'NE** [*incliner*, F. of *inclinare*, L.] to bow or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLI'NING *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are ſuch as lean to the Horizon.

To **INCLOI'STER** [of *en* and *cloîtrer*, F.] to ſhut up in a Cloiſter or Monaſtery.

To **INCLO'SE** [*enclorre*, F. of *includere*, L. q. d. *claudere in*] to ſhut in, to fence about, to ſurround with a Wall, Bank, *&c.*

INCLO'SURE [of *in* and *clauſura*, L.] a Place incloſed or fenced in.

To **INCLU'DE** [*includere*, L.] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLU'SION, an Incloſing or Shutting up. L.

INCLU'SIVE, that comprehends or takes in. L.

INCOAG'ULABLE [of *in* and *coagulo*, L.] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCO'GITABLE [*incogitabilis*, L.] thoughtleſs.

INCO'GITANCY [*incogitantia*, L.] a Want of Thought, Inconſiderateneſs, Raſhneſs.

INCO'GITANT [*incogitans*, L.] heedleſs, thoughtleſs.

INCO'GITATIVE, unthinking, heedleſs, raſh.

INCOG'NITO, unknown, without Attendants, or Marks of Diſtinction.

INCOHE'RENCE [of *in* and *cohærentia*, L.] a Diſagreement or not ſuiting well together.

INCOHE'RENT [of *in* and *cohærens*, L.] that does not ſuit or agree well together.

INCOLU'MITY [*incolumitas*, L.] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOM'BROUS, cumberſome. *Chauc.*

INCOMBUST'IBLE [of *incombuſtibilis*, L.] than cannot be burned or conſumed by Fire.

IN'COME [Einkommen, *Teut.* q. d. Comings in] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMEN'SURABLE [of *in* Neg. *con*, and *menſurabilis*, L.] that cannot be meaſured, that has not an equal Meaſure or Proportion with another. F.

INCOMMENSURABLE [in *Algebra*] Surd Roots are ſaid to be incommenſurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch which have no common Diviſor which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch Quantities which have no aliquot Parts, or any common Meaſure that may meaſure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE *Quantities* [in *Power*] is, when between the Squares of two Quantities there can be found no Area or Content that may ſerve for a common Meaſure, to meaſure both exactly.

To **INCOMMO'DE** [*incommoder*, F. of *incommodare*, L.] to cauſe an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMO'DIOUS [*incommodus*, L.] unprofitable, unfit, troubleſome, offenſive.

INCOMMOD'ITY [*incommodité*, F. *incommoditas*, L.] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMU'NICABLE [*incommunicabilis*, L.] that cannot be made common, or imparted to others. F.

INCOMMU'TABLE, not liable to change, nor to be changed.

INCOMPACT' [of *in* and *compactus*, L.] not cloſe faſtened or joined together.

INCOM'PARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without Compare, matchleſs, excellent. *F.*

INCOMPAS'SIONATE [of *in* and *compaſſio*, L.] void of Pity.

INCOMPATIBIL'ITY [*incompatibilité*, F.] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

INCOMPAT'IBLE, diſagreeing, not enduring or conſiſting one with another. *F.*

INCOMPEN'SABLE [of *in* and *compenſare*, L.] uncapable of being recompenſed.

INCOM'PETENCY [*incompetance*, F. *incompetentia*, L.] Inſufficiency, Inability.

INCOM'PETENT [*incompetant*, F. of *in* and *competens*, L.] uncapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.

INCOMPET'IBLE, unſuitable, that agrees not.

INCOMPLE'TE [of *in* and *completus*, L.] not complete, not finiſhed. *F.*

INCOMPLEX' [of *in* and *complexus* L.] uncompounded, ſingle, ſimple.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, a not conſenting or not bearing with.

INCOMPO'SED [of *in* and *compoſitus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.

INCOMPOS'ITE *Numbers* [in *Arithm.*] the ſame as *Prime Numbers*; ſuch as are made only by Addition.

INCOMPOS'SIBLE *Propoſition* [in *Log.*] that which affirms what another denies.

INCOMPO'SURE [of *in* and *compoſitura*, L.] Confuſion, Diſorder.

INCOMPREHENSIBIL'ITY } [*incom-*
INCOMPREHEN'SIBLENESS } *comprehenſibilité*, F.] a being incomprehenſible or unconceivable.

INCOMPREHEN'SIBLE [*incomprehenſibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind. *F.*

INCONCEIV'ABLE [*inconceivable*, F.] not to be conceived or imagined.

INCONCIN'NITY [*inconcinnitas*, L.] an ill Grace, Unhandſomeneſs, Diſproportion.

INCONCUSS [*inconcuſſus*, L.] unſhaken.

INCONCUS'SIBLE [of *inconcuſſus*, L.] that cannot be ſhaken or moved.

INCONGEAL'ABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.

INCONGRU'ITY [*incongruité*, F. *incongruitas*, L.] Diſagreeableneſs, Unfitneſs.

INCONGRUITY [with *Grammarians*] an Impropriety of Speech.

INCONGRUITY [among *Naturaliſts*] is a Property by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with any other Fluid, or ſolid Body, which is different from it.

INCON'GRUOUS [*incongru*, F. of *incongruus*, L.] unfit, diſagreeable.

INCONNEX'ION [of *in* and *connexio*, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, Want of Coherence.

INCON'SEQUENCE } [*inconſequentia*,
INCONSEQUENCY } L.] Weakneſs of arguing, when the Concluſion follows not from the Premiſes.

INCON'SEQUENT [*inconſequens*, L.] that does not follow or reſult from.

INCONSID'ERABLE, of ſmall Account, not worthy of Regard. *Fr.*

INCONSID'ERANCY [*inconſiderantia*, L.] Unadviſedneſs, Inconſiderateneſs.

INCONSID'ERATE [*inconſideré*, F. of *inconſideratus*, L.] unadviſed, raſh.

INCONSIDERA'TION, Want of Thought. *L.*

INCONSIS'TENCE } a not Agreeing,
INCONSIS'TENCY } Suiting, or Comporting. *L.*

INCONSIS'TENT [of *in* and *conſiſtens*, L.] not conſiſtent, agreeable, or ſuitable to.

INCONSO'LABLE [*inconſolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted.

INCON'SONANCY [*inconſonantia*, L.] Unagreeableneſs in Sound.

INCON'STANCY [*inconſtance*, F. *inconſtantia*, L.] Unſteadineſs, Changeableneſs.

INCON'STANT [*inconſtans*, L.] fickle, wavering, uncertain. *F.*

INCONTEST'IBLE [*inconteſtable*, F.] indiſputable, certain, undoubted.

INCON'TINENCY [*incontinence*, F. of *incontinentia*, L.] a not abſtaining from unlawful Deſires; luſtful Inclinations, Intemperance.

INCON'TINENCY [among *Phyſicians*] is ſaid of ſuch natural Diſcharges as are involuntary through Weakneſs; as an involuntary Diſcharge of Urine, &c.

INCON'TINENT [*incontinens*, L.] that has no Government of himſelf, unchaſte, unſtayed, intemperate, looſe. *F.*

INCON'TINENT } [*incontinenter*,
INCON'TINENTLY } F.] immediately, preſently.

INCONVE'NIENCE } [*inconvenience*,
INCONVE'NIENCY } F.] Trouble, croſs Accident, Difficulty, Diſturbance.

INCONVE'NIENT [*inconveniens*, L.] not convenient, troubleſome.

INCONVERS'ABLE [of *in* and *converſable*, F.] unſociable, unfit for Converſation.

INCONVERT'IBLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be altered, changed, or converted.

IN'CONY, Wit, a mimicking Wit. *Shakeſp.*

INCORD'ING, the falling down of the Guts in a Horſe's Cods, &c.

INCORPORAL'ITY [*incorporalitas*, L.] the having no Body.

To **INCOR'PORATE** [*incorporer*, F. of *incorporatum*, L.] to imbody, to admit into a Society.

To **INCORPORATE** [in *Chymiſtry*] is

to mix or unite the Particles of one Body with another.

INCORPORATE [*incorporatus*, L.] imbodied together.

INCORPORA'TION, an uniting one Body or Thing with another. *L.*

INCORPORATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the mixing of dry and moiſt Bodies together, ſo as to make one Maſs.

INCORPORATION [in *Phyſick*] the mixing the Particles of different Bodies ſo together, as to appear an uniform Subſtance, without diſcerning the Ingredients or Bodies mixed in any of their particular Qualities.

INCORPO'REAL [*incorporel*, F. of *in* and *corporeus*, L.] having no Body, bodileſs.

INCORPORE'ITY, the Condition or State of that which has no Body.

INCORRECT' [*incorrectus*, L.] not correct, faulty.

INCOR'RIGIBLE [of *incorrigibilis*, L.] paſt Correction, obſtinate, that cannot be reclaimed. *F.*

INCORRUPT' [*incorruptus*, L.] uncorrupted, untainted.

INCORRUPT'IBLE [*incorruptibilis*, L.] not ſubject to Corruption or Decay; alſo that cannot be bribed.

INCORRUPTIBIL'ITY } [*incorrup-*
INCORRUPT'IBLENESS } *tibilité*, F.] the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

INCORRUPT'IBLES, Hereticks in the ſixth Century, who held that the Body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from Paſſion.

To INCOUN'TER [*rencontrer*, F.] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To INCRAS'SATE [*incraſſatum*, L.] to thicken or make thick.

INCRASSA'TION, a making thick or groſs. *L.*

To INCREA'SE [*increſcere*, L.] to grow, or to cauſe to grow; to enlarge.

INCREAS'ED *in Number* [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet is ſaid ſo to be, when by it's proper Motion it exceeds it's mean Motion.

INCREA'TE [*increatus*, L.] not made or created.

INCREDIBIL'ITY } [*incredibilitas*,
INCRED'IBLENESS } L.] a being incredible, or paſt Belief.

INCRED'IBLE [*incredibilis*, L.] that is not to be believed, ſurpaſſing Belief.

INCREDU'LITY [*incredulité*, F. of *incredulitas*, L.] Unbelief, Unaptneſs, or Backwardneſs to believe.

INCRED'ULOUS [*incredule*, F. *incredulus*, L.] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

IN'CREMENT [*incrementum*, L.] Increaſe, Improvement, a growing or waxing bigger.

INCREMENT [in *Algebra*] ſignifies the infinitely ſmall Increaſe of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREMENT [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure wherein a Speech riſes up gradually from the loweſt to the higheſt Pitch.

To IN'CREPATE [*increpatum*, L.] to chide or rebuke.

INCREPA'TION, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.

INCRES'CENT [in *Heraldry*] a Figure repreſenting the Moon paſt the New, and not come to the Full.

To INCROACH' [of *in* and *crocher*, F.] to hook in, or uſurp upon.

INCROACH'MENT, an uſurping upon.

To INCRUST [*incrouſter*, F. of *incruſtare*, L.] to parget, rough-caſt, or make hard in a Cruſt.

INCRUSTA'TION, a making or becoming hard on the Outſide, like a Cruſt, a Rough-caſting, a Pargetting. *L.*

To INCU'BATE [[*incubatum*, L.] to brood or hover over, to lie or ſit upon, as a Hen.

INCUBA'TION, } a Lying upon, a Sit-
INCU'BITURE, } ting, as Birds on Eggs, a Brooding. *L.*

IN'CUBUS [*incube*, F.] the Night-Mare, a Diſeaſe, when a Man in his Sleep ſuppoſes he has a great Weight lying upon him: A Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Woman under the Shape of a Man. *L.*

To INCUL'CATE [*inculquer*, F. *inculcatum*, L. of *in* and *culco*, q. d. *to preſs into*] to repeat and inſiſt upon a thing often, as it were, to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCA'TION, inculcating.

INCULP'ABLE [*inculpabilis*, L.] unblameable.

INCUM'BENT [*incumbens*, L.] lying upon.

An INCUM'BENT, one that is in preſent Poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To INCUM'BER [*encumbrer*, F. *ingombrare*, Ital.] to crowd, to ſtop, to clog, to hinder.

INCUM'BRANCE [*incombre*, F.] an Hindrance, Clog, or Stoppage.

INCUNEA'TION, a forcing into wedgewiſe.

To INCUR' [*incurrere*, L.] to run upon or into; to fall under.

INCU'RABLE [of *in* Neg. and *curare*, L.] that cannot be cured. *F.*

INCU'RIOUS [*incurioſus*, L.] careleſs, negligent.

INCU'RIOUSNESS [*incuria*, L.] Careleſſneſs, Negligence.

INCUR'SION, an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *L.*

To INCUR'VATE [*incurvatum*, L.] to crooken, bow, or bend.

INCURVA'TION, a Crookening or Bending. *L.*

INCURVA'TION [in *Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

IN'CUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. *L.*

INCUS'SION, a violent ſhaking againſt or into. *L.*

To IN'DAGATE [*indagatum*, L.] to ſearch or inquire diligently.

INDAGA'TION, a diligent Searching or Inquiring into. *L.*

To INDAM'AGE [*endommager*, F.] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To INDAN'GER [of *in* and *danger*, F.] to expoſe to Danger or Hazard.

To INDEAR' [of *in* and ꝺyꞃan, *Sax.*] to gain or cauſe Affection, to make dear and beloved.

INDEAR'MENT, that which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

INDEBT'ED [*endebté*, F.] in Debt to, owing.

INDE'CENCY [*indecence*, F.] Unbecomingneſs.

INDE'CENT [*indecens*, L.] unbecoming, unhandſome, unbefitting. *L.*

INDE'CIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, L.] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLI'NABLE [*indeclinabilis*, L.] a grammattical Term uſed of Nouns that do not vary the Caſes; alſo not to be declined or ſhunned. *F.*

INDECO'ROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhandſome, unſeemly.

INDECO'RUM, Unſeemlineſs, unhandſome Carriage. *F.*

INDEFAT'IGABLE [*indefatigabilis*, L.] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEA'SIBLE } of *in* and *defaire*,
INDEFEI'SIBLE } F.] that cannot be defeated, or made void. *L. T.*

INDEFECTIBIL'ITY, the Gift of never failing.

INDEFECT'IBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFEN'SUS, one who is impleaded, and refuſes to anſwer. *L. T.*

INDEF'INITE, [*indefini*, F. of *indefinitus*, L.] that has no Bounds or Limits ſet, unlimited, undefined.

INDELIB'ERATENESS [of *in* and *deliberatio*, L.] Suddenneſs, Raſhneſs.

INDEL'IBLE [*indelible*, F. *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To INDEM'NIFY [*indamniſer*, F. or of *indemnis* and *fio*, L.] to ſave, or bear harmleſs.

INDEM'NITY [*indemnité*, F. of *indemnitas*, L.] a being ſaved harmleſs, alſo a yearly Penſion of one or two Shillings paid anciently to the Archdeacon, when a Church was appropriated to an Abbey or College.

INDEMON'STRABLE [*indemonſtrabilis*, L.] that can't be proved or demonſtrated.

To INDENT' [*endenter*, F.] to jag or notch.

INDENT'ED, notched.

INDENT'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED *Line* [in *Fortification*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDEN'TURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Perſons.

INDEPEN'DENCY [*independance*, F.] not depending upon another; Abſoluteneſs.

INDEPEN'DENT [*independant*, F.] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPEN'DENTS, Diſſenters who manage all things relating to Church Diſcipline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependence on a national Church.

INDE'PRECABLE [*indeprecabilis*, L.] that will not be intreated.

INDETER'MINATE [*indeterminé*, F. of *in* and *determinatus*, L.] undetermined, undecided, unlimited.

INDETERMINA'TION, Doubt, Waveringneſs. *L.*

INDEVO'TION, Want of Devotion, Irreligion. *F.*

IN'DEX, a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, *&c.* alſo the Table of the Contents of a Book. *L.*

IN'DEX *expurgatorius*, a Catalogue of Books prohibited by the Court of *Rome*.

IN'DEX [in *Muſick Books*] is a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, ſhewing what Note the next Line begins with. The ſame that the *French* call *Guidon*, and the *Italians Moſtra*.

IN'DEXES *of Powers*, [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents which ſhew the Order, Place, or Seat of each Power; as alſo it's Number of Dimenſions.

IN'DIA, a large Country in *Aſia*.

IN'DIAN *Creſſes*, an Herb.

INDIAN *Mouſe*, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and eating up their Entrails kills them.

IN'DICANT-*Days* [among *Phyſicians*] are thoſe Days which ſignify that a Criſis or Change in a Diſeaſe will happen on ſuch a Day.

To IN'DICATE [*indiquer*, F. *indicatum*, L.] to ſhew or diſcover.

IN'DICATING-*Days* [with *Phyſicians*] the ſame as *Indicant*, or critical Days.

INDICA'TION, a Shewing, a Sign, or Symptom. *L.*

INDICATION [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſcovering what is to be done, in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDIC'ATIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] is that Mood which barely affirms or denies, and no more.

INDICA'TOR [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles which extends the Forefinger. *L.*

INDICATO'RIUS *Muſculus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle which turns the Eye aſide. *L.*

INDICATUM [in *Phyſick*] is that which is ſignified to be done, in order to the Recovery of Health.

INDICA'VIT, a Writ by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenc'd againſt his Clerk, from the Court Chriſtian, to the King's Court.

IN'DIGO, a blue Stone brought out of *India*, uſed in Dying, Painting, &c.

To **INDICT'** [*indictum*, L. q. d. *dicam inferre in*, i. e. *contra*] to impeach, to accuſe, to prefer a Bill againſt an Offender in due Courſe of Law.

INDICT'ABLE, that may be indicted or proſecuted.

INDIC'TION [in *Chronology*] is the Space of fifteen Years; a way of Reckoning appointed by the Emperor *Conſtantine*, in the Room of the Olympiads.

INDICT'MENT [in *Law*] is an Accuſation or Preſentment of thoſe who have committed any illegal Treſpaſs.

INDIF'FERENCE } [*indifferentia*, L.]
INDIF'FERENCY } Unconcernedneſs, a not caring for. *F.*

INDIF'FERENT [*indifferens*, L.] of little or no Concern; pretty good or paſſable; that has no Affection or Love for. *F.*

IN'DIGENCE [*indigentia*, L.] Need, Poverty, Want.

IN'DIGENT [*indigens*, L.] needy, poor, wanting. *F.*

INDIGEST'ED [*indigeſté*, F. *indigeſtus*, L.] not digeſted, confuſed, out of Order.

INDIGEST'IBLE, which cannot be digeſted. *L.*

INDIGEST'ION, a want of Digeſtion, or Rawneſs in the Stomach. *F.*

To **INDI'GITATE** [*indigitatum*, L.] to point at, to ſhew, as it were, with the Finger.

INDIGITA'TION, a Shewing, a plain Demonſtration, or convincing Proof.

INDI'GETES, Demi-Gods, Heroes, or eminent Perſons anciently enrolled among the Gods. *L.*

INDIG'NANT [*indignans*, L.] angry, full of Indignation.

INDIGNA'TION, Anger, Paſſion, Wrath. *L.*

INDIG'NATORY *Muſcle* [among *Anatomiſts*] is that which turns the Eye aſide, cauſing that Motion which is peculiar to Men in the Paſſion of Anger.

INDIG'NITY [*indignité*, F. of *indignitas*, L.] unworthy Uſage, Affront, Baſeneſs, Infamy, Diſgrace.

IN'DIGO. See *Indico.*

INDIREC'T [*indirectus*, L.] not upright, unfair, unhandſome, &c.

INDISCERN'IBLE [of *in* and *diſcernere*, L.] that cannot be diſcerned or perceived.

INDISCERPIBIL'ITY [of *in* and *diſcerpere*, L.] a being inſeparable.

INDISCERP'IBLE, which cannot be rent, divided, or ſeparated.

INDISCREET [*indiſcret*, F. of *in* and *diſcretus*, L.] unwiſe, unwary, unadviſed.

INDISCRE'TION, Want of Diſcretion, or Judgment. *F.*

INDISCRIM'INATE [*indiſcriminatus*, L.] not ſeparated, diſtinguiſhed, or differenced.

INDISPENS'ABLE } of [*in* and *diſpen-*
INDISPENS'IBLE } *ſare*, L.] that cannot be diſpenſed with, but is of abſolute Neceſſity, and admits of no Excuſe. *F.*

To **INDISPO'SE** [*indiſpoſer*, F.] to make unfit or uncapable.

INDISPOSI'TION, Alteration of Health, Illneſs, a being diſordered. *F.*

INDISPU'TABLE [of *in* and *diſputabilis*, L.] not to be queſtioned or diſputed. *F.*

INDISSOL'VABLE [*indiſſolubilis*, L. that cannot be diſſolved.

INDISSOLUBIL'ITY } [*indiſſolubilité*,
INDIS'SOLUBLENESS } F.] Uncapableneſs of being looſed or undone.

INDIS'SOLUBLE [*indiſſolubilis*, L.] that cannot be looſed, broken, or undone. *F.*

INDISTINC'T [*indiſtinctus*, L.] confuſed, diſordered. *F.*

INDISTIN'GUISHABLE [*indiſtinguibilis*, L.] not to be diſtinguiſhed.

INDISTURB'ANCE [of *in* and *diſturbatio*, L.] Freedom from being diſturbed.

To **INDI'TE** [*indictum*, L. Sup.] to compoſe or dictate the Matter of a Letter to another writing.

INDIVID'UAL [*individual*, F. *individuus*, L.] the ſame one only, not to be divided.

An **INDIVID'UAL** } [in *Philoſophy*] a
INDIVID'UUM } Body or Particle ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided. *L.*

INDIVID'UUM [in *Logick*] that which denotes but one Perſon or Thing.

INDIVIDUUM *Determinatum* [in *Logick*] when the Perſon or Thing is determined or named; as *Peter*, the River *Thames*, &c. called alſo *Signatum*.

INDIVIDUUM *Demonſtrativum* [in *Logick*] is when a demonſtrative Pronoun is uſed in the Expreſſion, as *this*, *that*.

INDIVIDUUM *ex Hypotheſi* [in *Logick*] is when a general Name or Term is reſtrained by the Suppoſition to a particular Thing; as when it is ſaid, *the Son of ſuch a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

INDIVIDUUM *Vagum* [in *Logick*] that which tho' it ſignifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that Kind; as when we ſay, *a Man, a certain Perſon*, or *one did ſo.*

INDIVISIBIL'ITY [of *indiviſibilis*, L.] the Quality of that which is not diviſible.

INDIVIS'IBLE [*indiviſibilis*, L.] which cannot be divided. *F.*

INDIVIS'IBLES [in *Geometry*] are ſuch Elements or Principles, as any Body or Figure may be ſuppoſed to be ultimately reſolved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVI'SUM, that which two Perſons hold in common without Partition. L.

INDOCIBIL'ITY
INDOCIL'ITY } [*indocilité*, F. of *indocilitas*, L.] an Unaptneſs to learn, or to be taught.

INDO'CIBLE
INDO'CILE } [*indocilis*, L.] that cannot be taught, dull, blockiſh. *F.*

To **INDOC'TRINATE** [*indoctriner*, F.] to inſtruct or teach.

IN'DOLENCE
IN'DOLENCY } [*indolentia*, L.] a being inſenſible of Pain or Grief, lazy. *F.*

IN'DOLENT [*indolens*, L.] inſenſible, careleſs, ſupine, lazy. *F.*

INDOM'ABLE [*indomabilis*, L.] untameable.

To **INDORS'E** [*endorſer*, F. of *in* and *dorſum*, L.] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDORS'ED [in *Heraldry*] Fiſh are ſaid *to be borne endorſed*, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDORSE'MENT [*endorſement*, F.] the Writing upon the Back or a Conveyance, Obligation, *&c.*

To **INDOW'** [*endouairer*, F. of *indotare*, L.] to beſtow a Dower, to ſettle Rents or Revenues upon.

IN'DRAUGHT [of *in* and ꝺꞃohꞇ, *Sax.*] a Gulph or Bay running in between two Lands.

INDU'BITABLE [*indubitabilis*, L.] not to be queſtioned, paſt all Doubt. *F*,

INDU'BITATE [*indubitatus*, L.] undoubted.

To **INDU'CE** [*inducere*, L.] to lead, to perſuade.

INDUCE'MENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDU'CIARY [of *induciæ*, L.] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDU'CIATE, immediate, next; as *the induciate Heir*, the next Heir.

INDUCT'ED [*inductus*, L.] which has received Induction, admitted to the Poſſeſſion of any Eccleſiaſtical Living.

INDUC'TION, a leading into. *L.*

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Poſſeſſion of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys.

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a kind of Argumentation, or imperfect Syllogiſm, when the *Species* is gathered out of the Individuals, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the Whole out of the Parts.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *doüer*, F.] to qualify, ſupply, or furniſh.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and **Dewen**, *Teut.*] a Term uſed by Falconers of a Hawk, and ſignifies to digeſt or concoct.

To **INDULG'E** [*indulgere*, L.] to cocker, be fond, or make much of; to allow.

INDUL'GENCE [*indulgentia*, L.] Fondneſs, Gentleneſs, Aptneſs to bear with; alſo Pardon and Forgiveneſs. *F.*

INDULGENCE, *Fr.* Forgiveneſs. *Chauc.*

INDUL'GENT [*indulgens*, L.] tender-hearted, gentle, kind, fond. *F.*

INDULT'
INDUL'TO } [of *indultus*, L.] a ſpecial Grant of the Pope to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the Canon Law. *Ital.*

INDULT' *of Kings*, a Power granted to Kings by the Pope to nominate to conſiſtorial Benefices.

INDUL'TO [in *Commerce*] an Impoſt laid by the King of *Spain* on Commodities imported in the Galleons.

INDUR'ABLE [of *endurer*, F. or of *in* and *durare*, L.] that may be indured or borne.

INDUR'ANTS [*indurantia*, L.] hardening Medicines. *P. T.*

To **INDU'RATE** [*induratum*, L.] to harden, or make hard.

INDURA'TION, a making hard.

To **INDU'RE** [*endurer*, F.] to bear or ſuffer, to laſt or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the innermoſt Coat which covers a Child in the Womb; called alſo *Amnion*. L.

INDUS'TRIOUS [*induſtrieux*, F. *induſtrioſus*, L.] laborious, pains-taking, diligent.

INDUS'TRY [*induſtrie*, F. of *induſtria*, L.] Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To **INE'BRIATE** [*inebriatum*, L.] to make drunk; alſo to beſot.

INEBRIA'TION, a making drunk. L.

INECHED, put in. *Chauc.*

INE'DIA [among *Phyſicians*] Abſtinence, an Eating leſs than uſually. *L.*

INEFFABIL'ITY [*ineffabilité*, F.] Unſpeakableneſs.

INEF'FABLE [*ineffabilis*, L.] unſpeakable, not to be uttered or expreſſed. *F.*

INEF'FABLE *Numbers* [in *Algebra*] the ſame as Surd Numbers.

INEFFECT'IVE
INEFFEC'TUAL } [*inefficax*, L.] that has no Effect, fruitleſs, vain.

INEFFICA'CIOUS [*inefficace*, F. *inefficax*, L.] of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

INEFFICA'CITY [*inefficacité*, F.] Inefficaciouſneſs, Want of Force or Virtue.

INELAB'ORATE, unlaboured, not well done.

INEMEND'ABLE [*inemendabilis*, L.] that cannot be amended; a Crime was ſaid (in *old Times*) to be ſo, which could not be atoned for by Fine.

INENAR'RABLE [*inenarrabilis*, L.] that cannot be related. *F.*

INENO'DABLE [*inenodabilis*, L.] not to be united or explained.

INEPT' [*inepté*, F. *ineptus*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non* and *aptus*] unmeet, unfit, weak, ſilly.

INEPT'ITUDE [*ineptitudo*, L.] Unaptneſs, Incapacity, Sillineſs.

INE'QUABLE [*inæquabilis*, L.] unequal, uneven.

INE'QUAL [*inæqualis*, L.] unequal, uneven, unlike.

INEQUAL'ITY [*inæqualitas*, L.] Unequalneſs, Unevenneſs, Unlikeneſs.

INERGET'ICAL [of *in* and *energia*, L. ἐνεργεία, Gr.] ſluggiſh, unactive.

INERRABIL'ITY [of *in* and *errare*, L.] Infallibility.

INER'RABLE, that cannot err, infallible. *L.*

INERT' [*iners*, L. of *in*, i. e. *non*, and *ars*] ſluggiſh, unfit for Action.

INERT'ITUDE [*inertitudo*, L.] Slothfulneſs, Sluggiſhneſs.

To **INES'CATE** [*ineſcatum*, L.] to deceive or inveigle.

INESCA'TION, a Deceiving or Inveigling. *L.*

INESCUTCH'EON [in *Heraldry*] is an Eſcutcheon containing one Fifth of the Field, and is borne in it as an Ordinary.

IN *eſſe* [*i. e.* in Being] a Law-Phraſe, ſignifying what is apparent, and has a real Being. *L.*

INES'TIMABLE [*ineſtimabilis*, L.] which cannot be ſufficiently valued. *F.*

INEV'IDENT [of *in* and *evidens*, L.] obſcure, not clear.

INEV'ITABLE [*inevitabilis*, L.] not to be ſhunned or avoided.

INEXCO'GITABLE [*inexcogitabilis*, L.] not to be deviſed or found out.

INEXCU'SABLE [*inexcuſabilis*, L.] not to be excuſed. *F.*

INEXHAUST'ED [*inexhauſtus*, L.] not drawn out or emptied.

INEXHAUST'IBLE, which cannot be drawn out or emptied. *L.*

INEX'ORABLE [*inexorabilis*, L.] that not to be intreated or perſuaded.

INEXPECT'ABLE [*inexpectabilis*, L.] not to be looked for.

INEXPE'DIBLE [*inexpedibilis*, L.] cumberſome, that one cannot rid himſelf of.

INEXPE'DIENT [of *in* and *expeditus*, L.] not convenient or fit.

INEXPE'RIENCE [of *in* and *experientia*, L.] Want of Experience and Skill.

INEXPERIENCED [*inexpertus*, L.] that has no Experience.

INEX'PIABLE [*inexpiabilis*, L.] not to be expiated or atoned for. *F.*

INEX'PLANABLE [*inexplanabilis*, L.] that cannot be explained.

INEX'PLICABLE [*inexplicabilis*, L.] which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRES'SIBLE [*inexprimable*, F. of *in* and *expreſſus*, L.] that cannot be expreſſed, unutterable.

INEXPU'GNABLE [*inexpugnabilis*, L.] not to be taken or won by Force, impregnable. *F.*

INEXTIN'GUISHABLE [*inextinguible*, F. of *inextinguibilis*, L.] not to be put out or quenched.

INEXTIRP'ABLE [*inextirpabilis*, L.] that cannot be extirpated or rooted out.

INEX'TRICABLE [*inextricabilis*, L.] that which one cannot rid himſelf, or get out of, nor be diſentangled.

INEXU'PERABLE [*inexuperabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſurpaſſed or overcome.

INFAB'RICATED [*infabricatus*, L.] not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBIL'ITY [*infallibilité*, F.] an Impoſſibility to be deceived, a Faculty of never erring.

INFALLIBIL'ITYSHIP, the Dignity or Gift of being infallible; a Sort of Sarcaſtical Title given to the Pope, or any Pretender to Infallibility.

INFAL'LIBLE [*infallibilis*, L.] [illegible] cannot err or be deceived, never-failing. *F.*

IN'FAMOUS [*infame*, F. of *infamis*, L.] of evil Report, ſcandalous, baſe.

IN'FAMY [*infamie*, F. of *infamia*, L.] Diſgrace, Diſcredit, Reproach, Shame.

IN'FANCY [*enfance*, F. *infantia*, L.] Childhood, the firſt State of human Life, reckoned from the firſt to the ſeventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [of ınꝼanᵹan and ðeoꝼ, *Sax.*] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manors, to paſs Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Juriſdiction.

IN'FANT [*enfant*, F. of *infans*, of *non fando*, L. not ſpeaking] a young Child.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Perſons are reputed ſo under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTA's, all the Daughters of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, except the eldeſt, who is ſtiled *Princeſa*.

INFANTE's, all the Sons of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, except the eldeſt, who is ſtiled *Principe*.

INFAN'TICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.] killing or murdering of Infants.

An **INFAN'TICIDE** [*infanticida*, L.] a Murderer of Infants.

I'NFANTRY [*infanterie*, F.] the Foot Soldiers of an Army.

INFAT'IGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. *F.*

To INFAT'UATE [*infatuer*, F. of *infatuatum*, L.] to make fooliſh, or beſot; to bewitch.

INFATUA'TION, a Beſotting, *&c.* L.

INFA'VOURABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAUS'TOUS [*infauſtus*, L.] unlucky.

To INFECT' [*infecter*, F. *infectum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poiſon, or Peſtilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFEC'TION, that Manner of communicating a Diſeaſe by ſome *Effluvia* or Particles which fly off from diſtempered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others, occaſion the ſame Diſorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption. *L.*

INFEC'TIOUS [of *infectio*, L.] apt to infect, tainting, catching.

INFECUND' [*infecond*, F. of *infœcundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUND'ITY [*infecundité*, F. *infœconditas*, L.] Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs.

To INFEE'BLE [of *in* and *foible*, F.] to weaken; to make feeble.

INFELI'CITY [*infelicitas*, L.] Unhappineſs.

To INFEOF'F [*infeoffer*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee. *L. T.*

INFEOF'FMENT [*feofamentum*, L. Barb.] a Settlement in Fee. *L. T.*

To INFER' [*inferer*, F. of *inferre*, L.] to conclude, to draw a Conſequence.

IN'FERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] Concluſion, Conſequence.

INFE'RIOR [*inferior*, L.] lower in Place, Rank, or Degree.

INFE'RIOR *Planets* [in *Aſtronomy*] are ſuch as are placed beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIOR'ITY [*inferiorité*, F.] lower Rank or Degrees.

INFE'RIORS [*inferiores*, L.] Perſons of lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFERN'AL [*infernalis*, L.] belonging to Hell, helliſh, low, nethermoſt.

INFERNAL *Stone* [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Cauſtick, which cauſes great Pain in the Operation.

INFER'TILE [*infertilis*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTIL'ITY }
INFER'TILENESS } [*infertilité*, F.] Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs.

To INFEST' [*infeſter*, F. of *infeſtare*, L.] to annoy or trouble.

To INFIB'ULATE [*infibulatum*, L.] to claſp, to button together.

INFIBULATION, a Buckling, Buttoning, or Claſping together. *L.*

To INFI'CIATE [*inficiatum*, L.] to deny or diſavow.

IN'FIDEL [*infidelle*, F. of *infidelis*, L.] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Chriſtian Religion.

INFIDEL'ITY [*infidelité*, F. *infidelitas*, L.] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; alſo Unfaithfulneſs, Diſloyalty.

INFID'IOUS [*infidus*, L.] unfaithful, falſe.

IN'FIMUS *Venter* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermoſt of the three *Venters* in a human Body. *L.*

IN'FINITE [*infini*, F. of *infinitus*, L.] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits; boundleſs, endleſs.

INFINITE'SIMALS, ſuch Quantities as are ſuppoſed to be infinitely ſmall.

INFIN'ITIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood ſo named, becauſe not limited either by Number or Perſon, like other Moods.

INFIN'ITY }
INFINITENESS } [*infinité*, F. of *infinitas*, L.] Endleſſneſs, Unmeaſurableneſs.

INFIRM' [*infirme*, F. of *infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, ſickly.

INFIRM'ARY [*infirmerie*, F. of *infirmarium*, L.] an Apartment for ſick People in a Monaſtery or Hoſpital.

INFIRM'ITY [*infirmité*, F. *infirmitas*, L.] Sickneſs, Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

INFIS'TULATED [of *in* and *fiſtula*, L.] turned to, or full of Fiſtula's.

To INFIX' [*infixum*, Sup. L.] to infix, or faſten into.

To INFLA'ME [*enflamer*, F. of *in* and *flammare*, L.] to enrage, incenſe, or put into a Paſſion; alſo to increaſe.

INFLAME'ABLE [*inflammable*, F.] apt to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMA'TION, is when the Blood is obſtructed, ſo as to crowd in a greater Quantity into any certain Point, and give it a greater Colour and Heat than is uſual; a Swelling with Heat, Redneſs, and beating with Pain. *L.*

INFLAM'MATIVE, ſetting in a Flame, of a Nature or Quality apt to inflame.

INFLA'TE [*inflatus*, L.] ſwollen, or puffed up with Wind.

INFLA'TION, a blowing or puffing up; ſtretching or filling any Part with a flatulent or windy Subſtance; alſo a windy Swelling. *L.*

To INFLEC'T [*inflectere*, L.] to bow or bend.

INFLEC'TION }
INFLEX'ION } a Bowing or Bending.

INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] a multiplex Refraction of the Rays of Light, cauſed by the unequal Thickneſs of any *Medium*.

INFLECTION *Point of a Curve* [in *Geometry*] is a Point wherein a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way.

INFLEX'IBLENESS, INFLEXIBIL'ITY, } Obſtinacy, Stiffneſs, an inflexible Humour. *F.* of *L.*

INFLEXI'BLE [*inflexibilis*, L. i. e. *non flexibilis*] which cannot be bended or bowed; not to be prevailed upon or perſuaded.

INFLEX'ION, a Bending, Turning, Winding. *L.*

To INFLICT' [*infliger*, F. *inflictum*, L. q. d. *fligere in*] to daſh or ſtrike againſt, to lay a Puniſhment upon.

INFLIC'TION, a laying a Puniſhment upon, a Smiting. *L.*

IN'FLUENCE [*influentia*, L.] a flowing into, a ſending forth Power or Virtue; the Power of a Superior over an Inferior.

To IN'FLUENCE [*influer*, F.] to ſway, or have Power over.

IN'FLUENT [*influens*, L.] flowing into.

IN'FLUENT *Juices* [among *Phyſicians*] Juices of a human Body, that by the Contrivance of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the *Bile* to the *Gall-Bladder*, &c.

INFLUEN'TIAL, influencing, or bearing Sway.

IN'FLUX [*influxus*, L.] a flowing, or running into.

To INFOLD' [of *in* and ꝼealdan, *Sax.* einfalten, *Teut.*] to fold or wrap up.

To INFORC'E [*enforcer*, F.] to prevail upon by Force of Argument, to ſtrengthen.

INFORC'EMENT, a Compulſion, or Conſtraint. *F.*

To INFORM' [*informer*, F. *informare*, L. q. d. *in formam ducere*] to give notice, to tell, to teach, inſtruct, or make acquainted with.

INFORM' [*informis*, L.] miſ-ſhapen, without Form.

In FORMA *Pauperis* [*Law Phraſe*] is having Clerks and Counſel aſſigned without Fees, upon Affidavit made, that, the Suitor's Debts being paid, he is not worth five Pounds. *L.*

INFORMA'TION, a making known, Telling, Advice, Inſtruction; an Accuſation or Charge brought againſt one. *L.*

INFORMA'TUS *non ſum* [i. e. I am not informed] a formal Anſwer made in Court by an Attorney, when he has no more to ſay in defence of his Client. *L. T.*

INFORM'ED *Stars* [in *Aſtronomy*] are ſuch of the fixed Stars as are caſt into, or ranged under, any Form.

INFORM'ER, one who informs in a Court of Judicature, or before a Magiſtrate, againſt ſuch as tranſgreſs the Law.

INFORM'OUS [*informe*, F. *informis*, L.] without Form, Shape, or Faſhion.

INFOR'TUNATE [*infortuné*, F. of *infortunatus*, L. i. e. *non fortunatus*] unhappy, unlucky.

INFOR'TUNE, Misfortune. *Chauc.*

INFOR'TUNES [in *Aſtrology*] *Saturn* and *Mars*, ſo called, becauſe of their unfortunate Influences.

INFORTUNID [*infortunatus*, L.] unfortunate. *Chauc.*

To INFRAN'CHISE [of *franc*, F. *france*, Ital. free] to make a Freeman or Denizen; to incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

INFRANCHISE'MENT, infranchiſing, ſetting free, Diſcharge, Releaſe.

INFRA *Scapularis Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Arm, which ariſes from the lower Part of the *Scapula*. L.

INFRA *Spinatus Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Arm placed below the *Spina*. L.

INFRAC'TION, a breaking in. *L.*

INFRAN'GIBLE [*infrangibilis*, L.] not to be broken, durable, ſtrong.

INFRE'QUENT [*infrequens*, L.] that ſeldom happens, rare, uncommon. *F.*

INFRICA'TION, INFRIC'TION, } a rubbing or chafing. *F.*

To INFRING'E [*infringere*, L. q. d. *to break in upon*] to break a Law, Cuſtom, or Privilege.

INFRING'MENT, ſuch Violation, Breach, &c.

INFRUGIF'EROUS [*infrugiferus*, L.] not bearing Fruit.

INFUCA'TION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or diſguiſing. *L.*

INFUMA'TION, a drying in Smoak. *L.*

INFUNDIBULIFOR'MES [among *Botaniſts*] any Flowers ſhaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIB'ULUM *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Brain Tunnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which ſerous Humours are diſcharged. *L.*

INFUNDIB'LUM *Renum* [in *Anatomy*] the Baſon through which the Urine paſſes to the Ureters and Bladder. *L.*

INFU'RIATE [of *in* and *furiatus*, L.] ſtark mad or recovered from Madneſs.

To INFUS'CATE [*infuſcatum*, L.] to make dark or duſky.

INFUSCA'TION, a making dark or duſky. *L.*

To INFUSE [*infuſer* F. of *infuſum*, *Sup.* L. i. e. *fundere in*] to pour in or into, to ſoak or ſteep, to endue with, or inſpire.

INFU'SION, a pouring in. *F.* of *L.*

INFU'SION [in *Pharmacy*] a ſteeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in ſome Liquor, in order to get out their Virtue.

An ING [Ing, *Dan.*] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. *Lincolnſhire.*

To INGEMI'NATE [*ingeminatum*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGEM'INATED *Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] is when one Flower grows out of another.

INGEMINA'TION, a Doubling or Repeating.

To **INGEN'DER** [*engendrer*, F. *ingenerare*, L.] to beget, produce, or breed.

INGEN'ERABLE [*ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingendered.

INGEN'ERATED [*ingeneratus*, L.] not ingendered, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGE'NIO, an Houſe or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGE'NIOUS [*ingenieux*, F. of *ingenioſus*, L.] quick witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGEN'ITE [*ingenitus*, L.] inbred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGEN'ITE *Diſeaſe* [with *Phyſicians*] one that comes into the World with a Perſon, much the ſame as *Hereditary*.

INGE'NIUM [in *old Records*] an Engine or Device.

INGENU'ITAS *Regni* [*in old Records*] the Freeholders or Commonalty of the Kingdom; ſometimes the Term was applied to the chief Barons, *i. e.* the great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

INGENU'ITY } [*ingenuité*, F. of
INGEN'UOUSNESS } *ingenuitas*, L.]
Freedom, Frankneſs, Sincerity.

INGEN'UOUS [*ingenu*, F. of *ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, ſincere, plain.

IN'GENY [*ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Diſpoſition.

To **INGEST'** [*ingeſtum*, L.] to put in.

INGEST'ABLE [*ingeſtabilis*, L.] that cannot be borne.

INGINEE'R [*ingenieur*, F.] an Artiſt in fortifying and attacking Fortreſſes.

To **INGIRT'**, to ſurround. *Shakeſp.*

INGLE [of *ignis*, L. Fire] a Boy hired to be abuſed againſt Nature. *N. C.*

INGLO'RIOUS [*inglorioſus*, L.] that is of no Renown or Repute, diſhonourable.

INGLU'VIES [with *Phyſicians*] a voracious Appetite. *L.*

To **INGORG'E**, to cram or ſtuff in.

IN'GOT [*Lingot*, F. Einguſs, *Teut.*] a Wedge of Gold or Silver.

To **INGRAF'T** [of *in* and *greffer*, F.] to ſet a Shoot in a Stock of a Tree; to implant imprint, or fix.

INGRAIL'ED [*Herald.*] notched about with ſmall round Notches with the convex Parts inwards.

IN'GRAM [of Ɛnᵹel, an Angel, and ꞃein, *Sax.* Purity] a Sirname.

INGRA'TE [*ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To **INGRA'TIATE** *one's ſelf* [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRAT'ITUDE [*ingratitudo*, L.] Ungratefulneſs, Unthankfulneſs. *F.*

INGRAVIDA'TION [of *in* and *gravidatio*, L.] the ſame as Impregnation or getting with Child.

INGRE'DIENT [*ingrediens*, L.] one of the Simples put into a compound Medicine, &c. F.

INGREE [of *Gré*, F.] in good Part *O.*

INGRESS' [*ingreſſus*, L.] an Entrance upon or going into.

INGRESS [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Sun's entering into the firſt Scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, eſpecially *Aries*.

INGRES'SU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man ſeeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. *L.*

INGRES'SU *ad communem Legem*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a *Feoffment*, and dies; ſo that he in Reverſion ſhall have the ſaid Writ againſt any Perſon who is in the Land.

INGRES'SUS [in *Law*] an Entrance; a Duty which the Heir at full Age formerly paid to the chief Lord, for entering upon the Lands which were fallen to him.

In **GROSS** [*Law Term*] that which belongs to the Perſon of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, &c.

To **INGROSS'** [of *in* and *groſſoyer*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters.

To **INGROSS'** [of *in* and *groſs*, F.] to buy up all of a Commodity, to foreſtal.

INGROS'SER, one who buys up Corn growing, or other Proviſions, before they are brought to Market.

INGROS'SER, a Clerk that writes Records, Conveyances, &c. in Text Hand.

INGROS'SING [of a *Fine*] is when the Indentures, being drawn up by the Chirographers, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGROSS'MENT, the Act of ingroſſing, or writing Conveyances.

IN'GUEN [with *Anatomiſts*] the Bend of the Thigh, commonly called the Groin. *L.*

INGUINA'LIA [among *Anatomiſts* and *Phyſicians*] is any Subdiviſion made of that Part, or any Thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a Medicine. *L.*

To **INGULF'**, [of *in* and golpe, *Belg.* *gouffre*, F.] to ſwallow down, to devour.

To **INGUR'GITATE** [*ingurgitatum*, L.] to ſwill, to ſwallow greedily, to devour gluttonouſly.

INGURGIT'ATION, Swilling, Swallowing greedily, &c.

INHABI'LE [*inhabilis*, L.] unmeet, unweildy.

To **INHAB'IT** [*habiter*, F. *inhabitare*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHAB'ITABLE [*inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; alſo habitable, or that may be dwelt in.

INHAB'ITANT [*inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells or lives in a Place.

To **IN'HERE** [*inhærere*, L.] to ſtick or cleave faſt to.

INHE'RENCE } [*inherence*, F.] the
INHE'RENCY } Quality of that which ſticks cloſe to.

INHE'RENT [*inhærens*, F.] ſticking faſt in, cleaving, abiding in. *F.*

To INHER'IT [*heriter*, F. of *hæres*, L.] to get by Inheritance or Poſſeſſion.

INHER'ITANCE [*heritage*, F.] is a Perpetuity of Right in Lands and Tenements to a Man and his Heirs.

INHER'ITRIX, a Female Heir.

INHER'ITOR, a Male Heir.

INHE'SION [*inhæſio*, L.] a ſticking or cleaving to.

To INHIB'IT [*inhiber*, F. *inhibitum*, L.] to prohibit, or forbid.

INHIBI'TION a forbidding. *L.*

INHIBI'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which forbids a Judge to proceed farther in the Cauſe before him.

To INHILD, to infuſe, to inſpire. *Ch.*

INHO'C } [of 𝔥𝔲𝔠𝔨 a Corner, *L. S.*]
INHO'KE } a Corner of a Common Field plowed up and ſowed. *O. L.*

INHOLD'ER he that holdeth or keepeth an Inn, an Inn-keeper.

INHONESTA'TION, a Diſparaging or Diſgracing. *L.*

INHOS'PITABLE [*inhoſpitalis*, L.] not given to Hoſpitality, diſcourteous, uncivil, rude

INHOSPITAL'ITY [*inhoſpitalitas*, L.] Rudeneſs to Strangers, not giving them Entertainment, Churliſhneſs.

INHU'MAN [*inhumain* F. *inhumanus*, L.] void of Humanity, barbarous, cruel, ſavage.

INHUMAN'ITY [*inhumanité*, F. of *inhumanitas*, L.] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savageneſs, Unkindneſs, Incivility.

INHU'MATED [*inhumatus*, L.] unburied, not interred.

INHUMA'TION, a Burying, or putting into the Ground *F.* of *L*

INHUMA'TION [*Chymiſtry*] when two Pots (the Bottom of the uppermoſt being full of little Holes) are covered with Earth, and a Wheel Fire made, cauſing the Vapours to ſweat through in the Diſtillation; a Digeſtion made by burying the Materials in Dung, or in the Earth.

To INHU'ME [*enhumer*, F. *inhumare*, L. q. d. *in humo ponere*] to bury or interr.

INHU'MED [*enhumé*, F. *inhumatus*, L.] buried or interred.

To INJECT' [*injectum*, Sup. *L.*] to caſt or ſquirt in.

INJEC'TIO *inteſtinalis*, a Clyſter. *L. P. T.*

INJECT'ION, a Caſting or Squirting in, *F.* of *L.*

INJECTION [in *Phyſick*] the caſting any liquid Medicines into the Wounds or Cavities of the Body, by Syringe, Clyſter, *&c.*

INJECTION [with *Anatomiſts*] is the filling the Veſſels of a human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to ſhew their Ramifications.

INI'LUM [in *Anatomy*] the Beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

INIMA'GINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIM'ITABLE [*inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

To INJOIN' [*enjoindre*, F. of *injungere*, L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITA'UNCE, Unequality *Chauc.*

INI'QUITY [*iniquité* F. *iniquitas*, L.] Want of Equity, Injuſtice, Wickedneſs.

INI'TIAL [*initialis*, L.] beginning. *F.*

To INI'TIATE [*initier*, F. of *initiatum*, L.] to inſtruct in the firſt Principles of any Art, Science, *&c* to admit into any Order or Faculty, to begin.

INITIA'TION, the entering or admitting any one into any Order or Faculty. *L.*

INJUCUND [*injucundus*, L.] unpleaſant,

INJUCUND'ITY [*injucunditas*, L.] Unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE [*injudicabilis*, L.] that cannot be judged

INJUDI'CIAL [of *in* and *judicialis*, L.] not according to Judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUS [of *in* and *judicieux*, F.] void of Judgment or Diſcretion.

INJUNC'TION [*injonction*, F.] an Injoining, Command, or Order.

INJUNC'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ grounded upon an Order in Chancery, either to give the Plaintiff Poſſeſſion, or to ſtay rigorous Proceedings in a another Court.

To IN'JURE [*injurier*, F. *injuriam inferre*, L] to abuſe, endamage, or wrong.

INJU'RIOUS [*injurieux*, F. of *injurioſus*, L.] hurtful, offenſive, wrongful, againſt Right and Law.

IN'JURY [*injure*, F. *injuria*, L. *quod fit contra jus*] Abuſe, Offence, Wrong.

INJUST' [*injuſté*, F. *injuſtus*, L.] wrongful, offenſive.

INJUST'ICE [*injuſtitia*, L.] an unjuſt Act, unfair or hard Dealing. *F.*

INK [𝔍𝔫𝔠𝔨, *Belg.*] Liquor for Writing.

INK [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

INK *of a Mill*, a ſort of forked Iron which is faſtened on the Spindle.

To INKIN'DLE [probably of *in* and 𝔷𝔲𝔫𝔡𝔢𝔫, *Teut.* or tyndelan, *Sax.*] to light, to ſet on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

An INK'LING *of a Matter*, [*Minſhew* derives it of *inclinando*, L. becauſe the Ear is inclined to hear it; others from 𝔐𝔲𝔫𝔨𝔢𝔩𝔢𝔫, *Teut.* a ſmall Rumour, and others of 𝔈𝔢𝔫𝔨𝔢𝔩𝔦𝔫𝔥𝔢, a Deſcant in Muſick; or of *in* and 𝔨𝔞𝔩𝔩𝔢𝔫, *Du.* to tell] a ſmall Rumour, an Hint, an Intimation.

INLA'GARY [*Law Term*] a Reſtitution of one outlaw'd to the King's Protection, and to the Benefit or Eſtate of a Subject.

INLA'GH, a Perſon ſubject to the Law, he that is in ſome Frank-pledge.

IN'LAND [𝔈𝔦𝔫𝔩𝔞𝔫𝔡, *Teut.*] ſituate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coaſt.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Manſion-Houſe, and was uſed by the Lord himſelf. *O. L. T.*

INLAND *Bills* [𝔈𝔦𝔫𝔩𝔞𝔫𝔡𝔦ſ𝔠𝔥, *Teut.*] in *Trade*, Bills payable in the ſame Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND *Town*, one ſeated far within the Land, to which no Veſſel can ſail.

INLAND *Trade*, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home Trade.

To INLAR'GE [of *in* and *large*, F. of *largus*, L.] to make large, to diſcourſe at large upon a Subject.

To INLAY' [of *in* and *lay*, 𝔢𝔫𝔩𝔢𝔤𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to work in Wood or Metal with ſeveral Pieces of different Colours, curiouſly ſet together.

INLEAS'ED [*enlacé*, F.] catch'd in a Leaſe or Snare, intangled.

IN'LET [of *in* and leꞇan, *Sax.*] an Entrance or Paſſage into.

To INLIGH'TEN [of *in* and lihꞇen, *Sax.* 𝔢𝔫𝔩𝔢𝔞𝔠𝔥𝔱𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to give Light to.

To INLIST [of *in* and *liſt*] to enter into the liſt of Soldiers.

INLIST'ED, entered as a Soldier.

IN'LY [𝔍𝔫𝔫𝔦𝔤𝔩𝔦𝔠𝔥, *Teut.*] inwardly. *Ch.*

IN'MATE [of *in* and Maꞇa, *Sax.* 𝔐𝔞𝔢𝔱, *Belg.*] a Lodger.

IN'MOST, moſt inward.

INN [Inne, *Sax.*] a Publick Houſe for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To INN, to lodge at an Inn.

To INN *Corn*, to get it into Barns, *&c.* at Harveſt-time.

INNA'TABLE [*innatabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſwimmed in.

IN'NATE [*innatus*, L.] inbred, natural.

INNATE *Principles*, are Principles or Ideas ſtamped upon the Soul or Mind at it's firſt Make; and which it brings into the World with it.

INNAV'IGABLE [*innavigabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſailed on.

INNER [innoꞃ, *Sax.*] 𝔦𝔫𝔫𝔢𝔯, *Teut.*] inward.

INNEREST } [ẏnnoꞅꞇ *Sax.*] inner-
INKREST } moſt. *Chauc.*

IN'NERMOST [innemeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* 𝔦𝔫𝔫𝔢𝔯ſ𝔱𝔢, *Teut.*] the moſt inward.

IN'NINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

INNI'TENT [*innitens*, L.] endeavouring or eſſaying.

IN'NO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Hymn or ſpiritual Song. *Ital.*

IN'NOCENCE } [*innocentia*, L.] Guilt-
IN'NOCENCY } leſſneſs, Purity of Soul, Harmleſſneſs. *F.*

IN'NOCENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

IN'NOCENT [*innocens*, L. i. e. *non nocens*] guiltleſs, inoffenſive, harmleſs, ſilly, ſimple. *F.*

An IN'NOCENT, an half-witted Perſon, an Idiot. *F.*

INNOCENTS-*Day*, the 28th of *December*, obſerved in Memory of *Herod*'s ſlaying the innocent Children; called alſo *Childermas-Day.*

INNOC'UOUS [*innocuus*, L.] harmleſs, doing no Hurt.

IN'NOM, *Barley* [of 𝔈𝔦𝔫𝔤𝔢𝔫𝔬𝔪𝔪𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] ſuch Barley as is ſown the ſecond Crop after the Ground is fallowed. *N. C.*

INNOM'INABLE [*innominabilis*, L.] not fit to be named.

INNOMINA'TA *Oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] nameleſs Bones, two Bones placed in the Side of the *Os Sacrum.* L.

INNOMINA'TA *Tunica Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. *L.*

INNOMINA'TUS *Humor* [in *Phyſick*] one of the four Secondary Humours, wherewith the Antients thought the Body was nouriſhed. *L.*

INNOTES'CIMUS, Letters Patent, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or ſome other Deed not of Record. *L.*

To IN'NOVATE [*innover*, F. *innovatum*, L.] to lay aſide old Cuſtoms and bring up new ones.

INNOVA'TION, a bringing in of new Cuſtoms or Opinions, Change, Alteration. *F.* of *L.*

INNOVA'TOR [*innovateur*, F.] a Perſon who brings in new Cuſtoms, *&c.* *L.*

INNOX'IOUS [*innoxius*, L.] harmleſs.

INNS *of Court*, four Houſes or Colleges eſtabliſhed for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *viz.* *Gray's-Inn*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, *the Inner and Middle Temples*, to which was added the *Outer Temple.*

INNS *of Chancery*, Houſes appointed for young Students in Law, eight in Number, *viz.* *Barnard's*, *Clement's*, *Clifford's*, *Furnival's*, *Lyon's*, *New*, *Staple's*, *and Thavy's Inn.*

INNU'BILOUS [*innubilis*, L.] without Clouds, fair, ſerene.

INNUEN'DO, a Word frequently uſed in Writs, Declarations, *&c.* and it's Uſe is only to declare and aſcertain the Perſon or Thing which was left doubtful before.

INNU'MERABLE [*innombrable.* F. of *innumerabilis*, L.] numberleſs, that cannot be numbered.

INNUTRI'TION, a Nouriſhing, or Bringing up.

INOBSER'VABLE [*inobſervabilis*, L.] not to be obſerved, unworthy of Obſervation.

To INOC'ULATE [*inoculatum*, L.] to graft in the Bud.

INOCULA'TION, is an Inſertion or

Grafting of the Bud of one Fruit-tree into the Stock of another.

To **INO'DIATE** [of *in*, Neg. and *odio*, L.] to bring an Odium upon, to render odious, to diſgrace.

INO'DOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without Scent, unperfumed.

INOFFENSIVE [of *in* and *offenſif*, F.] that gives no Offence, harmleſs.

INOFFI'CIOUS [*inofficioſus*, L.] backward in doing one any good Office or Turn, diſcourteous, diſobliging.

INOMEN [genommen, *Teut.*] taken, obtained. *O.*

INOPI'NABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that could not be thought.

INOPI'NATE [*inopiné*, F. of *inopinatus*, L.] unthought of, unexpected.

INOPPORTU'NE [*inopportunus*, L.] unſeaſonable.

INOR'DINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of Order, extravagant, immoderate.

INORDINATE *Proportion* [in *Geometry*] where the Order of the Terms is diſturbed.

INORDINA'TION, Irregularity. *L.*

INORGAN'ICAL [of *in* and *organicus*, L.] wanting Organs or Inſtruments proper for a Motion or Operation.

INOSCULA'TION [of *in* and *oſculatio*, L.] the Joining of the Mouths of the capillary Veins and Arteries.

In **POS'SE** } [in *Law*] that is not,
In **POTEN'TIA** } but may be. *L.*

INPRISII, Accomplices, Abettors. *O.*

INQUEST [*enqueſte*, F.] Inquiry, Search, eſpecially that made by a Jury, alſo the Jury itſelf.

The *Court of* **INQUEST**, a Court held at *Guild-Hall*, *London*, for determining all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Inhabitant againſt another, as far as the Sum of 40 *s.* called the *Court of Conſcience.*

INQUI'ETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Reſtleſſneſs, Diſquiet, Unquietneſs. *F.*

INQUI'ETUDE [in the *Art of Phyſick*] a convulſive Motion of the Muſcles in the Limbs, which cauſes the ſick Patient to throw himſelf from one ſide to another.

To **IN'QUINATE** [*inquinatum*, L.] to defile or foul.

INQUINA'TION, Defiling or Fouling.

INQUIR'ABLE [of *inquirere*, L.] that may be inquired about, or ſearched into.

To **INQUI'RE** [*enquerir*, F. of *inquirere*, L.] to aſk or demand, to examine or inquire into.

INQUIREN'DO, an Authority given to a Perſon or Perſons to enquire into ſomething for the King's Advantage. *L. T.*

INQUI'RY [of *inquirere*, L.] Search, Aſking, *&c.*

INQUISI'TION, a diligent Search or Inquiry, a ſtrict Examination. *F.* of *L.*

INQUISITION [in *Law*] a Manner of proceeding in criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the Grand Inqueſt, before the Judges in *Eyre.*

The *Spaniſh* **INQUISITION**, a Tribunal or great Council, firſt erected by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, and the Pope, to cauſe all *Moors* and *Jews* living there to baptized: But now the Power of it is exerciſed with all Barbarity and Cruelty againſt Chriſtians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and all that are not ſtaunch *Roman* Catholicks.

INQUIS'ITIVE [of *inquiſitum*, L.] deſirous to know every Thing, curious, prying.

INQUIS'ITOR [*inquiſiteur*, F.] a Sheriff, a Coroner; alſo a Judge of the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition.

To **INRAGE** [*enrager*, F.] to put into a Rage, to make mad.

To **INRICH'** [*enricher*, F.] to make rich, to adorn or embelliſh.

IN'ROAD } [of *in* and *rode*, of to *ride*]
IN'RODE } the Invaſion of a Country by Enemies.

To **INROL'** [*enroler*, F.] to ſet down in a Roll, to record or regiſter.

INROL'MENT [*enrolment*, F.] an Enrolling, *&c.*

INROL'MENT [in *Law*] the Entering or regiſtering any lawful Act, as Recognizance or Fine, *&c.*

INSA'NABLE [*inſanabilis*, L.] not to be cured.

INSA'NE [*inſanus*, L.] out of Order, as to Health; alſo diſtracted, mad.

INSA'NY [*inſania*, L.] Madneſs, Frenzy, Dotage.

INSATIABIL'ITY } [*inſatiabilité*, F. of
UNSATIABIL'ITY } *inſatiabilitas*, L.] Unſatisfiedneſs.

INSA'TIABLE [*inſatiabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſatisfied with Meat or Drink, *&c.* F.

INSA'TIABLENESS, the not being capable of receiving Satisfaction.

INSA'TIATE [*inſatiatus*, L.] not ſatiſfied, unſatisfied.

INSATI'ETY [*inſatietas*, L.] Unſatiableneſs.

INSAT'URABLE [*inſaturabilis*, L.] that cannot have enough.

IN'SCIENCE [*inſcientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSCONS'ED [in *Military Affairs*] a Term uſed when Part of an Army is ſecured with a Sconce or ſmall Fort.

To **INSCRI'BE** [*inſcribere*, L.] to write in or upon.

INSCRI'BED *Bodies* [in *Mathematicks*] regular Bodies.

INSCRIBED *Figures* [in *Mathematicks*] thoſe that are drawn within others.

INSCRIP'TION, a Title, Name, or Character, written or engraven over any thing. *F.* of *L.*

INSCRU'TABLE [*inſcrutabilis*, L.] unſearchable, unfathomable. *F.*

To INSCULP′ [*inſculpere*, L.] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSE′CABLE [*inſecabilis*, L.] that cannot be cut.

IN′SECT [*inſecte*, F. *inſectum*, L.] any ſmall living Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints, as other Creatures, but encompaſſed with Rings or Diviſions, capable of being parted without utterly deſtroying Life, as Worms, *&c.* or elſe divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Piſmires, Bees, *&c.*

INSEC′TABLE [*inſectabilis*, L.] that cannot be followed.

INSECTA′TION, a Railing or Inveighing againſt one. *L.*

INSECTA′TOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter. *L.*

INSECTA′TOR, [in *Old Records*] a Proſecutor or Adverſary at Law.

INSEC′TILE, that which cannot be further cut or divided. *L.*

INSEC′TION, a cutting into. *L.*

INSECTION [with *Anatomiſts*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTIV′OROUS [of *inſectum* and *vorax*, L.] that feeds upon Inſects.

INSECU′RE [of *in* and *ſecurus*, L.] that is not ſecure, unſafe.

INSEER [Enſeher, *Teut.*] one that has a good Inſight into Matters. *Chauc.*

INSELID, ſealed up. *Chauc.*

INSENS′ATE [*inſenſé*, F. *inſenſatus*, L.] ſenſeleſs, mad, fooliſh.

INSENSIBIL′ITY [*inſenſibilité*, F.] Senſeleſſneſs, Fooliſhneſs.

INSENS′IBLE [*inſenſibilis*, L.] void of Senſe.

INSEP′ARABLE [*inſeparabilis*, L.] that cannot be ſeparated, ſevered, or parted.

To INSERT′ [*inſerer*, F. *inſertum*, L.] to put or bring in.

INSER′TION, a putting, planting, or grafting in. *F.* of *L.*

To INSERV′E [*inſervire*, L.] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSER′VICEABLE, unſerviceable.

INSES′SUS [among *Phyſicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient ſits up to the Navel. *L.*

INSETE′NA [inſetena, *Sax.*] an Inditch.

INSICCA′TION, a Drying. *L.*

INSIDERA′TOR, one who lies in wait. *L.*

INSID′IOUS [*inſidieux*, F. *inſidioſus*, L.] inſnaring, treacherous, deceitful.

IN′SIGHT [Inſicht, *L. S.*] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIF′ICANCY [of *in* and *ſignificantia*, L.] Unprofitableneſs, the being worthleſs or inconſiderable.

INSIGNIF′ICANT [of *in* and *ſignificans*, L.] that ſignifies nothing, inconſiderable.

IN′SIMUL *tenuit*, one Species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

To INSIN′UATE [*inſinuer*, F. *inſinuatum*, L.] to intimate, to give a Hint of; alſo to wind or ſcrew one's ſelf into Favour.

INSIN′UATION, a winding one's ſelf in by Degrees, an Intimation or ſlight Touch of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

INSINUATION *of a Will* [in *Civil Law*] is the firſt Production of it, or the leaving it *penes Regiſtrum*, in order to his Probate.

INSIN′UATIVE [*inſinuant*, F. *inſinuativus*, L.] apt to inſinuate, engaging.

INSIP′ID [*inſipide*, F. *inſipidus*, L.] having no Taſte or Reliſh, unſavoury.

INSIP′ID [in ſpeaking of a *Diſcourſe*, &c.] flat or dry.

INSIPID′ITY [*inſipidité*, F.] Unſavourineſs, Flatneſs.

INSIP′IENCE [*inſipientia*, F.] Want of Knowledge, Fooliſhneſs.

To INSIST′ [*inſiſter*, F. *inſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand much upon, to urge, to be inſtant.

To INSIST [with *Geometricians*] the Angles of any Segment are ſaid to inſiſt or ſtand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSI′TION [in *Gardening*] Grafting or Setting of any Cyon or Bud into the Stock of a Tree. *L.*

INSI′TIVE, grafted in, not natural.

To INSLAV′E [of *in* and Slave, *L. S.* Schlave, *Teut.*] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To INSNA′RE [of *in* and beſnaerer, *Dan.*] to draw into a Snare.

INSO′CIABLE [*inſociabilis*, L.] not ſociable, unfit for Society or Converſation.

INSOLA′TION, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching. *L.*

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Digeſtion of any Ingredient or mixed Body, by expoſing it to the Sun-Beams.

IN′SOLENCE } [*inſolentia*, L.] Impudence, Sauci-
IN′SOLENCY } neſs, Haughtineſs. *F.*

IN′SOLENT [*inſolens*, L.] ſaucy, bold, proud. *F.*

INSO′LIBLE, unanſwerable. *Chauc.*

INSO′LITE [*inſolitus*, L.] unuſual, unaccuſtomed.

INSOL′VABLE [*inſolubilis*, L.] inſolvent, not able to pay. *F.*

INSO′LUBLE [*inſolubilis*, L.] that cannot be ſolved or looſed.

INSOL′VENCY [*inſolubilité*, F.] the Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to ſatisfy his Creditors.

INSOL′VENT, not able to pay.

INSOM′NIOUS [*inſomnioſus*, L.] troubled with Dreams, not ſleeping ſoundly.

To INSPECT′ [*inſpectum*, L.] to look narrowly into, to overſee.

INSPEC′TION, Overſeeing, Inſight, looking on or into. *F.* of *L.*

INSPECT'OR [*inſpecteur*, F.] an Overſeer. *L.*

To INSPERS'E [*inſperſum*, L.] to ſprinkle upon.

INSPERS'ION, a Sprinkling upon. *L.*

INSPEX'IMUS, Letters Patent, ſo called, becauſe they begin, after the King's Title, with this Word, *Inſpeximus.* L.

INSPIRA'TION, an Inſpiring or Breathing into. *F.* of *L.*

INSPIRATION [with *Anatomiſts*] the Taking in of Air or Breath by the Dilatation or Widening of the Cheſt.

INSPIRATION [among *Divines*] the heavenly Grace, which fills the Soul with extraordinary and ſupernatural Gifts.

To INSPI'RE [*inſpirer*, F. of *inſpirare*, L.] to put into one's Head, to prompt, to endue or fill with.

To INSPIR'IT [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put Life and Spirit into one.

INSPISSA'TION, a Thickening, or making thick, as when a Liquor is brought to a thicker Conſiſtence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTABIL'ITY [*inſtabilité*, F. of *inſtabilitas*, L.] Unſteadfaſtneſs, Unſteadineſs.

INSTA'BLE [*inſtabilis*, L.] unſtable, inconſtant, uncertain.

To INSTAL' [*inſtaller*, F. or of *in* and ſtal, *Sax.*] to put in Poſſeſſion of an Office, Order, or Benefice.

INSTALLA'TION } [*inſtallation*, F.]
INSTAL'MENT } the Act of inſtalling.

IN'STANCE [*inſtantia*, L.] Intreaty, Motion; alſo Model, Example, Proof. *F.*

To IN'STANCE, to bring or produce an Inſtance.

IN'STANT [*inſtans*, L.] eager upon a Thing, earneſt, preſſing, preſent, near at hand. *F.*

An IN'STANT, a ſhort Moment, a Portion of Time ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided.

INSTANTA'NEOUS [*inſtantaneus*, F.] momentary, happening in the Nick of Time.

INSTAURA'TION, a Reſtoring to the former State, a renewing, a repairing. *F.* of *L.*

INSTAU'RUM, Stock upon a Farm, or Inſtruments of Huſbandry. *O. R.*

To IN'STIGATE [*inſtiguer*, F. of *inſtigatum*, L.] to egg or ſet on; to provoke to.

INSTIGA'TION, a ſtirring up to, putting on, Encouragement to, Incitement. *F.* of *L.*

INSTIGA'TOR [*inſtigateur*, F.] an Encourager, an Abettor. *L.*

To INSTIL' [*inſtiller*, F. of *inſtillare*, L.] to pour in by Drops, to infuſe Principles or Notions.

INSTILLA'TION, an Inſtilling. *F.* of *L.*

To INSTIM'ULATE [*inſtimulatum*, L.] to prick forwards, to provoke.

INSTIMULA'TION, a Pricking or Egging forward.

IN'STINCT [*inſtinctus*, L.] an inward Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or Inclination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Diſpoſition in any Creature, which by it's peculiar Formation it is naturally endowed with. *F.*

To IN'STITUTE [*inſtituer*, F. of *inſtitutum*, L.] to enact, decree, appoint, or ordain, to eſtabliſh, or found.

An IN'STITUTE [*inſtitut*, F. of *inſtitutum*, L.] an Order or Rule of Life.

IN'STITUTES [*inſtituta*, L.] Principles, Precepts, Ordinances; alſo a Collection of the *Roman* Laws, made by Order of the Emperor *Juſtinian*.

INSTITU'TION, Eſtabliſhment, Appointment; alſo Inſtruction, Education, or training up. *F.* of *L.*

INSTITUTION *to a Benefice*, is the putting a Clerk into the Poſſeſſion of the Spiritualities of a Benefice.

INSTITUTIONS [in *Phyſick*] are ſuch as teach the neceſſary *Præcognita* to the Practice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diſeaſes.

An INSTITU'TOR [*inſtituteur*, F.] an Inſtructor, Founder, *&c.*

To INSTRUCT' [*inſtruire*, F. of *inſtructum*, L.] to teach, train, or bring up.

INSTRUCT'ION, Teaching, Education, Order, or Precept. *F.* of *L.*

INSTRUCTION, Direction in an Affair of Moment.

INSTUCT'IVE [*inſtructif*, F.] apt to inſtruct.

IN'STRUMENT [*inſtrumentum*, L. q. d. *quo aliquid inſtruimus*] a Tool to do any Work with; alſo a publick Act, Deed, or Writing drawn up between two or more Parties, and containing ſeveral Covenants agreed upon betwixt them. *F.*

INSTRUMENT'AL [*inſtrumentalis*, L.] belonging to an Inſtrument; alſo ſerviceable, or contributing to as a Means. *F.*

INSUAV'ITY [*inſuavitas*, L.] Unpleaſantneſs.

To INSUC'CATE [*inſuccatum*, L.] to moiſten with Liquor.

INSUCCA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] the moiſtening of Drugs with the Juice of Roſes, Violets, *&c.*

INSUCCESS'FUL [of *in* and *ſucceſſus*, L.] that has no good Succeſs, unfortunate.

INSUFFI'CIENCY [*inſuffiſance*, F. of *in* and *ſufficientia*, L.] Inability, Incapacity.

INSUFFI'CIENT [*inſuffiſant*, F. of *in* and *ſufficiens*, L.] not ſufficient, incapable.

IN'SULAR [*inſulaire*, F. of *inſularis*, L.] belonging to an Iſland.

INSULA'TA *Columna* [in *Architecture*] is a Pillar which ſtands alone. *L.*

To IN'SULATE, to make an Iſland.

IN'SULOUS [*inſuloſus*, L.] full of Iſlands.

INSUL'SE [*inſulſus*, L.] unſavoury, fooliſh.

INSULS'ITY [*inſulſitas*, L.] Folly, Stupidity, Unſavourineſs.

To **INSULT'** [*inſulter*, F. *inſultare*, L. q. d. *ſaltare in*, i. e. *contra*] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To **INSULT'** [in *Military Affairs*] to aſſault or attack a Poſt with open Force, without uſing Trenches, Saps, *&c.*

An **IN'SULT** [*inſulté*, F. *inſultus*, L.] an Abuſe, Affront, Outrage, Aſſault, Onſet.

INSUL'TURE [*inſulture*, F. *inſultura*, L.] a leaping upon, a triumphing.

IN'SUPER [*i. e.* over and beſides, *L.*] a Term uſed by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who ſays, ſo much remains *inſuper* to ſuch a one.

INSUPERABIL'ITY, Invincibleneſs.

INSU'PERABLE [*inſuperabilis*, L.] not to be vanquiſhed or overcome.

INSU'PERABLY [*inſuperabiliter*, L.] beyond Prevention or Recovery.

INSUPPORT'ABLE, not to be borne with or endured. *F.*

INSU'RANCE [*in* and *ſeur*, F. or of *Aſſurance*, F.] Security given to make good the Loſs of Ships, Merchandize, Houſes, *&c.* in Conſideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To **INSU'RE** [*aſſurer*, F.] to engage to make good any Thing that is in Danger of being loſt; alſo to pay the Premium of ſuch Inſurance.

INSURMOUNT'ABLE [*inſurmontable*, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Induſtry.

INSURREC'TION, a riſing againſt, a popular Tumult, an Uproar.

To **INSUSUR'RATE** [*inſuſurratum*, L.] to whiſper one in the Ear.

INSUSURRA'TION, a whiſpering in the Ear. *L.*

To **INTAB'ULATE** [*intabulatum*, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT' [*intactus*, L.] untouched.

INTAC'TÆ [in *Geometry*] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. *L.*

INTACT'IBLE } [*intactus*, L.] that
INTAN'GIBLE } cannot be touched.

INTAGLIO's [*Ital.*] precious Stones engraven with the Heads of great Men, or Inſcriptions, *&c.* ſuch as are often ſet in Rings, *&c.*

IN'TAKERS, Perſons on the Borders of *Scotland*, who were the Receivers of ſuch Booty as their Accomplices, called *Out-Partners*, uſed to bring in.

To **INTAM'INATE** [*intaminatum*, L.] to defile.

To **INTANGLE** [q. d. *intendiculare*, L.] or of tanᵹle, *Sax.* a little Twig of which Snares were made for Birds] to twiſt together, to perplex, or confound.

INTANG'LEMENT, a Perplexity.

IN'TEGER [*i. e.* whole, intire, *L.*] in *Arithmetick* it ſignifies a whole Number in Contradiction to a Fraction.

IN'TEGRAL, belonging to an Integer, whole, intire.

IN'TEGRAL *Parts* [in *Philoſophy*] are thoſe Parts which make up the Whole.

To **IN'TEGRATE** [*integratum*, L.] to make whole, to renew, to reſtore.

INTEGRA'TION, a making whole, renewing, or reſtoring.

INTEG'RITY [*integrité*, F. of *integritas*, L.] Honeſty, Uprightneſs, Sincerity.

INTE'GUMENT [*integumentum*, L.] a Covering.

INTEGUMENTS [among *Anatomiſts*] the common Covering of the Body, whether the *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

IN'TELLECT [*intellectus*, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Underſtanding.

INTELLEC'TUAL [*intellectuel*, F. of *intellectualis*, L.] belonging to the Underſtanding.

INTELLEC'TUALS, the Power and Properties of the Underſtanding.

INTEL'LIGENCE [*intelligentia*, L.] Knowledge, Underſtanding; the Correſpondence that Stateſmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice or News. *L.*

INTEL'LIGENCER, one whoſe Buſineſs it is to inquire into, and ſpread News.

INTEL'LIGENCES [in *Philoſophy*] Angels, ſpiritual Beings.

INTEL'LIGENT [*intelligens*, L.] underſtanding, well knowing, perceiving. *F.*

INTEL'LIGIBLE [*intelligibilis*, L.] capable of being underſtood or apprehended. *F.*

Sub **INTELLIG'ITUR** [*i. e.* it is underſtood] ſomething to be underſtood. *L.*

INTEM'PERANCE [*intemperantia*, L.] Uncapableneſs to rule and moderate a Man's Appetite and Luſts; immoderate Deſires, Exceſs. *F.*

INTEM'PERATE [*intemperant*, F. of *intemperatus*, L.] immoderate, *&c.*

INTEM'PERATENESS } [*intemperie*,
INTEM'PERATURE } F. *intemperies*, L.] Intemperance; alſo a Diſorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

INTEMPE'RIES [among *Phyſicians*] a Dyſcraſy or ill Habit. *L.*

INTEMPES'TIVE [*intempeſtivus*, L.] unſeaſonable, out of Time.

To **INTEND'** [*intendere*, L.] to deſign, or purpoſe; to mean.

INTEND'ANT, one who has the Inſpection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in *France*.

INTEND'MENT, Intention, Senſe, Meaning, Purpoſe.

INTENERA'TION, making tender. *L.*

INTENS'E [*intenſus*, L.] very great, or exceſſive.

INTENSION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies againſt one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds another out in the Remainder or Reverſion.

INTENSION [in *Philoſophy*] is the Increaſe of the Power of Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.

INTENS'IVELY, extremely, exceſſively.

INTENT', }
INTEN'TIVE, } [*intentus*, L.] fixed, or cloſely bent upon a Buſineſs.

INTENT', }
INTEN'TION, } Meaning, Purpoſe, Deſign. *F.* of *L.*

INTENTION [among *Phyſicians*] that Judgment, or particular Method of Cure, which a Phyſician forms to himſelf from a due Examination of Symptoms.

INTENTION [in *Phyſicks*] is the Increaſe of any Power or Quality, as Remiſſion is it's Decreaſe or Diminution.

INTENTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] the Exertion of the intellectual Faculties with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTEN'TIONAL, of the Intention.

INTEN'UATE, ſweet-ſmelling. *Chauc.*

INTERCA'LARY *Days* [among *Phyſicians*] thoſe Days during the Courſe of a Diſtemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unſeaſonably, at the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, and 19th.

INTERCALA'TION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of *February* in Leap-Year. *F.* of *L.*

To INTERCE'DE [*interceder*, F. of *intercedere*, L.] to come between, to be a Mediator; to intreat, to uſe his Intereſt on the Behalf of another.

INTERCE'DENT-*Day* }
INTERCEDENTAL } [among *Phyſicians*] an extraordinary critical Day, which being cauſed by the Violence of the Diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

INTERCEPT' [*intercepter*, F. of *interceptum*, L. q. d. *inter eundum capere*] to take up the Way; to prevent.

To INTERCEPT [in *Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.

INTERCEPT'ED *Axis* }
INTERCEPT'ED *Diameter*, } [in *Conic Sections*] are the ſame with *Abſciſſæ*.

INTERCES'SION, an intreating in Behalf of another. *F.* and *L.*

INTERCES'SOR [*interceſſeur*, F.] one that intercedes, a Mediator. *L.*

To INTERCHANG'E [of *entre* and *changer*, F.] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGE'ABLY, mutually, or by turns.

INTERCIS'ION, a cutting off between, or in the midſt.

To INTERCLU'DE [*intercludere*, L.] to ſhut up between, to incloſe.

INTERCLU'SION, a ſhutting up, or ſtopping up between. *L.*

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION [in *Architecture*] is the Space or Diſtance between the Pillars of a Building. *L.*

INTERCOM'MONING [*Law-Term*] is the Feeding of Cattle promiſcuouſly on two adjoining Commons.

To INTERCOMMU'NICATE [of *inter* and *communicatum*, L.] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOS'TAL [*intercoſtalis*, L.] lying between the Ribs. *F.*

INTERCOS'TAL *Nerve* [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the ſpinal Marrow, and ſpreading itſelf in the Belly, through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTA'LES *Externi* }
INTERCOSTA'LES *Interni* } [in *Anatomy*] Muſcles lodged in the Space of the Ribs.

IN'TERCOURSE [of *entre* and *courſe*, F. of *intercurſus*, L.] mutual Correſpondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCUR'RENT [*intercurrens*, L.] running between.

INTERCURSA'TION, an often running between. *L.*

IN'TERCUS [of *inter* and *cutis*, L.] a kind of Dropſy, called *Anaſarca*. L.

INTERCUTA'NEOUS [*intercutaneus*, L.] lying between the Skin and Fleſh.

To INTERDICT' [*interdire*, F. of *interdictum*, L.] to prohibit or forbid, to ſuſpend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICT'ED [of *Water* and *Fire*] were ſuch, who (in old Times) for ſome Crimes were baniſhed; which Judgment, though it was not pronounced by expreſs Sentence, yet was with an Order, That no Man ſhould receive them into his Houſe, or afford them the Uſe of Water and Fire, theſe two neceſſary Elements.

INTERDIC'TION, a forbidding or debarring the Uſe of any thing.

INTERDICTION [in *Law*] is an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, forbidding the Exerciſe of the miniſterial Function.

INTERE [*entier*, F.] intire. *Chauc.*

INTEREM'TION, a killing or ſlaying *L.*

To IN'TERESS }
To IN'TEREST } [*intereſſer*, F. of *intereſſe*, L.] to concern, to engage.

IN'TEREST [*interêt*, F. of *inter* and *eſſe*, L. to eat among] Uſe Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*interêt*, F. of *intereſt*, L. it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST *Simple*, is that which ariſes from the Principal only.

INTEREST *Compound*, is that which ariſes from the Principal and ſimple Intereſt forborne.

INTERFECTION, Killing, Murder. *L.*

INTERFEC'TOR [among *Aſtrologers*] a deſtroying Planet, placed in the eighth Houſe of a Figure, either five Degrees before the Cuſp, or twenty-five after. *L.*

To INTERFE'RE [of *inter* and *ferire*, L.] to knock and rub one Heel againſt another, as ſome Horſes do; alſo to hit or fall foul of one another; to claſh.

INTERFLU'ENT [*interfluens*, L.] flowing between.

INTERFLU'OUS [*interfluus*, L.] that runneth or floweth between.

INTERFUL'GENT [*interfulgens*, L.] ſhining between.

INTERGA'PING [of *inter*, L. and Gaepen, *L. S.*] a Gaping or Opening between.

INTERJA'CENT [*interjacens*, L.] lying between.

To INTERJECT' [*interjetter*, F. *interjectum*, L.] to caſt between, to throw in.

INTERJECT'ION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, uſed to expreſs the Affections and Paſſions of the Mind.

IN'TERIM, in the mean while, *L.* Alſo a certain Deed, containing a mix'd Form of Doctrine, tendered by the Emperor *Charles* V. at *Augſburg*, to be ſubſcribed both by Proteſtants and Papiſts, and to be obſerved 'till a General Council. *L.*

INTE'RIOR [*interieur*, F.] more inward, being on the Inſide. *L.*

To INTERLA'CE [*intrelaſſer*, F.] to twiſt one with another, to inſert, or put in among.

To INTERLAR'D [*entrelarder*, F.] to lard, or ſtuff lean Meat with Fat.

To INTERLEA'VE [of *inter*, L. and leaf, *Sax.*] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To INTERLI'NE [*inter lineas ſcribere*, L.] to write between two Lines.

An INTERLINE [*interligne*, F. of *interlinea*, L.] a Line written between others.

INTERLIN'EARY [*interlignaire*, F. of *interlinearis*, L.] interlined.

INTERLIN'EARY *Bible*, a Bible which has one Line of a *Latin* Tranſlation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCU'TION, a Speaking between, or while another is ſpeaking. *F.* of *L.*

INTERLOCU'TION [in *Law*] an Intermedial Sentence before a final Deciſion; or a determining ſome ſmall Matters in a Trial, 'till ſuch Time as the principal Cauſe be fully known.

INTERLOC'UTORY [*interlocutoire*, F. of *interlocutorius*, L.] Interlocution.

INTERLOC'UTORY *Order* [in *Law*] is that which decides not the Cauſe, but only ſettles ſome intervening Matter relating to the Cauſe.

To INTERLO'PE [of *inter* and loope, *Belg.* to run, *q. d.* ſuch as run in between, and ſo prevent the Commerce of others] to intercept or diſturb the Commerce of a Company.

INTERLO'PERS [in *Law*] are thoſe that, without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCA'TION [in *Huſbandry*] a lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

INTERLU'CENT, ſhining between. *L.*

An IN'TERLUDE [*interludium*, L.] a Part of a Stage-Play, that which is ſung or repreſented between the ſeveral Acts.

INTERLU'NARY [of *inter* and *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Space between the old Moon and the new.

INTERLU'NIUM, the Time in which the Moon has no Appearance or *Phaſis*. L.

INTERMEA'TION, a flowing or paſſing between. *L.*

To INTERMED'DLE [*entremêler*, F.] to concern one's ſelf in another's Buſineſs.

INTERME'DIATE [*intermediatus*, L.] that is or lies between.

INTERME'DIUM, a Space or Diſtance between. *L.*

INTERMES'SES [in *Cookery*] Courſes ſet on the Table between other Diſhes.

To INTERMETE, to intermeddle. *O.*

INTERMEW'ING [in *Falconry*] the Mewing of a Hawk from the firſt Change of her Coat 'till ſhe turn white.

INTERMICA'TION, a ſhining among. *L.*

To INTERMINGLE [*entremêler*, F. of *intermiſcere*, L.] to mingle among or with.

INTER'MINABLE } [*interminatus*, L.] boundleſs, endleſs.
INTER'MINATE }

INTERMINA'TION, a Threatning. *L.*

INTERMISSION, a breaking or leaving off for a while, Diſcontinuance, Ceaſing. *F.* of *L.*

INTERMIS'SIONS [in *Architecture*] the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar another.

To INTERMIT' [*intermittere*, L.] to leave off for a while.

INTERMIT'TENT [*intermittens*, L.] intermitting, diſcontinuing. *L.*

INTERMITTENT *Diſeaſe*, ſuch as comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

INTERMIT'TENT *Stitch* [among *Surgeons*] is a ſort of Stitch made at certain ſeparate Points, in the ſewing of a croſs or traverſe Wound.

INTERMIT'TING *Pulſe*, is that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again.

To INTERMIX' [*entremêler*, F, *intermixtum*, L.] to mix between or among.

INTERMIX'TURE [of *inter* and *mixtura*, L.] a Mingling between or among others.

INTERMUN'DANE [of *inter* and *mundanus*, L.] relating or belonging to the Space between Worlds, according to the Suppoſition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMU'RAL [*intermuralis*, L. of *inter* and *murus*] that is between two Walls.

INTER'NAL [*interne*, F. of *internus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTERNO'DII [in *Anatomy*] the *Extenſores Pollicis*.

INTERNO'DIUM [in *Botany*] is the Space contained between any two Knots or Joints of the Stalk of a Plant.

INTERNUN'TIO [*internoncio*, Ital. of *inter* and *nuncius*, L.] an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is no expreſs *Nuncio*.

INTER'NUS *Muſculus auris* [in *Anatomy*] the inward Muſcle of the Ear, a Muſcle lying in a Channel of the Bone, called *Os Petroſum*. L.

INTEROS'SEI *Muſculi Manus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcles of the Hands between the Bones. *L.*

INTEROSSEI *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] ſeven Muſcles of the Toes, ariſing from the *Oſſa Metatarſi* of the leſſer Toes, and falling down into the firſt Internode of each Toe, ſideway. *L.*

INTERPASSA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] is the ſtitching of Bags at certain Diſtances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together in a Lump.

INTERPELLA'TION, an Interruption or Diſturbing. *L.*

To INTERPLEAD', to diſcuſs or try a Point which accidentally falls out before the main Cauſe is determined. *L. T.*

INTERPLICA'TION, an interfolding or folding between. *L.*

To INTERPO'LATE [*interpolatum*, L.] to new vamp, or furbiſh up, to refreſh; to alter or falſify an Original. *L.*

INTERPOLA'TION, a furbiſhing up, new vamping; a falſifying an Original. *L.*

INTERPOLA'TOR, a new Vamper or Furbiſher; a Falſifier. *L.*

To INTERPO'SE [*interpoſer*, F. of *interpoſitum*, L. *Sup.*] to put in or between, to intermeddle in a Buſineſs.

INTERPOSI'TION, an Interpoſing, *&c.*

To INTER'PRET [*interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L. q. d. *præs inter duos*] to expound or explain, to tranſlate.

INTER'PRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, L.] eaſy to be expounded, *&c.*

INTERPRETA'TION, an Expoſition, Explanation, Tranſlation. *F.* and *L.*

INTERPRETA'TIVELY, by Conſequence, or according to another Perſon's Notion of the Matter.

INTER'PRETER [*interprêt*, F. of *intrepres*, L.] an Expounder, *&c.*

INTERPUNC'TION, a Diſtinction by Pricks and Points ſet between, a Pointing. *L.*

To INTERR' [*enterrer*, F. of *in* and *terra*, L.] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERRMENT [*enterrement*, F.] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREG'NUM } [*interregne*, F.]
INTERREIGN } the Space of Time between the Death or Depoſition of one King, and the Succeſſion of another.

INTER-REX, he that governs while there is no King. *L.*

To INTER'ROGATE [*interroger*, F. *interrogatum*, L.] to aſk a Queſtion, to demand.

INTERROGA'TION, a Queſtion or Demand. *F.* and *L.*

Note of INTERROGA'TION, a Point of Diſtinction thus expreſſed (?).

INTERROG'ATIVE [*interrogativus*, L.] that interrogates, aſks, or demands. *F.*

INTERROG'ATIVES [in *Grammar*] certain Particles which are made uſe of in aſking a Queſtion.

An INTERROG'ATORY [*interrogatoire*, F. of *interrogatorium*, L.] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERROG'ATORIES [in *Law*] are Queſtions put to Witneſſes brought to be examined.

To INTERRUPT' [*interrompre*, F. *interruptum*, L.] to break or take off, to hinder or ſtop.

INTERRUP'TION, a Troubling one in the midſt of Buſineſs; an Interpoſing in the middle of a Diſcourſe; a Diſcontinuance or Breaking off. *F.* and *L.*

INTERRUPTION [in *Geometry*] is a Disjunction of Proportion.

INTERSCAP'ULAR *Cavities* [in *Anatomy*] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder blade and the *Vertebra's*. L.

INTERSCAPU'LARIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Proceſs or Knob at the Shoulder-blade, in the Part which is called the *Spine*.

To INTERSCIN'D [*interſcindere*, L.] to cut in two in the midſt.

To INTERSCRIBE [*interſcribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIP'TION, a Writing between or Interlining. *L.*

INTERSE'CANT [*interſecans*, L.] cutting in two in the Middle.

INTERSE'CANTS [*Heraldry*] are pertranſient Lines croſſing one another.

To INTERSEM'INATE [*interſeminatum*, L.] to ſow among or betwixt.

To INTERSERT' [of *inter* and *ſero*, L.] to ſet, plant, or graft between.

An INTERSHOCK', a Claſhing or Hitting of one thing againſt another.

INTERSOIL'ING [*Huſbandry*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

To INTERSO'NATE [*interſonatum*, L.] to ſound between.

To INTERSPERS'E [of *inter* and *ſpargere*, L.] to ſcatter or ſprinkle here and there.

INTERSPER'SED [*interſperſus*, L.] ſcattered or ſprinkled here and there.

INTERSPER'SION, a Strewing, Scattering, or ſprinkling about. *L.*

INTERSPINA'LES *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] are ſmall Muſcles of the Neck, ariſing from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Proceſs of the Neck.

INTERSPIRA'TION, a Breathing between, a Fetching of Breath.

To INTERSPI'RE [*interſpirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSTEL'LAR [of *inter* and *ſtellaris*, L.] a Term uſed to expreſs thoſe Parts of the Univerſe which are without and beyond our Solar Syſtem, which are ſuppoſed to be planetary Syſtems, having each a fixed Star for the Centre of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

IN'TERSTICE [*interſtitium*, L.] a Diſtance of Space between.

INTERSTI'TIAL, having a Space between.

To INTERTEX' [*intertexere*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT', interwoven.

INTERTEX'TURE, an Interweaving or Weaving between. *L.*

INTERTIES' [in *Architecture*] ſmall Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRI'GO, a Fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs, a Gall or Chafe. *L.*

IN'TERVAL [*intervalle*, F. of *intervallum*, L.] a Space between, a Diſtance, a Pauſe, Reſpite.

INTERVAL [in *Muſick*] Diſtance or Difference between any two Sounds, whereof one is more grave, and the other acute.

To INTERVE'NE [*intervenir*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVE'NIENT [*intervenant*, F. *interveniens*, L.] intervening, or coming in accidentally.

INTERVEN'TION, an Interpoſal or Coming between. *F.* of *L.*

To INTERVERT' [*intervertere*, L.] to overthrow, to convert a Thing to his own Uſe.

IN'TERVIEW [of *entreveüe*, F.] a Meeting of great Perſons, a Sight of one another.

INTERVI'GILANT [*intervigilans*, L.] watchful or awaking now and then, or between whiles. *L.*

To INTERVI'GILATE [*intervigilatum*, L.] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGILA'TION, a Watching or Waking between whiles. *L.*

To INTERVOLV'E, to roll one within another.

To INTERWEA'VE [of *inter* and weaꝑan, *Sax.* of Weben, *Teut.*] to weave with, mingle among.

INTES'TABLE [*inteſtabilis*, L.] incapable by Law to make any Will, or be taken for a Witneſs.

INTES'TATE [*inteſtat*, F. of *inteſtatus*, L.] a Perſon dying, who has not made any Will or Teſtament.

INTES'TINE [*inteſtinus*, L.] inward, within, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

INTESTINE *War*, a Civil War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTESTINES [*les inteſtins*, F. of *inteſtina*, L.] the Entrails or Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

The INTESTINES [in *Anatomy*] are long and large Pipes, which by ſeveral Circumvolutions and Turnings, reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted ſix times as long as the Body to which they appertain.

INTESTI'NUM *Cæcum*, the blind Gut. *L.*

INTESTINUM *Rectum*, the ſtrait Gut. *L.*

To INTHRAL' [of *in* and ðꞃæl, *Sax.* a Slave] to enſlave, to bring into Bondage.

To INTHRO'NE } [*intronifer*, F. of *in-*
INTHRONI'ZE } *thronizare*, L.] to ſet upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZA'TION, Inſtalment, the Placing on a Throne or Seat of Majeſty. *F.*

To INTI'CE [of *attiſer*, or prob. of en and ꞇihꞇan, *Sax.* to over-perſuade] to allure or draw in cunningly, to tempt.

INTICE'MENT, an Alluring, a Drawing in, *&c.*

INTILL, into. *Chauc.*

IN'TIMACY [of *intimus*, L. moſt dear] ſtrict Friendſhip, great Familiarity.

IN'TIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, or *intimatus*, L.] moſt dear or familiar, intirely beloved.

An IN'TIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, L.] a dear or familiar Friend.

To IN'TIMATE [*intimer*, F. of *intimatum*, L.] to give to underſtand, to hint, to ſhew.

INTIMA'TION, a Hint, ſignifying, or ſecret declaring. *F.* of *L.*

To INTIM'IDATE [*intimider*, F.] to put in Fear, to frighten, to diſhearten.

INTIMIDA'TION, an Affrighting or Diſheartening. *F.*

INTI'RE [*entier*, F. of *integer*, L.] complete, perfect, whole.

To INTI'TLE [*intituler*, F. of *intitulare*, L.] to give a Title, Right, or Claim to; to make or write a Title for a Book.

INTITULA'TION, an intitling, or adding a Title to a thing. *F.* of *L.*

INTO [ınꞇo, *Sax.*] a Prepoſition.

INTOL [of ın and ꞇoll, *Sax.*] Toll or Cuſtom paid for Commodities brought in and ſold out.

INTOL'ERABLE [*intolerabilis*, L.] not to be borne or endured, unſufferable. *F.*

INTOL'ERANCY [*intolerantia*, L.] Impatience.

To INTOMB' [*entomber*, F.] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To INTO'NATE [*intonatum*, L.] to thunder, to make a rumbling Noiſe.

INTONA'TION [in *Muſick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter, to the reſt of the Choir in the Cathedral.

To INTOX'ICATE [*intoxicatum*, L.] to poiſon or make drunk, to bewitch.

INTOXICA'TION, poiſoning, making drunk, *&c.* L.

INTRAC'TABLE [*intraitable*, F. of *intractabilis*, L.] ungovernable, unruly.

INTRA'DA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies an Entry, much the ſame as *Prelude* or *Overture.* Ital.

INTRA'DO [*intrada*, Span.] Entrance into a Place.

INTRA'NEOUS [*intraneus*, L.] that is within, inward.

INTRAN'SITIVE [*intranſitivus*, L.] not paſſing from one to another. *Gram.*

To INTRAP' [*attraper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to enſnare.

INTRA'RE *Mariſcum*, to drain a Marſh or Bog. *O. R.*

To INTREAT' [of *in* and *traiter*, F.] to aſk humbly, to ſupplicate.

INTREAT'Y, a ſubmiſſive Aſking, a Supplication.

To INTRENCH' [of *in* and *trenchée*, or *retrencher*, F. a Trench] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart; alſo to incroach upon, to uſurp.

INTRENCH'MENT, a Work which defends a Poſt againſt the Attacks of an Enemy.

INTREP'ID [*intrepide*, F. of *intrepidus*, L.] fearleſs, undaunted, reſolute.

INTREPID'ITY [*intrepidité*, F.] Fearleſſneſs, Undauntedneſs, Courage.

IN'TRICACY [*intricatura*, L.] Intanglement, Difficulty, Perplexity.

IN'TRICATE [*intricatus*, L.] intangled, perplexed.

INTRI'GUE
INTRE'AGUE } [*intrigue*, F.] a cunning Deſign, Plot, or ſecret Contrivance.

To INTRI'GUE [*intriguer*, F.] to plot or cabal.

INTRIN'SICK
INTRIN'SICAL } [*intrinſeque*, F. of *intrinſecus*, L.] inward, occult, ſecret; alſo real, genuine.

To INTRODU'CE [*introduire*, F. of *introducere*, L.] to bring or lead in.

INTRODUC'TION, a leading in or introducing; alſo a Preface to a Book, Diſcourſe, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

INTRODUC'TIVE, ſerving to introduce.

INTRODUC'TOR [*introducteur*, F.] an Introducer. *L.*

INTRODUC'TORY [*introductorius*, L.] by way of Introduction, ſerving to introduce.

INTROGRES'SION, a going into. *L.*

INTROMIS'SION, a letting or ſending in. *L.*

To INTROMIT [*intromittere*, L.] to let or ſend in.

To INTROSPECT' [*introſpectum*, L.] to look narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSPEC'TION, a looking narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSUC'TION, a Sucking into. *L.*

INTROSUMP'TION [in *Philoſophy*] the taking of Nouriſhment, whereby animal Bodies are increaſed.

INTROVERS'ION, a turning inward. *L.*

To INTRU'DE [*intrudere*, L.] to thruſt one's ſelf rudely into Company or Buſineſs.

INTRU'DER [*un intrus*, F. of *intruſor*, L.] he that intrudes.

INTRU'DER [in *Law*] one who gets Poſſeſſion of Lands void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRU'SION, an Intruding or Thruſting one's ſelf into Company, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

INTRUSION [in *Law*] a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements, *&c.* void by the Death of a Poſſeſſor, by one who has no Right.

INTRUSIO'NE, a Writ which lieth againſt an Intruder.

To INTRUST' [of *in* and *truſt*, from ꞇꞃıƿe, *Sax.* true] to put in Truſt with.

INTUI'TION [*intuitus*, L.] a clear Seeing into, a diſtinct Beholding, a Looking upon, Conſideration, Examination.

INTU'ITIVE, beholding, conſidering.

INTUMES'CENCE [*intumeſcentia*, L.] Swelling, Puffing, or Riſing up.

INTU'MULATED [*intumulatus*, L.] unburied.

INTURN' [among *Wreſtlers*] is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adverſary, and lifts him up.

INTUSE, a Bruiſe. *Spenc.*

To **INVA'DE** [*invadere*, L.] to attack or ſet upon.

To **INVA'DIATE**, to engage or mortgage Lands. *O. L.*

INVADIATIO'NES, Mortgages, or Pledges. *O. L.*

INVADIA'TUS, is when one has been accuſed of ſome Crime, which not being fully proved, he is obliged to find Sureties.

INVALES'CENCE } [*invaleſcentia*, L.]
INVAL'ETUDE } Want of Health.

INVAL'ID [*invalide*, F. of *invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak; alſo of no Force, which does not ſtand good in Law.

An **INVAL'ID**, a Perſon wounded or diſabled in War, and unfit for farther Service.

To **INVAL'IDATE** [*invalider*, F.] to weaken, to make void.

INVALID'ITY [*invalidité*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of any Act or Agreement.

INVA'RIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, ſtedfaſt, conſtant. *F.*

INVA'SION, an Inroad or Deſcent upon a Country, an Uſurpation, or Encroachment. *F.* of *L.*

INVECK'ED } [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the
INVECT'ED } direct contrary to *Ingrailed*; which ſee.

An **INVEC'TIVE** [*invectiva*, L.] Railing, ſharp virulent Words, or Expreſſions. *F.*

INVEC'TIVE [*invectivus*, L.] railing, reproaching, virulent. *F.*

To **INVEIGH'** [*invectiver*, F. *invectum*, L.] to ſpeak bitterly againſt one.

To **INVEI'GLE** [probably from *vagolare*, Ital. or *aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, intice, or deceive by fair Words.

INVEN'DIBLE [*invendibilis*, L.] unſaleable.

To **INVEL'OPE** [*enveloper*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To **INVEN'OM** [*envenomer*, F.] to poiſon, to infect.

To **INVENT'** [*inventer*, F. *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or deviſe.

INVEN'TION, a finding out; alſo a Contrivance or Device. *F.* of *L.*

INVENTION [in *Logick*] that Part which ſupplies Argument for Diſputation.

INVENTION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part which conſiſts in finding out proper Means to perſuade.

INVENTIO'NES, Money or Goods found, and not challenged by any Owner. *L. T.*

INVENT'IVE, apt to invent.

INVEN'TOR [*inventeur*, F.] a Finder out, Contriver, Deviſer. *L.*

To **IN'VENTORY** [*inventorier*, F.] to put into an Inventory.

IN'VENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of Goods and Chattels of a Party deceaſed.

INVER'SION, a Turning the Inſide out. *F.* of *L.*

INVERSION [in *Geometry*] is when in any Proportion the Conſequences are turned into Antecedents, *&* *è contra*.

INVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage, which was alledged againſt him.

To **INVERT'** [*invertere*, L.] to turn Upſide down, or Inſide out, to turn the contrary way.

To **INVEST'** [*inveſter*, F. of *inveſtire*, L.] to put into Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* alſo to inſtal with any Dignity or Honour.

To **INVEST** *a Place* [*Military Term*] to beſiege a Place ſo cloſely, as to ſtop up all it's Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To **INVES'TIGATE** [*inveſtigatum*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to ſearch or inquire diligently.

INVESTIGA'TION, a Tracing, diligent Search, *&c.* L.

INVESTIGATION [*Mathematicks*] is the Analytical Way of Demonſtration.

INVES'TITURE [*inveſtitura*, L.] a Puting into Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, *&c.* F.

INVET'ERACY, an old Grudge.

INVET'ERATE [*inveteré*, F. of *inveteratus*, L.] confirmed by long Uſe, grown into a Cuſtom, waxen old.

INVETERA'TION, a growing into Uſe by long Cuſtom. *L.*

INVID'IOUS [*invidioſus*, L.] hated, odious, envied, or envious.

To **INVI'GILATE** [*invigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently.

INVI'GILANCY [of *in* and *vigilantia*, L.] Want of Watchfulneſs, Careleſſneſs.

To **INVIG'ORATE** [of *in* and *vigor*, L.] to inſpire with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

INVIN'CIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered. *F.*

INVI'OLABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken. *F.*

INVI'OLATE [*inviolatus*, L.] not violated or corrupted.

To **INVI'RON** [*invironner*, F.] to compaſs or ſurround.

INVIS'IBLE [*inviſibilis*, L.] that cannot be ſeen. *F.*

INVITA'TION, a Bidding or Inviting. *F.* of *L.*

INVI'TATORY [*invitatoire*, F.] ſerving to invite.

To **INVI'TE** [*inviter*, F. of *invitare*, L.] to deſire or bid one to come, as to a Feaſt or Ceremony, *&c.*

To **INUM'BRATE** [*inumbratum*, L.] to caſt a Shadow upon.

To **INUN'CATE** [*inuncatum*, L.] to hook or entangle.

INUNC'TION, an Anointing. *L.*

To INUN'DATE [*inonder*, F. *inundatum*, L.] to overflow.

INUNDA'TION [*inondation*, F.] an Overflowing of Water, a Flood. *L.*

To IN'VOCATE } [*invoquer*, F. *invocatum*, L.] to call upon.
To IN'VOKE }

INVOCA'TION, a Calling upon, a Crying for Help. *F.* of *L.*

INVOI'CE, a particular Account of the Value, Cuſtom, Charges, *&c.* of any Goods ſent by a Merchant to his Correſpondent in another Country.

INVOI'CE-*Tare*, the Weight of the Caſk, Bag, *&c.* in which Goods are contained, mentioned in the Invoice.

INVOLU'CRUM, any common Covering of particular Parts of the Body. *L.*

INVOLU'CRUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane which ſurrounds the Heart, the ſame as *Pericardium.*

To INVOL'VE [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in, to engage, to entangle.

To INVOLVE [in *Algebra*] to multiply a Quantity into itſelf.

INVOL'UNTARY [*involuntaire*, F. of *involuntarius*, L.] unwilling, contrary to one's Will.

INVOL'UNTARY [with *Phyſicians*] is ſaid of any natural Excretion, which happens through Weakneſs, or Want of Power to reſtrain it; all convulſive Motions, where the Muſcles are invigorated to Action without the Conſent of the Mind.

INVOLU'TION [in *Algebra*] is the raiſing up any Quantity aſſigned, conſidered as a Root to any Power aſſigned.

INURBA'NE [*inurbanus*, L.] clowniſh, uncivil.

INURBAN'ITY, clowniſh Behaviour, Incivility.

INU'RE [of *in* and *ure*, i. e. *Uſe*] to uſe, to accuſtom.

To INURE, to take Effect. *L. T.*

INUS'TION [among *Phyſicians*] is ſometimes uſed for hot and dry Seaſons. *L.*

INUSTION [among *Surgeons*] is uſed for the Operation of the *Cautery.*

INUTIL'ITY [*inutilité*, F. of *inutilitas*, L.] Unuſefulneſs, Unprofitableneſs.

INVUL'NERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

IN'WARD [ınpeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] on the Inſide.

JO'AB [יואב *H. i. e.* Fatherhood] the Captain-General of *David*'s Army.

JO'AKIM [יהויקים, of יהוה the Lord יקים ſhall ariſe, *H.*] the Son of King *Joſiah.*

JO'AN [contracted of *Joanna*, L. Ἰωάννα, Gr. of יוחנן *H. i. e.* the Grace of God] a proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNIT'ICKS, an Order of Monks who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their Breaſt.

JO'ASH [יואש *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

JOB [איוב *H. q. d.* patient] a Man renowned for Patience.

A JOB, a Guinea. *Cant.*

A JOBB, a ſmall Piece of Work.

A JOBBER, one who undertakes Jobbs or ſmall Pieces of Work; one who buys or ſells Cattle for others.

A JOB'BERNOWL [of jobbe, dull, and Nowl, the Crown of the Head, *Du.*] a Blockhead.

To JOBE [at the *Univerſity*] to chide, to reprimand.

JOCK'EY, one who manages and deals in Horſes.

JOCON'DE [of *jocundus*, L.] pleaſant. *Chauc.*

JOCO'SE [*jocoſus*, L.] given to Jeſting, merry, pleaſant.

JOCO'SITY [*jocoſitas*, L.] Jeſtingneſs, Drollery.

JOC'ULAR [*jocularis*, L.] jocoſe, done or ſpoken in Jeſt, pleaſant, merry.

JOCULAR'ITY, Jocoſeneſs, Drollery, Mirth.

JO'CUND [*jucundus*, L.] joyful, blithe, ſportful, merry, pleaſant.

To JOG } [ſhockelen, *Teut.*] to ſhove or ſhake.
To JOG'GLE }

JOGELOURS, Jugglers. *Chauc.*

JOHN [יהנן *H. i. e.* God's Grace] a proper Name of Men.

St JOHN'*s Wort*, an Herb. *Hypericum*, L.

To JOIN [*joindre*, F. of *jungere*, L.] to knit or unite together, to add to.

JOIN'DER, two joined in an Action againſt another. *L. T.*

A JOINT [*jointure*, F. *junctura*, L.] a Place where one Thing or Member is added to another.

JOINT-*Tenants*, are ſuch as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINT'ER, a ſort of Plane to ſmooth Boards with.

JOINT'URE [*junctura*, L.] a Maintenance allotted or joined to the Wife, in Conſideration of the Dowry ſhe brought her Huſband. *F.*

To JOINT'URE *a Wife*, is to make a Jointure or Settlement over to her by Deed.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle to feed for Hire. *Lincolnſh. Nottinghamſh.*

JOISTS [of *joindre*, or *adjuſter*, F.] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an Houſe.

To JOKE [*jocari*, L.] to jeſt or droll.

A JOKE, a Jeſt or Droll. *L.*

JOLENING, jolly, joyful. *Chauc.*

JOL'LITY [q. d. *jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety, Mirth, Good-humour.

JOL'LY [q. d. *jovialis*, of *Jovis*, L.] briſk, lively, merry.

To JOLT [of *jouſter*, F.] to ſhake or toſs up.

A JOLT *Head* [*q. d.* Gouty-Head] a Perſon having a great Head.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chauc.*

JO'NAH [יונה *H. i. e.* a Dove] the Name of a Prophet.

JON'ATHAN [יהונתן of יהוה the Lord, and נתן he gave, *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] the Son of King *Saul.*

JONGLERIE, Jangling. *Chauc.*

IONICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians.*

IONICK *Mood*, a light and airy ſort of Muſick, of ſoft and melting Strains.

IONICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar invented by the *Ionians* in ancient *Greece.*

JONQUIL, a Flower. *F.*

JON'THUS [ἴονθος, Gr.] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JO'RAM [יהורם *H. i. e.* the Height of the Lord] a King of *Judah.*

JOR'DAN [ירדן *H. i. e.* the River of Judgment] a River of *Judah.*

JORDANIS, double Urinals. *Chauc.*

JO'SEPH [יוסף *H. i. e.* Increaſe] a Son of *Jacob.*

JOSH'UA [יהושע *H. i. e.* the Lord Saviour] a Governor of the *Iſraelites.*

JOSI'AH [יאשיהו of אש Fire, and יהוה, or יהוה and ישע he ſaved, *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a pious King of *Judah.*

JOS'SING-*Block*, a Block to get up on Horſeback.

To JOSTLE, to thruſt or puſh with the Elbows, *&c.*

JOS'TUM, Agiſtment, the paſturing or feeding of Cattle. *O. R.*

JOT [*jota*, F. and L. and of ἰῶτα, Gr.] a Tittle, a Point.

IO'TACISM [*iotaciſmus*, L. of ἰωτακισμὸς, Gr.] a running much upon the Letter Iota, or I.

To JOUDER, to chatter. *C.*

JOVIAL [*jovialis*, of *Jovis*, *q. d.* one born under *Jove læto*, under the chearful Planet *Jupiter*] pleaſant, jolly, merry. *F.*

JOVINIANISTS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who diſputed againſt the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JO'VISAUNCE } [*jouïſſance*, F.] Joy,
JOY'ANCE } Sporting. *Spenc.*

JOUR'NAL [*Journal*, F.] a Diary or Day-Book. *F.*

JOURNAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is poſted out of the waſte Book.

JOUR'NAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Ship's Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOURNE, a Day's Work. *Chauc.*

JOUR'NEY [of *journée*, F. a Day's Work, of *diurnum*, L.] Travel by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Huſbandmen*] a Day's Work in Plowing, Sowing, Reaping, *&c.*

JOURNEY-*Choppers*, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

JOURNEY-*Man*, properly one who works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Maſter.

JOURNEY *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchaſed by Journey Accounts, *i. e.* as ſoon as it poſſibly can.

JOWELES, Jewels. *Chauc.*

JOWES, Jaws. *Chauc.*

A JOWL' [Ceole, *Sax.* the Jaws] a Head of a Salmon, *&c.*

JOWL'ER [*q. d.* having a great Jowl or Head] a Dog's Name.

JOWSTS, Juſts and Tournaments. *Ch.*

JOY [*joye*, F.] Gladneſs, Mirth, Pleaſure.

JOYS *of the Planets* [among *Aſtrologers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a Houſe agreeable to their own Nature.

JOYCE [*merry*] a proper Name of Women. *F.*

JOY'EUX, pleaſant, joyful, *F.* *Chauc.*

JOY'FUL, full of Mirth or Joy.

JOYLESS, deſtitute of Joy.

JOY'NAUNT, joining. *Chauc.*

JOY'OUS [*joyeux*, F.] merry, chearful.

IPERLID, ſet with Pearls. *Chauc.*

IPRIVED, pried into, ſearched. *O.*

IPS'WICH [Ᵹipꞅƿich, of the River *Gipping*, and Ƿic, a Bay, *Sax.*] a Sea-Port in *Suffolk.*

IRAFT, *Ireſe* [berauht, *Teut.*] bereaved. *Chauc.*

IRAKED, raked up. *Chauc.*

IRAS'CIBLE [*iraſcibilis* L.] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. *F.*

IRAYLED, covered. *O.*

IRE [*ira*, L.] Anger or Wrath.

IRE'FUL. very angry.

IRE'LAND [called by the Natives Eren, by *Claudian* Οὐερνία, in the *C. Br.* Yverden, of Hiere, the Weſt, *Iriſh*] the Weſtermoſt Iſland in *Europe.*

IRENAR'CH [εἰρηνάρχης, Gr.] a Juſtice of the Peace.

IRIS [a *Rainbow*, L.] in *Anatomy*, the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye, diſtinguiſhed with Variety of Colours.

IRK'SOME, troubleſome, tedious.

I'RON [Iꞃon, *Sax.*] a very porous Metal.

To IRON, to make Linen, *&c.* ſmooth with an heated Iron; alſo to put Fetters on a Malefactor.

IRON-*Monger*, a Dealer in Iron.

IRON-*Moulds*, a ſort of ſmall yellow Spots in Linen, Paper, *&c.* alſo yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in the Chalk-Pits about the *Chiltern* in *Oxfordſhire.*

IRON-*Sick*, [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to be *Iron ſick*, when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails, *&c.* are ſo worn out, that they make Hollows in the Planks whereby the Ship leaks.

IRON'ICAL [*ironique*, F. of *ironicus*, L. of εἰρωνικὸς, Gr.] ſpoken by way of Irony or Raillery.

IRRONNE [Ich rann, *Teut.*] I did run. *Chauc.*

I'RONY [*ironie*, F. of *ironia*, L. of *εἰρωνεία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, by which we ſpeak contrary to what we think, by way of Deriſion or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

IROUS, paſſionate, angry. *Chauc.*

To IRRA'DIATE [*irradiatum*, L.] to dart or caſt forth Beams upon.

IRRADIA'TION, a caſting forth Beams, an Enlightening, a Luſtre, or Brightneſs. *F.* of *L.*

IRRADIA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the Operation of ſome Mineral Medicines, which impart their Virtue without loſing any Thing of their own Subſtance or Weight.

IRRA'TIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreaſonable.

IRRA'TIONAL [*irrationel*, F. *irrationalis*, L.] void of Reaſon, unreaſonable.

IRRATIONAL *Lines* [in *Geometry*] ſuch as are incommenſurable to a rational Line.

IRRATIONAL'ITY, the being void of Reaſon.

IRRECONCILE'ABLE [*irreconciliable*, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECORD'ABLE [*irrecordabilis*, L.] not to be recorded or remembered.

IRRECOV'ERABLE } [of *in* and *recouvrable*, F. of *irrecuperabilis*, L.] not to be recovered or gotten again.
IRRECUP'ERABLE }

IRREFRA'GABLE [*irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be underſtood. *F.*

IRREFU'TABLE [*irrefutabilis*, L.] that cannot be confuted.

IRREG'ULAR [*irregulier*, F. of *irregularis*, L. i. e. *non ſecundum regulam*] not regular, diſorderly, unruly.

IRREGULAR *Bodies* [among *Mathematicians*] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

IRREGULAR'ITY [*irregularité*, F. of *irregularitas*, L.] going out of Rule, Diſorderlineſs.

IRREGULAR'ITY [in *Canon Law*] an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, *viz.* being baſe born, notoriouſly guilty of a Crime; maimed, much deformed, *&c.*

IRRELI'GION [of *in* and *religio*, L.] Want of Religion, Ungodlineſs. *F.*

IRRELI'GIOUS [*irreligieux*, F. of *irreligioſus*, L.] without Religion, ungodly.

IRREME'DIABLE [*irremediabilis*, L.] that cannot be remedied, deſperate, helpleſs. *L.*

IRREMIS'SIBLE [*irremiſſibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMU'NERABLE [*irremunerabilis*, L.] not to be rewarded.

IRREP'ARABLE [*irreparabilis*, L.] which cannot be repaired or reſtored to it's firſt State. *F.*

IRREPLE'VIABLE } [*Law Term*] that ought not to be replevied, or ſet at large upon Sureties.
IRREPLEVI'SABLE }

IRREPREHEN'SIBLE [*irreprehenſibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. *F.*

IRREPROACH'ABLE [*irreproachable*, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any Fault.

IRREPROV'ABLE [of *in* and *reprouver*, F.] not to be reproved, blameleſs.

IRRESIST'IBLE [of *in* and *reſiſtere*, L.] that cannot be reſiſted or withſtood.

IRRE'SOLUBLE [*irreſolubilis*, L.] not to be ſlack or looſe.

IRRE'SOLUTE [*irreſolu*, F. of *irreſolutus*, L.] unreſolved, uncertain what Courſe to take.

IRRESOLU'TION, Uncertainty, Unreſolvedneſs, Suſpence; Want of Courage. *F.* of *L.*

IRRETRIEV'ABLE [of *in* and *retrievable*, F.] not to be retrieved or recovered.

IRREV'ERENCE [*irreverentia*, L.] Want of Reverence for ſacred Things and holy Perſons. *F.*

IRREV'ERENT [*irreverens*, L.] that ſhews no Reverence or Reſpect. *F.*

IRREVER'SIBLE [of *in* and *reverſible*, F.] that cannot be reverſed, repealed, or made void.

IRREVO'CABLE [*irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be revoked or recalled. *F.*

To IR'RIGATE [*irrigatum*, L.] to water.

IRRIGA'TION, Watering of the Ground. *L.*

IRRIG'UOUS [*irriguus*, L.] moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

IRRI'SION, Laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking. *F.* of *L.*

To IR'RITATE [*irriter*, F. *irritatum*, L.] to provoke to Anger, to incenſe or urge.

IRRITA'TION, a Provoking or Stirring up to Wrath. *F.* of *L.*

IRRITA'TION [with *Phyſicians*] is a Species of *Stimulus*, expreſſing a leſſer Degree of it than Vellication or Corrugation.

To **IRRO'RATE** [*irroratum*, L.] to bedew or beſprinkle.

IRRORA'TION, a Bedewing, *&c.* L.

IRRUM'PENT [*irrumpens*, L.] breaking in upon, ruſhing in violently.

IRRUP'TION, a Breaking into by Force or Violence, an Inroad. *F.* of *L.*

IS [of **iſt**, *Teut.* *eſt*, L. ἔϛι, Gr.] the third Perſon ſingular of *am*.

ISAA'C [יצחק *H. i. e.* he ſhall laugh] the Son of *Abraham*.

ISABEL'LA [q. d. *Eliza bella*, L. handſome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGO'GICAL [*iſagogicus*, L. of εἰσαγωγικὸς, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, introductory.

ISAGON [ἰσαγώνιος, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISATO'DES [with *Surgeons*] a Boil or Sore, whoſe Colour reſembles that of Woad, with which Cloth is dy'd blue.

ISCARIOT [ſome derive it from איש קריות a Town of *Judah*; others from שקר Lying or Falſity; others from סכר *Syr.* a Purſe] a Sirname of *Judas*, who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆMA [ἰσχαίμων, Gr.] Medicines for ſtopping of Blood.

ISCHIAS [ἰσχιὰς, Gr.] the *Sciatica* or Hip Gout. *Gr.*

ISCHIAS *Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Crural Vein*, going to the Muſcle and the Fat of the Leg. *L.*

ISCHIAS *Minor* [in *Anatomy*] a ſmall Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which is wholly ſpent on the Muſcles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIAT'ICAL [*iſchiaticus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-Gout.

IS'CHIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hip or Huckle-Bone.

ISCHURET'ICKS, Medicines which force Urine when ſuppreſs'd.

ISCHU'RIA [ἰσχυρία, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

ISHA'PEN [**eeſchaffen**, *Teut.*] ſhaped. *Chaucer.*

ISHED, ſcattered. *O.*

ISHENE, ſhining. *Chaucer.*

ISHMAEL [ישמעאל of אל God and שמע he hath heard, *Heb. i. e.* God hath heard] *Abraham*'s Son by *Hagar*.

ISHORN, [**abgeſchoren**, *Teut.*] ſhort, docked. *O.*

ISHOVE, ſhewn, ſet forth. *O.*

I'SICLE [Dim. of Ice, **Iſſel**, *Belg.*] a Drop of Water frozen.

I'SINGLASS, a kind of Fiſh-Glue, uſed in Phyſick, and in fining Wines.

ISIS, the River *Ouſe* in *Wiltſhire*, which afterwards meeting with the River *Thames* is called *Thameſis*.

I'SLAND [of *iſle*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land ſurrounded on all Sides by the Sea or River.

ISLE, an Iſland. **F.**

ISLES [of *aile*, F. *ala*, L. a Wing] certain ſtrait Paſſages between Pews within a Church.

ISLE [in *Architecture*] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

IS'LINGTON [probably of Giſel, *Sax.* an Hoſtage, or Entertainment, and tun, *Sax.* a Town by reaſon of the many Inns there] a Village near *London*.

I'SLIP [of Geſt, a Gueſt, and Geof, dear, *Sax.* *q. d.* an hoſpitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, memorable for the Birth of *Edward* the Confeſſor.

ISO'CHRONAL *Line* [in *Geometry*] is that in which a heavy Burden is ſuppoſed to deſcend, without any Acceleration.

I'SOCHRONE [ἰσόχρονος, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISOCHRONE *Vibrations of a Pendulum* [in *Mechanicks*] are ſuch as are made in equal Time.

ISO'COLON [ἰσόκωλον, Gr.] a Term for two Sentences alike in Length.

ISOMERI'A [ἰσομοιρία, Gr.] a Diſtribution into equal Parts.

ISOMERI'A [in *Algebra*] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISO'NOMY [*iſonomia*, L. of ἰσονομία, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMET'RICAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOS'CELES *Triangle* [ἰσοσχελὲς, Gr.] a Triangle which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is called the Baſe.

ISPED, diſpatched. *O.*

IS'PENDED, conſidered, *O.*

IS'RAEL [ישראל of שרה he acted the Prince, and אל God, *Heb. i. e.* prevailing in the Lord] a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*.

IS'SACHAR [יששכר of שכר he hired, *H. i. e.* Wages] a Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

IS'SUANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion, or other Beaſt, is drawn in a Coat of Arms juſt iſſuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Feſſe, *&c.* F.

IS'SUE [*Iſſue*, F.] a Paſſage or Outlet; an Event or End.

ISSUE [in *Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; alſo Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; alſo a Matter depending on Suit.

To **ISSUE** [*Neut.*] to ſtream or ſpring forth, to come out.

To ISSUE *forth* [*Aƈ.*] to publiſh or diſperſe abroad; alſo to diſburſe.

IS'SUES [in *Pharmacy*] ſmall artificial Apertures in a fleſhy Part of the Body, to drain off ſuperfluous Moiſture, or give Vent to ſome noxious Humour.

ISTADLED, placed. *O.*

ISTH'MIAN *Games*, certain Games held every ſixth Year in the Iſthmus of *Corinth*, by the ancient *Greeks*.

ISTH'MUS [*iſthme*, F. of ἰσθμὸς, Gr.] a little Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninſula to the Continent.

ISTH'MUS [among *Anatomiſts*] are ſuch Parts as in their Situation have any Reſemblance of an *Iſthmus* of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; and the Ridge that ſeparates the Noſtrils, *&c.*

ISTOCKED, put in the Stocks. *Chauc.*

ISTOND, ſtood. *Chauc.*

ISTRAINED, tied cloſe. *O.*

ISWONK, laboured. *Chauc.*

IT [hit, *Sax.* het, *Belg.* *id*, L.] that Thing.

ITAL'IAN } [*Italique*, F. of *Italicus*,
ITAL'ICK } L.] belonging to *Italy*.

ITAL'ICK *Letter* [among *Printers*] that Letter which ſtands not upright, but leaning.

IT'ALY [*Italia*, L.] a famous Country in *Europe*.

ITCH, a certain Diſeaſe in the Skin.

To ITCH, to feel a ſort of pricking Pain, occaſioned by the Blood; alſo to long or wiſh to do or have a Thing.

ITCHING, pricking, ſmarting.

ITEM [i. e. *alſo* or *likewiſe*, L.] a Caution or Warning; alſo an Article of an Account.

ITERA'RIUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument. *L.*

To IT'ERATE [*iteratum*, L.] to do or ſay the ſame Thing over again.

ITERA'TION, a ſaying or doing the ſame Thing over again. *F.* of *L.*

ITHROWE, thrown. *Chauc.*

ITIN'ERANT [*itinerans*, L.] travelling or journeying.

ITINERANT *Juſtices*, Juſtices formerly ſent into divers Counties, to hear and determine ſuch Cauſes eſpecially as were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERA'RIUM [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument, which being fixed in the urinary Paſſage, ſhews the Sphincter or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more ſure making of the Inciſion, in order to find the Stone; the ſame as *Catheter*.

An ITIN'ERARY [*itineraire*, F. of *itinerarium*, L.] a Journal, or Account of the Occurrences in a Journey or Voyage.

ITIN'ERARY [*itinerarius*, L.] belonging to a Journey, *&c.*

ITRESSID, having her Hair dreſſed in Treſſes. *Chauc.*

JUB, a Bottle, a Pig. *O.*

JU'BA [among *Botaniſts*] a ſoft looſe Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Huſk of ſome Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn. *L.*

JU'BAL [יובל *H. i. e. fading*, or a *Trumpet*] a Son of *Lamech*.

JUBARB, the Herb *Houſleek*.

A JU'BILATE [of *jubilæus*, L.] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the *Romiſh* Church, who has been fifteen Years a Profeſſor.

JUBILA'TION, a ſolemn Rejoicing, a Shouting for Joy. *F.* of *L.*

JU'BILE } [*jubilæus*, L. of יובל, *H.*]
JU'BILEE } a Year of Rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of *Egypt*.

JUBILEE [among *Chriſtians*] a Solemnity firſt inſtituted by Pope *Boniface* VIII. in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards *Clement* IV. ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and *Sixtus* IV. one to be kept every twenty-fifth Year.

JUC'CA *Peruviana*, an *American* Plant, of whoſe Root is made the Bread called *Caſava*, in the *Weſt-Indies*.

JUCK'ING *Time*, the Seaſon of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to liſten for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUND' [*jucundus*, L.] jocund, merry, pleaſant.

JUCUND'ITY [*jucunditas*, L.] Mirth, Pleaſantneſs.

JUDÆ'A [*Judæa*, L. יהודה *H.*] a Country in *Syria*, in the Leſſer *Aſia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews*.

JU'DAH [יהודה *H.* i. e. *Praiſe*] a Son of *Jacob*.

JUDA'ICAL } [*Judaique*, F. of *Judai-*
JUDA'ICK } *cus*, L.] belonging to the *Jews*, *Jewiſh*.

JUDA'ISM [*Judaiſme*, F. of *Judaiſmus*, L.] the Religion, Cuſtoms, or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

To JUDA'IZE [*judaiſer*, F. of *judaizare*, L.] to hold the Cuſtoms or religious Rites of the *Jews*.

JUD'GE [*Juge*, F. of *Judex*, L.] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity appointed to execute Juſtice in civil or criminal Caſes.

JUD'GE *Lateral*, is one who aſſiſts and ſits on the Bench with another.

To JUDGE [*juge*, F. of *judicare*, L.] to try or determine Cauſes; alſo to make Judgment of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDG'MENT [*jugement*, F. of *judicium*, L.] the diſcerning Faculty, Reaſon, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDG'MENT [in *Law*] a Deciſion, the Cenſure of the Judges, Sentence.

The JUDG'MENTS *of God*, are thoſe remarkable Puniſhments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Tranſgreſſions.

JU'DICABLE [*judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged or diſcuſſed.

A JU'DICATORY [*judicatorium*, L.] belonging to Judgment, a Place of Judgment.

JU'DICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. *F.*

A *Court of* JUDICATURE, an Aſſembly of Judges and other Officers, for the trying and determining Cauſes.

JUDI'CIAL [*judicialis*, L.] belonging to a Cauſe, Trial, or Judgment.

JUDI'CIAL *Aſtrology*, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretel future Events, by obſerving the Poſitions and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDI'CIARY [*judiciaire*, F. of *judiciarius*, L.] the ſame as judicial.

JUDI'CIOUS [*judicieux*, F.] endued with good Judgment, or Reaſon; rational, diſcreet.

JUDI'CIOUSNESS, the Faculty of judging rightly.

JUDI'CIUM *Dei* [i. e. *the Judgment of God*, L.] a Name given by our Anceſtors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aſide. See *Ordeal*.

JU'DITH [יהודית *H. i. e.* Praiſing] the Daughter of *Merari*.

A JUG [probably the Nickname of *Jug* or *Joan*] an earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink.

A JUG [of *jugerum*, L. an Acre] a common Paſture or Meadow. *W. C.*

JU'GAL, [*jugalis*, L.] belonging to a Yoke or Marriage.

JUGA'LE *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the jugal Bone about the Temples, the ſame as *Zygoma*.

To JU'GATE [*jugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple together.

JUGE, a Judge. *Chauc.*

To JUG'GLE [*jougler*, F.] to play the *Hocus Pocus*, to ſhew Tricks with Slight of Hand; to act clandeſtinely.

JUG'GLING, ſhewing Tricks; acting clandeſtinely.

A JUGGLEMEAR, a Quagmire. *Norf.*

JU'GULAR [*jugulaire*, F. of *jugularis*, L.] belonging to the Throat.

JU'GULAR *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are thoſe Veins which paſs along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To JU'GULATE [*jugulatum*, L.] to cut the Throat.

JU'GULUM [in *Anatomy*] is the Forepart of the Neck, where the Windpipe lies; alſo the Neck-bone, or Channel-bone; alſo the upper Breaſt-bone.

JUICE [*jus*, F.] Moiſture, Gravy.

JUICE'LESS, without Juice.

JUI'CINESS, the abounding in Juice.

JUI'CY, full of Juice.

JU'JUBES [*jujubæ*, L.] a ſort of *Italian* Prunes.

To JUKE [of *joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or rooſt, as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in *Falconry*] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JU'LAP } [*julep*, F. of *julapium*, L. B.
JU'LEP } of *julep*, a *Perſian* Word, ſignifying a ſweet Potion] a Liquid Medicine of a pleaſant Taſte.

IU'LI [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe *Catkins* or long worm like Tufts, which, at the Beginning of the Year, grow out of Willows, Haſels, &c. L.

A JU'LIAN [in *Cookery*] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roaſted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JULIAN *Law*, a Law among the *Romans* which made Adultery Death.

JULIAN *Year*, a Space of Time conſiſting of 365 Days, ſix Hours; ſo called from *Julius Cæſar*, who cauſed the *Roman* Calendar to be reformed.

JULIAN *Period*, a Cycle of 7980 Years ſucceſſively following one another, and takes it's Name from *Julius Scaliger*, the Inventor of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin at *Leghorn* and *Florence*, in Value about Sixpence Sterling.

JU'LIUS *Cæſar*, the firſt Emperor of the *Romans*.

JULY' [*Juillet*, F. *Julius*, L.] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from *March*, ſo named in Honour to *Julius Cæſar*.

JULY, jolly. *Chauc.*

JUM'BALS, a ſort of ſugared Paſte made by Confectioners.

To JUM'BLE, to mingle, to confound, to ſhake.

JUMENT' [*jumentum*, L.] a labouring Beaſt, any ſort of Beaſt uſed for Tillage or Carriage.

JUMENTA'RIOUS [*jumentarius*, L.] belonging to ſuch Beaſts.

To JUMP [gumpen, *Du.*] to leap.

A JUMP, a Leap; alſo a ſhort Coat; alſo a ſort of Bodice for Women.

JU'NAMES, Land ſown with the ſame Grain it was ſown with the Year foregoing. *W. C.*

JUNCA'RE, to ſtrew or ſpread with Ruſhes, according to the old Cuſtom of adorning Churches. *O. L.*

JUNC'TO, } a Meeting of Men to ſit
JUN'TO, } in Council; alſo a Cabal or Faction. *Span.*

JUNCTURE [*junctura*, L.] a joining or coupling together; alſo an Inſtant, Nick, or Moment of Time; the preſent Poſture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*Junius*, *à junioribus*, i. e. the younger ſort of People] the ſixth Month of the Year.

JU'NETIN [*q. d.* Apple of *June*] a ſmall Apple, which ripens firſt.

JU'NIOR, younger in Age or Standing in any Profeſſion or Faculty. *L.*

JU'NIPER-*Tree*, a Shrub [*Juniperus*, L.]

A **JUNK** [of *juncus*, L. a Bulruſh] a ſort of *Indian* Ship.

JUNK [among *Sailors*] Pieces of old Cable.

To **JUNK'ET**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

JUNK'ETS [probably of *joncades*, F. Sweetmeats] any ſort of delicious Fare to feaſt or make merry with.

JU'NO, a Heathen Goddeſs. *L.*

JUNO's *Roſe*, the Lilly.

JUNO's *Tears*, the Herb *Vervain*.

I'VORY [*Yvoire*, F. of *Ebur*, L.] the Elephant's Tooth.

JU'PITER, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens: Alſo one of the ſeven Planets, the largeſt and higheſt except *Saturn*, which makes it's Revolution about the Sun in the Space of twelve Years.

JUPITER [with *Aſtrologers*] is ſtyled the *greater Fortune*, as being of a kind and temperate Nature.

JUPITER [with *Chymiſts*] ſignifies Tin.

JUPITER [with *Heralds*] denotes the blue Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, and anſwers to *Sapphire* in thoſe of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Eſcutcheons of the Gentry.

JU'RAMENT [*juramentum*, L.] an Oath.

JU'RAT [*juratus*, L.] a Magiſtrate in ſome Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman.

JUR'DEN [of ȝoꞃ, Filth, and ꝺen, a Lodging, *Sax. q. d.* the Filth of the Chamber] a great Chamber-pot.

JURID'ICAL [*juridique*, F. of *juridicus*, L.] belonging to the Law; alſo actionable; alſo juſt, judicial, orderly.

JURID'ICAL *Days*, Court Days on which the Law is adminiſtred.

JURISDIC'TION, Authority and Power to adminiſter and execute Laws; alſo a Court of Judicature; alſo the Verge or Extent of it.

JURISPRU'DENCE [*juriſprudentia*, L.] the Skill or Knowledge of the Law. F.

JU'RIST [*juriſte*, F.] a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS *Utrum*, a Writ lying for a Poſſeſſor of a Benefice, whoſe Predeceſſor has alienated his Lands or Tenements. *L.*

A **JURNUT**, an Earth-Nut. *N. C.*

JU'ROR [*jurator*, L.] is one of the Jury ſworn.

JU'RY [*jurée*, of *jurer*, to ſwear, *F.*] is either twelve or twenty-four Men.

JURY [in *Common Law*] a Company of twenty-four or twelve Men, ſworn to inquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon ſuch Evidence as ſhall be given to them, relating to the Matter of Fact.

Grand **JURY**, conſiſts of twenty-four ſubſtantial Men, either Gentlemen, or ſome of the better ſort of Yeomen, choſen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to conſider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court, which they either approve by writing upon them *A true Bill*, or diſallow by indorſing *No true Bill.*

Petty **JURY**, conſiſts of twelve Men, impannelled upon *criminal* and *civil Caſes*. Thoſe that paſs upon *Life* and *Death*, have thoſe Matters referred to them, as were approved of by the Grand Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. Whereupon the Priſoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is acquitted and ſet free. In *civil Caſes*, the Jury, after due Conſideration, bring in their Verdict either for the *Plaintiff*, or the *Defendant*; and in real Actions, either for the *Demandant* or *Tenant*.

JURY *Maſt* [*Sea-Term*] is a Yard ſet up inſtead of a Maſt, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. *L.*

JUS *Coronæ*, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many Things from the general Law, in relation to the Subject. *L.*

JUS *Curialitatis Angliæ*, the Courteſy of *England*. L.

JUS *Hæreditatis*, the Right of Inheritance. *L.*

JUS *Patronatus* [*Canon Law*] the Right of preſenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the ſame that in the *Common Law* is called *Advowſon*.

JUS'SEL [perhaps of Lebuſſel, a Diſh, *Teut.*] a Diſh made of ſeveral Meats mixed together.

JUS'SULENT [*juſſulentus*, L.] ſod or ſtewed in Broth.

JUST [*juſte*, F. of *juſtus*, L.] righteous, reaſonable, fit.

JUST *Diviſors* [in *Mathematicks*] are ſuch Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity, ſo as to leave no Remainder.

To **JUST** [*jouſter* or *jouter*, F.] to run a-tilt.

JUST'ICE [*juſtitia*, L.] Juſtneſs, Equity, Reaſonableneſs, Right, Law.

JUS'TICE } [*juſticier*, F. of *juſtitiarius*,
JUS'TICER } L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right, by way of Judgment. *F.*

JUSTICE *Chief* [*of the Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Aſſiſtants hears and determines all Cauſes at the Common Law, *i. e.* all civil Cauſes between common Perſons.

JUSTICE *Chief* [*of the King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Juſtice of *England*, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, *viz.* ſuch as common Offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treaſons, Felonies, and the like.

JUSTICE [*of the Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JUSTICE *Seat*, is the higheſt Foreſt Court, always held before the Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* of the Foreſt.

JUS'TICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Juſtice. *L. T.*

JUSTICES [*of Aſſize*] are thoſe which by ſpecial Commiſſion are ſent into this or that County, to hold Aſſize for the Eaſe of the Subjects.

JUSTICES [*in Eyre*] are ſuch who are commiſſioned to go into divers Counties to hear ſuch Cauſes as are termed *Pleas of the Crown*, which was done to eaſe the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JUSTICES [*of Gaol Delivery*] ſuch as are ſent with Commiſſion to hear and determine Cauſes belonging to thoſe that for any Offences are caſt into Priſon.

JUSTICES [*of Labourers*] were Juſtices formerly appointed to curb the Frowardneſs of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreaſonable Wages.

JUSTICES [*of Niſi Prius*] are now the ſame with Juſtices of Aſſize, and ſo called from the Words of the Adjournment, *viz. Niſi prius Juſticiarii venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas Aſſizas*, i. e. unleſs the Juſtices come before into thoſe Parts to take Aſſizes; it being an uſual Adjournment of a Cauſe in the Common Pleas, to put it off to ſuch a Day.

JUSTICES [*of Oyer and Terminer*] Juſtices deputed upon ſome ſpecial and extraordinary Occaſion to hear and determine ſome peculiar Cauſes.

JUSTICES [*of the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court, which the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* anciently authoriſed at a Fair kept at *St Giles's Hill* near that City.

JUSTICES [*of the Peace*] are ſuch as are appointed by the King's Commiſſion to maintain the Peace in the Counties where they dwell.

JUSTICES [*of the Quorum*] are ſuch of the Juſtices aforeſaid, whoſe Commiſſion begins, *Quorum vos unum nos volumus.*

JUSTICES [*of Tryal*, or *Tryal Baſton*] were certain Juſtices appointed by King *Edward* I. to make Inquiſition through the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, *&c.* as alſo upon Breakers of the Peace, Barreters, and other Offenders.

Lords JUSTICES [*of the Kingdom*] are Perſons deputed to be Regents or chief Governors of the Realm during the King's Abſence.

JUSTI'CIABLE, under Juriſdiction, ſubject to Suit. *F.*

JUSTI'CIARY [*juſticier*, F. of *juſtitiarius*, L.] an Adminiſtrator of Juſtice.

JUSTI'CIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the Diſpatch of Juſtice in ſome ſpecial Cauſe; wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County-Court. This Writ enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum; whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

JUSTIFI'ABLE, that may be juſtified.

JUSTI'FICAL [*juſtificus*, L.] that executes Juſtice.

JUSTIFICA'TION, a clearing, juſtifying. *F* of *L.*

JUSTIFICA'TION [in *Divinity*] is a clearing of Tranſgreſſors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Chriſt's Righteouſneſs.

JUSTIFICA'TION [in *Law*] is a giving a good Reaſon in the Court why he did ſuch a Thing, as he is called to anſwer for.

JUSTIFICA'TORS [*Law-Term*] ſuch who by Oath juſtify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another. *L.*

To JUSTIFY [*juſtifier*, F. *juſtificare*, L.] to clear on's ſelf, to make his Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, maintain, or make good.

To JUSTIFY [in *Divinity*] is to make or declare innocent.

To JUSTIFY [in *Law*] is to give a good Reaſon why an Act was done.

To JUSTIFY [among *Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight or ſlack.

JUSTIN'IAN [*Juſtinianus*, L.] a *Roman* Emperor, who was famous by cauſing the Civil Law to be collected in a Body, called the *Pandects* and *Code*.

JUSTIN'IANS, a Religious Order, founded in 1412, at *St Juſtin's Abbey* at *Padua.*

JUSTIS *Aray*, Juſts and Preparations for them. *Chauc.*

JUST'ITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Diſpatch of Juſtice in ſome ſpecial Cauſe, of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in his County-Court.

JUSTI'TIUM, Law-ſtead, a Stay or ceaſing from Adminiſtration of Juſtice. *L.*

To **JUSTLE**, to ſhake, jog, ſhove.

JUST'NESS, the Exactneſs or Regularity of any thing; but eſpecially in Matters of Language or Thought.

JUSTS [*jouſtes*, F.] Engagements by Men on Horſeback with Spears, by way of Diverſion.

To **JUT** *out* [of *jetter*, F.] to ſtand out beyond the reſt.

JU'TER [among *Chymiſts*] is the fruitful, congealing, ſaltiſh Quality of the Earth.

JUT'TY, a Part of a Building which juts or ſtands out farther than the reſt.

JUVENI'LE [*juvenilis*, L.] youthful, ſprightly, briſk.

JUVENIL'ITY [*juvenilitas*, L.] Youthfulneſs, Sprightlineſs, Briſkneſs.

JUVENTUTE [of *juventus*, L.] Youth. *Chauc.*

JUX'TA *Poſition* [among *Anatomiſts*] is that Diſpoſition of Parts in a Body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

IVY [Iꝼiᵹ, *Sax.* Ephew, *Teut.*] a Plant which twines about Trees, and faſtens upon Walls.

IWIMPLED, muffled. *O.*

IWONNE [eewonnen, *Teut.*] won, gained. *Chauc.*

IWRITHEN, wrapped about. *Chauc.*

IWROKE, wreaked. *O.*

IWRYEN, hidden.

IWYEN, *Iyen*, Eyes. *O.*

IYEVE, given. *Chauc.*

K A

A **KAARL**-*Cat* [of kaꞃle, *Sax.* a Male] a Boar-Cat. *Lincolnſhire.*

KAB [קב *H.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing three *Engliſh* Pints.

KA'BIN, a ſort of temporary Marriage among the *Mahometans.*

KALE, Turn. *Cheſh.*

KALENDAR [*calendarium*, of *calendæ*, L. the firſt Day of every Month with the *Romans*] an Ephemeris or Almanack, to ſhew the Day of the Month.

KA'LI, a Sea-Herb, the Aſhes of which are uſed in making Cryſtal Glaſſes and Soap, called alſo *Glaſs-Wort.*

KAM, awry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean-kam*, quite from the Purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

KAN, the Name of an Officer in *Perſia*, anſwering to *Governor* with us.

KAN'TREF [kant kref, *C. Br.*] a Diviſion of a County in *Wales*, containing an hundred Towns.

KARE'NA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth Part of a Drop.

KARFT [of kerben, to cut Notches, *Teut.*] carved. *Chauc.*

KARI'TE, a Name which the Monks gave to the beſt Drink, or ſtrong Beer, that was kept in the Monaſtery.

KARLE [Ceoꞃl, *Sax.* Kerl, *Teut.*] a Servant, a Clown; as Buꞇꞅcaꞃl, a Seaman, Huꞅcaꞃl, a Houſhold Servant: And hence probably our Word *Churl* is derived.

KARLE *Hemp*, the latter green Hemp. *C.*

KA'ROB, a ſort of ſmall Weights uſed by Goldſmiths, being the twenty-fourth Part of a Grain.

KARRA'TA *Fœni*, a Cart Load of Hay. *O. L.*

KARYN [*Carême*, F.] Lent. *O.*

KATH'ARINE [*Catharina*, L. of καθαρὸς, Gr. pure] a proper Name of Women.

KAT'ZEN *Silver* [*Teut.*] a ſort of Stone, which, 'tis ſaid, cannot be conſumed either by Fire or Water.

To **KAW** [of kaw, *Belg.*] to cry as a Jack-daw does.

To **KAW** [kauchen, *Teut.*] to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty, to gape for Breath.

A **KAY** } [kaeye, *Belg.* kay, *Teut.* and
A **KEY** } *L. S.*] a Place to land or ſhip off Goods; a Wharf.

KAYA'GE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAZZARDLY *Cattle*, ſuch Cattle as are ſubject to Caſualties. *N. C.*

KEAL, Pottage. *N. C.*

A **KEAL** [of celan, *Sax.* to be cold] a Cold or Cough. *Lincolnſhire.*

KEB'BERS, refuſe Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*

To **KECK** } [of Kuch, *Belg.* Cough,
To **KECKLE** } or kuchen, *L. S.*] to make a Noiſe in the Throat, by reaſon of Difficulty in Breathing.

To **KECK'LE** [of Kugel, a Ball, *Teut.*] to wind or twine ſome ſmall Ropes about the Cable or Bolt Ropes, to preſerve them from galling in the Hawſe, or in the Ship's Quarter. *Sea-Term.*

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of ſome Plants.

KEDGE, briſk, lively. *Suffolk.*

To **KEDGE**, to fill one's ſelf with Meat. *N. C.*

A **KEDGE**-*Belly*, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To **KEDGE** [*Sea-Term*] to ſet up the Fore-ſail, Fore-top-ſail, and Mizen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall and lifting up the Kedge Anchor, as often as Occaſion ſerves, when in a narrow River they would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDG'ERS }
KEDGE-*Anchors* } ſmall Anchors uſed in calm Weather, and in a ſmall Stream.

KEEL, a Veſſel for Liquors to ſtand and cool in.

KEEL [of cælan, *Sax.* kiel, *L. S.* keil, *Teut.* probably of *κοιλὸς*, Gr. hollow] is the loweſt Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull, one End whereof is at the Stem, and the other at the Stern.

Falſe **KEEL**, is a ſecond Keel, which is ſometimes put under the firſt.

Rank **KEEL**, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL-*Raking* }
KEEL-*Haling* } a Puniſhment of Malefactors at Sea, by letting them down with Ropes, and drawing them underneath the Ship's Keel.

KEEL-*Rope*, a Hair Rope running between the Keelſon and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Limber Holes, when they are choaked with Ballaſt.

To **KEEL** [cælan, *Sax.* kuhlen, *Teut.*] to cool. *O.*

KEEL'AGE, a Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a kind of Fiſh.

KEELS [Cæ'eɼ, *Sax.*] a ſort of Long-boats, in which the *Saxons* invaded *England.*

KEELSON. the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers, and is faſt bound together with Iron Hoops.

KEEN [cene, *Sax.* kaen, *Belg.*] ſharp, that cuts well; alſo cunning, ſubtle.

To **KEEP** [keepe, *Belg.*] to retain, preſerve, nouriſh, obſerve, look to, *&c.*

A **KEEP**, a ſtrong Tower in the Middle of a Caſtle, the laſt Reſort of the Beſieged, as the *Keep* of *Windſor Caſtle*; alſo the inner Fort of *Dover Caſtle*, built by King *Henry* II. was called the *King's Keep.*

KEEP *your Loof* }
KEEP *her to* } [*Sea-Term*] a Phraſe uſed when the Steerſman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER *of the Great Seal*, is a Lord by his Office, and one of the King's Privy Council; his Authority is much the ſame as that of the Lord Chancellor.

KEEPER *of the Privy Seal*, is a Lord by his Office, through whoſe Hands paſs all Charters ſigned by the King before they come to the Great Seal, and alſo ſome Deeds which do not paſs the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER *of the Foreſt*, is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Foreſt, and the Check of all the other Officers; called alſo the *Chief Warden of the Foreſt.*

KEEPER *of the Touch*, is an Officer of the Mint, who is now called the *Maſter of the Aſſay.*

To **KEEVE** *a Cart*, to overthrow it, to turn out the Dung. *Cheſh.*

KEEV'ER [Kuver, *Teut.*] a Brewing Veſſel for the Drink to work in before it is tunn'd.

A **KEG** }
A **KAG** } [*caque*, F.] a Veſſel for Sturgeon, Salmon, and other pickled Fiſh.

KEIKERT [of kiecken, to ſee. *L. S.* gacken. *Teut.*] ſtared. *O.*

KEIRI, the Wall-Flower. *Leucoium luteum.* L.

KELL. See *Kiln.*

KELLOW, Black-Lead. *N. C.*

KEL'LUS, a Subſtance like a ſoft white Stone, found in the Tin Mines in *Cornwall.*

KELP, a Subſtance made of Sea-Weed dry'd and burnt, which, being ſtirred with an Iron Rake, cakes together.

KEL'TER [*Skinner* derives it from op-kilter, *Dan.* to gird, but probably from *Cultura*, Trimming, L.] Frame, Order.

To **KEMB** [cæmban, *Sax.* kammen, *Teut.*] to comb.

KEM'BO [*aſcembo*, Ital. of *κάμπτω*, Gr. to bend] as *to ſet one's Arms a Kembo*, is to ſet each Hand upon each Hip, or elſe obliquely or athwart.

KEMMET, fooliſh. *Shropſh.*

KEMP [Cempa, *Sax.* a Soldier] a Sirname.

KEMPLIN }
KEMPLINGS } a Brewer's Veſſel. *O.*

KEMPT [*comptus*, L.] combed, trimmed. *O.*

To **KEN** [cennan, *Sax.* kennan, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to know, to ſpy out at a Diſtance.

KEN [Cen, *Sax.*] Knowledge, Sight, or View.

KENEBOWE, a kembo. *Chauc.*

KEN'ELM [q. d. *Kindhelm*, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, *Camden*; or of Cinninȝ, *Sax.* a King, and Halm. an Helmet, *Verſtegan*] a King of the *Engliſh Saxons.*

KENKS [*Sea-Term*] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run ſmooth, as it is handed in or out.

To *make* **KENKS** [*Sea-Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Rope that makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pullies.

KEN'NEL [*canal*, F. *canalis*, L.] a Water-courſe.

KENNEL [*chenil*, F. of *Canile*, L.] a Hut for a Dog, a Fox's Hut or Hole.

KENNEL *of Hounds* [*Hunting Term*] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To KEN'NEL [of a *Fox*] he is ſaid to *kennel*, when he lies cloſe in his Hole.

KEN'NETS, a ſort of coarſe *Welſh* Cloth.

KENNETS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inſide, to which the Tacks or Sheets are belay'd or faſtened.

KE'NODOXY [κενοδοξία, of κενὸς, empty, and δόξα, Glory, *Gr.*] Vain-glory.

KEN'RED [cene, bold, and ꞃeꝺe, Counſel, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*.

KEN'RIC [cene, bold, and ꞃice, *Sax.* a Kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant Ruler] a King of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

KEN-*Specked* [of cennan, to know, and ꞅpecce, a Speck, *Sax.*] marked or branded. *O.*

KENT [Cenꞇ, *Lambard* derives it from 𝔆𝔞𝔦𝔫𝔢, *Welſh*, a Leaf, becauſe it formerly abounded with Woods; but *Camden* from *Canton*, a Corner, becauſe *England* in this Place ſtretcheth out itſelf in a Corner to the North-Eaſt] the South-Eaſtern County of *England*.

KEN'WULPH [of cene, valiant, and Ulp, Help, *Sax.*] a King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, Founder of *Winchcam-Abbey* in *Glouceſterſhire*.

To KEP, to boken, *i. e.* when the Breath is ſtopp'd, being ready to vomit. *N. C.*

To KEP *a Ball*, to catch it, or keep it from falling. *N. C.*

KEP, Care. *N. C.*

KEPE, Care. *Chauc.*

KE'PEN, to keep or take care of. *N. C.*

KERB-*Stone* [of *courbe*, Fr.] a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, *&c.*

KER'CHIEF [q. d. *Coverchief*, of *couvrir*, F. to cover, and *chef*, the Head, *F.*] a ſort of linen Dreſs formerly worn by Women on their Heads; thence comes *Handkerchief*, though improperly.

KERF [𝔎𝔢𝔯𝔟𝔢, *Teut.*] a Notch in Wood. *O.*

A KERLE *of Veal, Mutton*, &c. is a Loin. *S. C.*

KER'MES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, and is the chief Ingredient in a Confection called *Alkermes*.

KERN, an *Iriſh* Foot Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; alſo a Vagabond or ſtrolling Fellow; a Country Bumkin.

To KERN, to corn, ſalt, or powder; as *Beef*, *Pork*, &c.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. *Spen.*

KER'NEL [Cynnel, *Sax.* 𝔎𝔢𝔯𝔫, *Teut.*] the eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit. *Metaph.* the middle or beſt Part.

KERNEL *Water*, a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Cherries, *&c.* pounded and ſteep'd in Brandy.

KER'NELLED *Walls* [of *crenellé*, F.] Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better Conveniency of ſhooting with Bows, *&c.*

KER'NILS [of *Karnel*, *O. F. Lat. Barb. Quernellus*, *Creneau*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings of the Battlements. *Chauc.*

KER'NITH, grieving. *O.*

KERS [𝔎𝔯𝔢ſſ𝔢, *Teut.*] Creſſes.

KER'SEY [𝔎𝔞𝔯ſ𝔞𝔶𝔢, *cariſée*, F. *carisea*, Span. *q. d.* coarſe Say] coarſe woollen Cloth.

KESER [𝔎𝔢𝔶ſ𝔢𝔯, *Teut.*] Cæſar. *Ant. Brit.*

KESH'ITAH [קשיטה *H. i. e.* a Lamb] a *Hebrew* Coin; ſo named from the Image of a Lamb upon it.

KESTIN, caſt, kiſſed. *Chauc.*

KES'TON [Ceꞅaꞃꞅ-ꞇun, *Sax.* in Imitation of Καισάρεια, Gr. *Cæſarea*, L.] a ſmall Village in *Kent*, where *Cæſar*, when Dictator, had a Conflict with the *Britons*.

KES'TREL, a kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

A KETCH [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it from *ciacchio*, Ital. a Tub] a Veſſel having only a Mizen and Main-Maſt.

A KETTLE-*Cur*, a naſty, ſtinking Fellow. *N. C.*

KET'TLE [𝔎𝔢ſſ𝔢𝔩, *Teut.*] a Veſſel to boil in, made of Braſs or other Metal.

To KEVERE, to recover. *Chauc.*

KEV'ILS [of *cheville*, F. of *claviculus*, L.] are ſmall wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A KEY [Cæꝣe, *Sax.* *clef*, F. *clavis*, L. of κλεὶς, Gr.] an Inſtrument to open a Lock.

KEY [in *Muſick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Compoſition ought to be fitted.

KEY-*Stone* [in *Architecture*] is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweep of the Arch together.

KEY *of a River* or *Haven* [𝔎𝔢𝔶𝔢, *Belg.* and *L. S.* 𝔎𝔞𝔶, *Teut.*] a Wharf for landing or ſhipping of Goods: Alſo a Station for Ships to ride, where they are, as it were, locked in with the Land.

KEY *of a Book*, an Explication of Perſons or Things, which are ſo expreſſed, as not to be eaſily underſtood by every Reader.

KEYNARD, a Micher or Truant. *O.*

KEYS, } a Guardian, Warden, or Kee-
KEYUS, } per. *O. R.*

KIBE [Kibws, *C. Br.*] a Chilblain, with Inflammation, upon the Heels, often occaſioned by Cold.

KI'BED-*Heels* [in *Horſes*] Scabs breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KI'BRIT [*Chymical Term*] Sulphur.

KIB'SEY, a kind of Wicker-Baſket.

KICHEL [of Kuche, *Teut.*] a kind of Cake. *O.*

To KICK [kancher, *Teut. calcare*, L.] to ſtrike with the Foot.

KICK'LE, ⎫ uncertain, doubtful, as when
KITT'LE, ⎭ a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-*Shaws* [*quelque choſes*, F.] *French* Ragoûts or Sauces; alſo Tarts, Jellies, or ſuch-like Victuals.

KID [Kid, *Dan. hœdus*, L. of גדי, *H.*] a young Goat.

KID [*à cædendo*, L.] a ſmall Bruſh Faggot. *N. C.*

KID, made known, diſcovered. *O.*

KID, formerly one trapanned by Kidnappers; now one who is bound Apprentice here, in order to be tranſported to the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*.

KID'DER, ⎫ a Huckſter, which car-
KID'YER, ⎭ ries Corn, Victuals, *&c.* up and down to ſell.

KID'EROW, a Place for a ſucking Calf to lie in. *C.*

KID'LE ⎫ a Dam in a River to catch
KI'DEL ⎭ Fiſh. *O. R.*

KID'LES, unlawful Fiſhing-Nets.

To KID'NAP, to entice or ſteal away Children.

KID'NAPPER, a Perſon who makes it his Buſineſs to decoy either Children or young Perſons, to ſend them to the *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*.

KID'NEY-*Vetch*, an Herb. *Vulneraria ruſtica*. L.

KID'NEYS [probably of cennan, *Sax.* to beget, becauſe the Kidneys are eſteemed helpful to Generation, or of Cẏnne, *Sax.* Sex, in a ſecondary Senſe, the Genital Parts (which diſtinguiſh Sexes) and Niah, *i. e.* from the Nighneſs of the Genital Parts, eſpecially the Seed-Veſſels thereto.]

KIDNEY-*Beans*, *Phaſeolus*, L. a Pulſe well known.

KID'NEY-*Wort*, an Herb.

KIDST, knoweſt. *Spen.*

KIL'DERKIN [Kindekin, *Belg.*] a liquid Meaſure, containing eighteen Gallons, or two Firkins.

To KILL [cpelan, *Sax.* probably of Kahle, the Throat, *Teut.* and *L. S.* q. d. kahlen, to cut the Throat, quæller, *Dan.* to ſtrangle] to deprive of Life.

KIL'LOW, a mineral Stone, made uſe of in drawing Lines.

KIL'LOW, a Corn Meaſure in *Turkey*, 39 13ths Pecks *Engliſh*; and 5 *Zant* Killows is 6 *Engliſh* Buſhels.

KILN ⎫ [Cẏln, *Sax.*] a Furnace to burn
KILL ⎭ Chalk for making Lime; for burning Bricks or Tiles; a Place for drying Malt or Hops.

KILPS, Pot-Hooks. *N. C.*

KIM'BOLTON [formerly called Kinnibantum, from kin, bolꞇ, and ꞇun, *Sax.*] a Town in *Huntingdonſhire*.

KIM'ELIN, Brewing Veſſels. *Chauc.*

KIN [a Diminutive of Kind, *Teut.*] and *Belg.* and *L. S.* a Child] related.

KIN'BURGH [of Cẏnꞃene Buꞃᵹ, *Sax.* *i. e.* the Strength and Defence of Kindred] a proper Name for Women.

KINCHIN [Kindgen, *Teut.*] a little Child. *Cant.*

KINCHIN-*cove*, a little Man. *Cant.*

KIND [probably of Cẏn, *Sax.* one who agreeth with others] benevolent.

A KIND [Cẏnꝺe, *Sax.*] a Species, a Sort.

KIN'DER [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, *&c.*

To KINDLE [perhaps of cennan, *Sax.*] to bring forth young, eſpecially Rabbets.

To KIN'DLE [probably of ꞇẏnꝺelan, *Sax.* to lay Fire to] to cauſe to light or burn.

KIN'DRED [Cẏnꞃene, *Sax.*] Perſons of the ſame Blood or Deſcent.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [Cẏnᵹe, of Konnen, *Sax.* to know, on Account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endued; or of konnen, *Sax.* to have Power, becauſe he has abſolute Rule over the whole Land; Koningh, *Belg.* Konig, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a ſovereign Prince or chief Ruler.

KING-*Apple*, an excellent Fruit, preferr'd by ſome before the *Jenetting* or *Junetting*.

KING *at Arms*, is an Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-eminence over the Society; whereof we have three, *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarencieux*, whereof *Garter* is the Principal.

KING's-*Bench*, a Court or Judgment-Seat, where the Kings of *England* in ancient Times uſed to ſit in their own Perſons; and therefore it was then moveable with the Court or King's Houſhold, and was ſtyled *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

This Court is more eſpecially exerciſed about criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown. The Lord Chief Juſtice of *England* is Preſident of it, who has three or four Juſtices for his Aſſiſtants.

KING's-*Delf* [of King and Delv] a great Ditch which King *Canutus* digged in *Huntingdonſhire*.

KING's *Evil*, a Diſeaſe, the Gift of curing which is aſcribed to the Kings and

Queens of *England*, as derived from *Edward* the Confeſſor.

KING's-*Fiſher*, a Bird ſo called, becauſe it hath blue Feathers, repreſenting the Purple, which Kings wear upon ſome Occaſions; and alſo Fiſher, from its feeding on Fiſh.

KING'DOM [Cynedom, *Sax.* Coningdom, *Belg.*] one or more Countries ſubject to a ſovereign Prince.

KINGDOMS [among *Chymiſts*] are three Orders of natural Bodies, *Mineral*, *Vegetable*, and *Animal*.

KING GELD, Eſcuage, or Royal Aid.

KING's *Silver*, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common-Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for paſſing a Fine.

KING-*Piece* [among *Builders*] a Piece of Timber ſtanding upright in the Middle between two Rafters.

KING'STON [of King and ton, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town upon the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for being the Seat of the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings in the *Daniſh* Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING's-*Widow*, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who, to keep the Land after her Huſband's Deceaſe, was obliged to make Oath in Chancery, that ſhe would not marry without the King's Leave. *O. L.*

A KING *Cough*, a chin-cough. *N. C.*

Clerk of the KING's *Silver*, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*.

To KINK, it is ſpoken of Children when their Breath is long ſtopp'd through eager crying or coughing.

KINS'FOLK, Perſons allied to one by being deſcended of the ſame Family, or by Affinity.

KINSMAN, a Male Couſin.

KINS'WOMAN, a Female Couſin.

A KINTAL [*quintal*, F.] a Weight of about an hundred Pounds, more or leſs, according to the Uſage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Baſket made of Oſiers, broader at Bottom, and narrower by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends for taking Fiſh. *Oxfordſhire*.

KIP'PER-*Time*, the Time between the Third and Twelfth of *May*, during which Salmon Fiſhing is forbidden in the River *Thames*.

KIRA'T, a Weight of three Grains.

KIRK [Kirche, *Teut.* Karke, *L. S.*] a Church.

KIRKED, turning upwards. *O.*

A KIRK'MOTE, a Meeting of Pariſhioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK *Oſwald* [*i. e.* the Church of *Oſwald*, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk-Uzzald*.

KIRT'LE [cyrtel, *Sax.* Kirtle, *Teut.*] a ſort of ſhort Jacket.

KIRTLE *of Flax*, twenty-two Heads in a Bunch, and about an Hundred Pounds in Weight.

To KISS [cyſſan, *Sax.* kuſſen, *Teut.* and *L. S.* of κύσα, Gr.] to ſalute with a Kiſs.

A KISS [Coſſ, *Sax.* Kus, *L. S.* Kuſz, *Teut.*] a Salute with the Lips.

Kiſſing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindneſs and Bounty are beſtow'd on Perſons who are Favourites, whether they deſerve it or no, while Perſons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be where Perſons are led more by Humour than Judgment; ſo ſay the *Romans*, *Trahit ſua quemque voluptas*; and the *Greeks*, Οὐ πάντος ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Chriſtopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [Kitte, *Belg.*] a Milking-Pail; a ſmall Violin; alſo a ſmall Tub with a Cover. *C.*

KIT-*Floor*, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine, as at *Wedneſbury* in *Staffordſhire*; the fourth Parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is called the *Kit-Floor*.

KIT-*Keys*, the Fruit of the Aſh-tree.

KITCH'EN [Cycene, *Sax.* Kuche, *Teut.* *cuiſine*, F. of *coquina*, L.] a Room where Meat is dreſs'd, *&c.* alſo Kitchen-Stuff, *i. e.* Greaſe.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the Houſe of the King, or Nobleman, whoſe Buſineſs is to buy in Proviſions. *&c.*

KITE [Cyta, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intrinſick Worth and Value; that a little which is good, is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and ſo ſay the *Latins*, *Ineſt ſua gratia parvis*; and the *Greeks*, Μέγα βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν.

KITE, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

A KITHE, a Cup *Chauc.*

To KITHE, to ſhew, to make known, to diſcover. *Chauc.*

KIT'LING } [q. d. *Catling*, Katzgen,
KIT'TEN } *Teut.*] a little young *Cat*.

To KLICK, to make a Noiſe like a Pair of Sheers in cutting, *&c.*

To KLICK *up* [klacken, *Du.*] to catch up. *Lincolnſhire*.

To KLICK, to ſtand at the Door, and call in Cuſtomers, as Shoemakers, *&c.*

A KLICKER, one who klicks at a Shoemaker's, Saleſman's, *&c.*

A KNACK [knapincȝe, *Sax.* Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; alſo the Top of a Thing.

To KNACK [knacken, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to ſnap with one's Fingers.

To KNACK, to ſpeak finely. *C.*

A KNACK'ER, a Collar-Maker for Horſes. *S. C.*

KNAG } [Cnæp, *Sax.*] a Knot in
KNAP } Wood; alſo a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAG'GY, full of Knots.

KNAP [Cnæp, *Sax.*] the Top of an Hill, or any thing that ſticks out.

KNAP-*Weed*, an Herb. *Jacea, L.*

To KNAP [of knacken, *Teut.*] to ſnap or break aſunder.

To KNAP [among *Hunters*] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, *&c.*

KNAP-*Sack* [Knap-Sack, *Teut.* *Canapſa*, F. from Cnapa, *Sax.* knappe, *Belg.* ſignifies in low Language to eat, and as Soldiers carry their Ammunition Bread, *&c.* in theſe Knapſacks, they have thence obtained the Name, *q. d.* in *Engliſh* Proviſion Bag, and the *Fr.* is a Corruption of the *Belg.*] a Leather Bag in which Soldiers carry their Neceſſaries.

To KNA'PPLE, to grow off.

KNAP'PY, full of Warts. *Chauc.*

KNAVE [Canpa, *Sax.* Knabe, *L. S.* Knab, *Teut.* a Boy or Servant. Hence in old Writers, a Male Child is diſtinguiſhed from a Girl by a *Knave-Child*; afterwards it was uſed for a Servant-Boy, and by Degrees a Serving-Man] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey; with us now a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat.

KNAVE-*Line*, a Rope in a Ship which ſerves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon the other.

KNA'VERY, the Practice of a Knave, deceitful Dealing.

KNA'VISH, fraudulent, diſhoneſt, waggiſh.

KNA'VISHNESS, Diſhoneſty; alſo Waggiſhneſs.

To KNEAD [cnædan, *Sax.* kneden, *L. S.* knaten, *Teut.*] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among *Sailors*] is the Twiſting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

KNEDDE [knutten, *L. S.*] knit. *Chau.*

A KNEE [cneo, *Sax.* knie, *Teut.*] the upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE-*Graſs*, an Herb. *Gramen Geniculatum.* L.

KNEE-*Holm*, a Shrub.

KNEES [in *Botany*] are thoſe Parts in ſome Plants which reſemble the Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEE-*Timber*, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship; alſo the Cutwater of a Ship.

To KNEEL [knien, *Teut.*] to ſtand or bear one's ſelf upon the Knees.

KNEEL'ING, ſmall Cod, of which Stock fiſh is made; called alſo *Menwell.*

KNEEL [of cnyllan, *Sax.* to ſtrike, of knallen, to make a Sound, or Report, *Teut.*] a Paſſing-Bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Perſon.

KNET, Neatneſs.

KNET'LESS [*Sea-Term*] two Pieces of ſpun Yarn put together untwiſted into a Block, Pulley, *&c.*

KNEV'ELS. See *Lennets.*

KNICK-*Knacks*, Curioſities valued more for Fancy than real Uſe.

KNIFE [Cnif, *Sax.* Kniff, *Belg.*] an Inſtrument for cutting Victuals, *&c.*

KNIGHT [Cnight, *Sax.* Knecht, L. S. and *Teut.* a Servant, becauſe anciently they were either the King's Domeſtick Servants, or of his Life-Guards: In *Latin*, *Eques*, a Soldier or Horſeman] a Title of Honour beſtow'd by the King, on ſuch as he thinks fit to ſingle out from the common Claſs of Gentlemen; of which there are ſeveral Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, ſkilful. *N. C.*

BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS-*Bachelors*, is the loweſt, but moſt ancient Order.

KNIGHTS *of the Round Table.* King *Arthur*'s Knights, an Order of Knighthood, ſaid to be the moſt ancient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS *Bannerets*, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allowed to diſplay their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS *Baronets*, an Order erected by King *James* I. who, for ſeveral Imburſements towards the Plantation in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, created divers to this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS *of the Bath*, an Order of Knights created within the Liſts of the *Baths*, who bathed themſelves, and uſed ſeveral religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS *of the Carpet*, ſo called, becauſe they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS *of the Chamber*, Knights

Bachelors made in the time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS *of the Garter*, an Order of Knighthood inſtituted by King *Edward* III. *A. C.* 1350. Some ſay, upon Account of good Succeſs in a Skirmiſh, wherein the King's Garter was uſed for a Token; others ſay, That the King, after his great Succeſs, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropped; whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid, That ere long he would make that Garter of high Reputation; and ſhortly after erected the Order of the *Blue Garter*, with this Motto; *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, i. e. *Evil be to him that Evil thinks.* Theſe Knights are alſo called *Knights of St George.*

Poor KNIGHTS *of Windſor*, twenty-ſix old Soldiers, *&c.* depending on the Order of the Garter, and ſo called becauſe the Seat of this College is *Windſor-Caſtle.*

KNIGHTS *of the Order of Chriſtian Charity*, inſtituted by King *Henry* III. for the Benefit of poor Captains, and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS *of the Hare*, an Order of twelve Knights, created by King *Edward* III. in *France*, upon the Occaſion of the ſhouting of the *French*, thought to be the Onſet of a Battle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occaſioned only by the running of a Hare between the two Armies; wherefore, in a Merriment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Hare.*

KNIGHTS *of the Holy Sepulchre*, an Order of Knighthood founded by St *Helena*. and confirmed by the Pope, after ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of *Nova Scotia*, in the *Weſt-Indies*, created by King *James* I. of *Great-Britain*, who wore a Ribband of an Orange tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of St Andrew*, an Order of Knighthood eſtabliſhed by *Archaicus*, King of the *Scots*, *A. C.* 809. called alſo *Knights of the Thiſtle.*

KNIGHTS *of the Rue*, or *of St Andrew.*

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of Broom Flower*, erected by St *Lewis*, King of *France*, with this Motto, *Exaltat humiles.*

KNIGHTS *de l' Epi* [*i. e.* of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order inſtituted by *Francis* V. in *Bretagne*, *A. C.* 1450.

KNIGHTS *de l'Etoile* [*i. e.* of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in *France*, whoſe Motto is, *Monſtrant regibus aſtra viam.*

KNIGHTS *of the Order of St Genette*, is the moſt ancient Order of Knighthood in *France*, erected by *Charles Martel*, after the beating of the *Saracens* in a great Battle at *Tours*, *A. C.* 782, where many of thoſe Gennets, like *Spaniſh* or Civet-Cats, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS *of the Cock and Dog*, founded by King *Philip* I. of *France.*

KNIGHTS *of the Golden Fleece*, an Order inſtituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his marrying *Iſabel*, the Daughter of *Portugal*; the Motto is, *Ante feret, quam flamma micet.* There are in this Order thirty, whereof the King of *Spain* is Chief.

KNIGHTS *of the Golden Shield*, an Order eſtabliſhed by *Lewis* II. King of *France*; the Motto *Allons*, i. e. *Let us go*, *viz.* to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS *of the Half Moon*, or *Creſcent*, an Order inſtituted by *Renier*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquered *Sicily*, *A. C.* 1462, with this Motto, *Los*, *i. e.* Praiſe.

KNIGHTS *of St Michael the Archangel*, a *French* Order inſtituted by *Lewis* XI. *A. C.* 1469. There are in this Order thirty-ſix, whereof the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS *of St Magdalene*, a *French* Order of Knighthood inſtituted by St *Lewis* againſt Duels.

KNIGHTS *of the Lily in Navarre*, a *French* Order of Knighthood founded by Prince *Gracia*, *A. C.* 1048.

KNIGHTS *of the Porcupine*, or of *Orleans*, a *French* Order, whoſe Device was *Cominus & eminus*; but King *Lewis* XII. crowned the Porcupine with another Motto, *Ultus avos Trojæ.*

KNIGHTS *du Saint Eſprit*, *i. e.* of the Holy Ghoſt, an Order created by *Henry* III. of *France* at his Return from *Poland*, who was both born, and crowned King of *France* on *Whitſunday.*

KNIGHTS *of the Thiſtle* [in the Houſe of *Bourbon*] a *French* Order of Knights, who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

KNIGHTS *of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel*, an Order inſtituted by *Henry* IV. *A. C.* 1607, conſiſting of an hundred *French* Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS *of the Ship*, an Order of St *Lewis*, in an Expedition againſt the *Saracens.*

KNIGHTS *of the Swan*, an Order of Knights of the Houſe of *Cleve.*

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of Auſtria and Carinthia*, inſtituted by the Emperor *Frederick* III. firſt *Archduke* of *Auſtria*, called alſo *Knights of St George.*

KNIGHTS *of the Crown Royal*, appointed by the Emperor *Charlemain*, in favour of the *Frizons*, who aſſiſted him againſt the *Saxons*.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of the Dragon*, an Order erected by the Emperor *Sigiſmond*, *A. C.* 1417, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerom of Prague*.

KNIGHTS *Teutonick*, a mixed Order of Hoſpitallers and Templars, to whom the Emperor *Frederick* II. gave *Pruſſia*, upon Condition they ſhould ſubdue the Infidels, which accordingly they did. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* was at laſt ſole Maſter, for at firſt they had three.

SPANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Band*, or *Red Staff*, inſtituted *A. C.* 1330, by *Alphonſo* XI. King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*.

KNIGHTS *of Calatrava*, an Order erected by *Alphonſo* IX. King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavalieros*, who went out of Devotion to ſuccour *Calatrava* againſt the *Moors*.

KNIGHTS *of the Dove*, inſtituted by *John* I. King of *Caſtile*, *A. C.* 1379.

KNIGHTS *of St Jago*, or *St James*, an Order who obſerve St *Auſtin*'s Rules, and were ſettled under Pope *Alexander* III. The Great Maſter is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS *of St Maria de Mercede*, an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives.

KNIGHTS *of Monteſia*, an Order erected by *James* II. King of *Arragon* in *Valentia* in *Spain*, *A. C.* 1317.

KNIGHTS *of the Pear-Tree*, an Order inſtituted in the Year 1179, called afterwards Knights of *Alcantara*, in the Kingdom of *Leon*, or Knights of *St Julian*.

KNIGHTS *of St Salvador* in *Arragon*, an Order inſtituted by *Alphonſo*, *A. C.* 1118.

KNIGHTS *of the Virgin Mary's Looking-Glaſs*, inſtituted by *Ferdinand*, Infant of *Caſtile*, *A. C.* 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of St John at Jeruſalem*, an Order erected about the Year 1120, and took their Name from *John*, Patriarch of *Alexandria*, having their firſt Foundation and Abode at *Jeruſalem*, and had afterwards their Reſidence in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, 'till they were driven thence by the *Turks*. *A. C.* 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS *Templars* [*i. e.* of the *Temple*] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelaſius*, or, as ſome ſay, *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem*, about the Year 1117, who firſt dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple at *Jeruſalem*; their Office and Vows were to defend the *Temple*, *Sepulchre*, and *Chriſtian Strangers*, to entertain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage through the Holy Land, and defend them againſt Infidels; but at laſt growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or, as ſome ſay, falling away from Chriſtianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was aboliſhed, *A. C.* 1309, by Pope *Clement* V. as alſo, *A. C.* 1312, by the Council at *Vienna*, and their Subſtance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS *of Rhodes* [now at *Malta*] ſprung from the Knights of *St John of Jeruſalem*, or Knights-Hoſpitallers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land; and, having held *Rhodes* 200 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*; after which the Emperor *Charles* V. gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon annually for a Heriot, which is paid Yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS *of Cyprus*, or *of the Sword*, erected by *Luſignan*, King of *Jeruſalem* and *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Annunciada*, an Order of Knighthood of *Savoy*, erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of St Maurice* and *Lazaro*, an Order inſtituted in the Year 1119, the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand Maſter.

KNIGHTS *of St George*, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS *of the precious Blood of Chriſt*, an Order founded *A. C.* 1608, by the Duke of *Mantua*, where ſome Drops of it are ſaid to be kept.

KNIGHTS *of St Stephen*, an Order erected *A. C.* 1591, by *Coſmo*, Duke of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen* IX.

KNIGHTS *of Calza* [i. e. *of the Stocking*] a *Venetian* Order.

KNIGHTS *of St Mark*, a *Venetian* Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Dane Broge*, an Order inſtituted by the King of *Denmark*, *A. C.* 1671, in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedes*, when the *Daniſh* Colours were ſeen (as they ſay) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS *of the Elephant*, a *Daniſh* Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Sword and Baudrick*.

KNIGHTS *of the Seraphim*, an Order erected *A. C.* 1324, by *Magnus*, King of *Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS *of the Order of the White Eagle*,

Eagle, created *A. C.* 1325, by *Ladiſlaus* V. King of *Poland*.

KNIGHTS *of the Militia Chriſtiana*, an Order of Knights but newly erected in *Poland*.

KNIGHTS *of the Shire*, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, choſen to ſerve in Parliament for Shires, or Counties, by the Freeholders of *Great-Britain*.

KNIGHT's *Fee*, is ſo much Inheritance as is ſufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in *Henry* IIId's Time was fifteen Pounds, or two hundred Acres of Land.

KNIGHT's *Service*, a Tenure whereby ſeveral Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service. This Tenure drew after it Homage, Eſcuage, Marriage, Wardſhip, and other Incumbrances, and therefore was wholly taken away by 12 *Car.* IId.

KNIGHTS *Errant*, certain fabulous wandering Knights, ſuch as *Don Quixote*, &c. whoſe wonderful Exploits are related in Romances.

KNIGHTS *Marſhal*, Officers who have Juriſdiction and Cognizance of all Tranſgreſſions within the King's Houſe and Verge.

KNIGHTS *of the Poſt*, Perſons who for Hire will ſwear whatever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [*Sea-Term*] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the Hilliards, and one for the Top-Ropes, which are commonly made in the Form of ſome Head.

KNIGHT's *Spur*, an Herb.

KNIGHT'EN *Court*, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year under the Biſhop of *Hereford* at his Palace, where the Lords of the Manors and their Tenants, holding by Knight's Service, of the Honour of that Biſhoprick, are Suitors.

KNIGHT'EN *Guild*, an old Guild or Company in *London*, founded by King *Edgar*, conſiſting of 19 Knights. King *Edgar* gave them a Portion of void Ground lying without the City, now called *Portſoken Ward*.

KNIP'PERDOLLINGS, Hereticks, ſo called from *Knipperdolling*, their Ring-Leader, who appeared in *Germany* 1535, about the Time of *John* of *Leyden*.

To KNIT [cnyttan, *Sax.* knitter, *Du.*] to make the Knots.

KNIT-*Stockings*, were firſt brought into *England* by *William Rider*, *An. Dom.* 1564, from *Italy*. Wove Stockings firſt deviſed by *William Lee*, of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, *An. Dom.* 1599.

KNIT'TLING [Knutten, *L. S.*] the Ballaſt of a Ship. *O.*

A KNOB [[Cnæp, *Sax.* Knoop, or Knobbel, *Belg.* Knoppe, *Dan.*] a Knob or Knot upon a Tree, or any Thing.

KNOBBY, having many Knobs.

To KNOCK [cnucian, *Sax.* knoccio, *Welch*] to hit or ſtrike upon.

KNOLL, the Top of a Hill. *N. C.*

KNOLLS [knolle, *Belg.*] Turnips, *Kent.*

KNOLLS *of Peaſe*, certain Mounts in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*.

KNOP'PED, tied, laced. *O.*

A KNOT [Cnotta, of Cnyttan, *Sax.* Knote, *Teut.*] a Tying or Conſtruction of Strings, Ribbons, *&c.*

KNOTS [ſo called from King *Canutus* the *Dane*, who eſteemed them very highly] a delicious ſort of ſmall Birds, well known in ſome Parts of *England*.

KNOTS [*Sea-Term*] the Diviſion of the Log-Line. Each Knot is equal to an *Engliſh* Mile.

KNOT-*Graſs*, an Herb. *Centinodia.* L.

KNOT'TINESS, being full of Knots; intricate, difficult.

To KNOW [cnapan, *Sax.* probably of γνόω, Gr.] to underſtand.

KNOW'LEDGE, Underſtanding, or Acquaintance with.

KNOWMEN, a Name commonly given to the Lollards or good Chriſtians in *England* before the Reformation.

To KNUB } [knipler, *Dan.* to beat,
KNUB'BLE } knobelen, *Teut.*] to beat with the Fiſt or Knuckles.

KNUCK'LE [cnucl, *Sax.* knokel, *L. S.* knogle, *Dan.* knochel, *Teut.*] the outward Joint of the Middle Finger.

KNUR } [knorr, *Teut.*] a Knot in
KNURL } Timber.

A KONY *Thing* [perhaps of Konig, a King, *Teut.* q. d. fit for a King] a fine Thing. *N. C.*

KROMNELL, a Powdering-Tub. *C.*

KYE [Kuhe, *Teut.*] Kine. *C.*

KYRIE *Eleeſon* [Κύριε ἐλέησον, *i. e.* Lord have Mercy upon us, *Gr.*] a Form of ſolemn Invocation uſed in the Popiſh Liturgy.

KYRK [κυριακὸν, Gr.] a Church. *N. C.*

KYRK *Maſter*, a Churchwarden. *N. C.*

KYSTE [Kiſte, *L. S.*] a Cheſt, or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead. *O.*

L A

L. 50 in *Latin* Numbers.

LAAS [*laqs*, F. of *laques*, L.] a Net or Gin. *Chauc.*

LABAN [לבן *H. i. e.* white or ſhining] the Brother of *Rebecca*.

LAB'ARUM [λάβαρον, Gr.] the Standard of the *Roman* Emperors; alſo any Standard or Royal Flag.

LABEFAC'TION, a weakening, enfeebling, deſtroying. *L.*

LA'BEL [*labellum*, L.] a thin Braſs Ruler, with Sights, commonly uſed with a Circumſerentor to take Heights.

LA'BELS [*labella*, L.] Ribbands hanging down on each Side of a Mitre or Garland.

LABELS [*lambel*, F. in *Heraldry*] are Lines which hang down from the File in the Top of an Eſcutcheon, and make a Diſtinction for an Elder Brother.

LABELS [among *Lawyers*] narrow Slips faſtened to Deeds or Writings; alſo any Paper joined by way of Addition to a Will.

LA'BES [with *Surgeons*] a Standing or bunching out of the Lips.

LA'BIA, the Lips are uſed figuratively to expreſs many Parts of a human Body, that by their Figure have any Reſemblance thereunto; as *Labia pudendi*, the exterior Parts of a Woman's Privities, &c. L.

LABIAL *Letter* [of *labium*, L. a Lip] pertaining to the Lips. *Labial Letters* are ſuch as in Pronunciation chiefly require the Lips to form their Sound.

LA'BIATE *Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] are ſuch as have one or two Lips, ſome of which repreſent a kind of Helmet, or Monks-Hood.

LABI'LE [*labilis*, L.] ſlippery, unſtable.

LABO'RANT [*laborans*, L.] one who aſſiſts and works under the Chymiſts, whilſt about any Operation.

LABORA'RIIS, a Writ, which lies againſt ſuch as refuſe to ſerve, though they have not wherewithal to live.

LAB'ORATORY [*laboratoire*, F. *laboratorium*, L.] a Chymiſt's Workhouſe.

LABORIF'EROUS [*laborifer*, L.] that takes Pains, that endures Labour, painful, difficult.

LABO'RIOUS [*laborioſus*, L.] painful, Pains-taking.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, the taking of Pains.

LA'BOUR [*labor*, L.] Pains, Toil, Work, Travail in Childbed.

To **LA'BOUR** [*laborare*, L.] to take Pains, to endeavour earneſtly.

To **LA'BOUR** [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is ſaid to *labour*, when ſhe is very unſteady, and rolls and tumbles.

LA'BOURER [*laborator*, L.] one that does drudgery Work.

LABOU'ROUS, laborious, Induſtrious. *Chauc.*

LA'BOURSOME, toilſome, troubleſome.

LA'BROSE [*labroſus*, L.] having a Brink or Brim, or great Lips.

LABYRINTH [*labyrinthe*, F. of *labyrinthus*, L. λαβύρινθος, Gr.] a Maze; a Place made with ſo many Turnings and Windings, that a Man, being once entered in, cannot find the Way out, unleſs by the Help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread, &c. to direct him; alſo an intricate or obſcure Matter or Buſineſs.

LA'BYRINTH [in *Anat.*] is the ſecond or third Cavity in the Ear in the Bone called *Os Petroſum*.

LAC *Lunæ* [among *Chymiſts*] is a ſort of white Earth, which, being diſſolved in Water, will tinge it of a milky Colour; or a fat, porous, friable Earth, inſipid, but indiſſolvable in Water. *L.*

LAC *Sulphuris* [among *Chymiſts*] is a white Powder produced from a proportionable Mixture of Salt of Tartar and Brimſtone boiled a convenient Time in Water, and precipitated with Vinegar. *L.*

LAC'CA a ſort of red Gum, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, called Seed Lake.

To **LACE** [*lacer*, F.] to tie, faſten, or join with a Lace; alſo to edge or border Garments with Lace.

To **LACE**, to enſnare, to confine. *Cb.*

LACE, a Line of Silk, Thread, &c. alſo a Border or Edging.

LA'CERABLE [*lacerabilis*, L.] that may be torn.

To **LA'CERATE** [*lacerer*, F, of *laceratum*, L.] to tear or pull in Pieces.

LACERA'TION, a tearing or rending in Pieces. *F.* of *L.*

LACERT [of *lacertus*, L.] a Sinew. *Cb.*

LACER'TA [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Fathom.

LA'CESSION, a provoking to Anger. *L.*

To **LACH**, to lack or want; alſo [of *læcan*, *Sax.*] to catch or ſnatch. *Chauc.*

LACH'ESIS [of λαγχάνω, Gr. to appoint or obtain by Lot] one of the three Deſtinies, and a kind of Deity among the Pagans, who, as they ſay, ſpins the Thread of Man's Life. *L.*

LACHES'SE [of *laſcher*, F.] Negligence, Slackneſs. *O. L.*

LACH'RYMA [in *Anatomy*] a Moiſture which is ſeparated by the Glands or Kernels of the Eye to moiſten them. *L.*

LACHRYMA [among *Botaniſts*] whatſoever drops, or is let out by cutting from any Part of a Plant, as Gum, Oil, &c. *L.*

LACH'RYMABLE [*lachrymabilis*, L.] to be lamented or wept for.

LACH'RYMAL *Point* [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the Bone of the Noſe, by which the Matter that makes Tears, paſſes to the Noſtrils.

LACHRYMÆ *Chriſti* [*i. e.* the Tears of Chriſt, *L.*] a pleaſant ſort of *Italian* Wine.

LACHRYMÆ *Jobi* [i. e. *Job*'s Tears, *L.*] the Herb *Gromwell*.

LACHRYMA'TION, a weeping or ſhedding of Tears; a dropping Moiſture.

LACH'RYMATORIES, ſmall earthen Veſſels, in which in old time the Tears of ſurviving Friends were repoſited, and buried with the Urns and Aſhes of the Dead.

LACIN'IATED [*laciniatus*, L.] notched, jagged at the Edges.

LACK [Laecke, *Belg.*] Want, Need.

To LACK [probably of laecke, *Belg.* to decreaſe] to be in want, to be deficient.

To LACK, to *lacken*, to diſpraiſe, *S. C.*

LAC'KEN, contemned or deſpiſed; alſo extenuated or leſſened. *O.*

LACK'ER, a ſort of Varniſh.

LACK'EY [*lacquay*, F.] a Page, Footman, or Foot-boy.

LACON'ICK [*Laconique*, F. of *Laconicus*, L. of Λακωνικὸς, Gr.] conciſe, brief.

LA'CONISM [*Laconiſme*, F. of *Laconiſmus*, L. of Λακωνισμὸς. Gr.] a brief, conciſe Way of ſpeaking, after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

LAC'TARY [*lactarium*, L.] a Milk or Dairy-houſe.

LACTA'TION, ſuckling or giving of Milk, as to a Child; a Suckling, *L.*

LAC'TEA. See *Galaxy*.

LAC'TEAL } [*lacteus*, L.] milky, or
LAC'TEOUS } like Milk.

LAC'TEAL *Fever*, that which comes upon Child-bed Women the fourth Day after Delivery.

LACTEAL *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] are ſlender pellucid Veſſels, diſperſed in great Numbers through the Meſentery, and appointed for the conveying of the *Chyle*.

LAC'TEOUS [*lacteus*, L.] milky.

LACTIF'ICAL [*lactificus*, L.] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACU'NAR [in *Architecture*] is an arched Roof or Cieling, more eſpecially the Planking or Flooring above the Porticos.

LAD [*Minſhew* derives it from ולד *H.* a Child] a Boy.

LAD, led. *Spen.*

LA'DA [in *Old Records*] an Aſſembly or Court of Juſtice; a Purgation by Trial.

LAD'DER [hlæꝺꞃe, *Sax.* Ladder, *L. S.* Leiter, *Teut.*] a Machine for getting up to high Places.

LAD'DERS [in a Ship] are of three Sorts, the Entering Ladder made of Wood; the Quarter Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltſprit Ladder at the Beak-head, which are only uſed in great Ships.

LADE, a Paſſage of Water, the Mouth of a River.

To LADE [hlaꝺian, *Sax.* Laden, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to load.

To LADE [hlaꝺen, *Sax.* to dip] to empty Water, or any other Liquor out of a Veſſel with a Ladle.

LA'DLE [hlæꝺle, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utenſil for lading Pottage, Water, &c.

LADLE [in *Gunnery*] a long Staff, with a hollow Place at the End of it, which will hold as much as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LA'DY [hlæꝼꝺiᵹ, or læꝼꝺian, from hlaꝼ, *Sax. Bread*, and Dienen, *Teut. to ſerve, becauſe in old Times, Dames or Miſtreſſes uſed to diſtribute Proviſions among their own Servants, and the Poor*] a Perſon of Quality's Wife or Daughter. One might with more Reaſon deduce it from Ledig, at Leiſure, *Teut.* having nothing to do. This is much the Caſe, for they have Servants to wait upon them.

LADY *Cow*, an Inſect, a kind of Beetle.

LADY'*s Bower*, a branchy Part fit for Arbours.

Our LADY'*s Seal*, the Herb Black-Briony, or Wild Vine. *Bryonia nigra*, L.

LÆTIFICAN'TIA [among *Phyſ.*] Compoſitions in the Intention of Cordials. *L.*

LA'FORDSWICK [hlaꝼoꞃꝺꞅpic, *Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Maſter, Treaſon. *L. T.*

LAFT, left off; alſo incloſed. *O.*

To LAG [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it from λήγω, Gr. to ſtay, or probably from Lan, *Sax.* long] to loiter, to ſtay behind.

LAG *Wort*, an Herb.

LA'GA } [laᵹ, *Sax.*] the Law.
LAGH }

LA'GAN [of liᵹᵹan, *Sax.* to lie] ſuch Goods which the Seamen caſt over-board in Danger of a Shipwreck.

LA'CEMEN, legal Men, ſuch as we call good Men of the Jury.

LAGOPH'THALMY [*lagophthalmia*, L. of λαγοφθαλμία, of λαγὼς, a Hare, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, which makes the Patient ſleep with his Eyes open.

LAG'SLITE [laᵹꞅliꞇe, *Sax.* q. d. a Slight of the Law] a Breach of the Law.

LA'ICAL } [*laique*, F. *lacius*, L. of λαϊκὸς,
LA'ICK } Gr.] belonging to Laymen.

A LA'ICK [*laique*, F. of *laicus*, L. of λαϊκὸς, of λαὸς, Gr. the People] a Perſon not engaged in the Miniſtry, or who has not taken holy Orders.

LAID, Taint. *Spen.*

LAF, Law. *Chau.*

To LAINE [legen, *Teut.*] to lay. *Chau.*

LAINES' [*lanieres*, F.] Thongs, Straps of Leather. *Chau.*

LAINES' [in *Architecture*] Courſes or Ranks laid in the Buildings of Walls.

LAIR [among *Hunters*] a Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR } [Lager, *Teut.*] a Place where
LAY'ER } Cattle uſually reſt under ſome Shelter.

LAIR-*Wite* [of lægan, to lie with, and

pite, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine laid on thoſe who commit Adultery or Fornication.

LA'ITY [λαὸς, Gr. the People] the State of Laymen, the common People, as diſtinguiſhed from the Clergy.

LAKE, a red Colour uſed in Painting.

LAKE, Diſgrace, Blame. *Chau.*

A **LAKE** [in *Geography*, *Lacus*, L.] a large Place full of Water, encompaſſed with dry Land, and having no Communication with the Sea.

LAKE, fine Cloth and Lawn. *Chau.*

To **LAKE** [of Plæȝan, *Sax.* or Leeger, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*

To **LAM** [Lamen, *L. S.* lahmen, *Teut.* to make lame] to ſmite or beat.

L'AMANT, the Lover. *F. Chau.*

A **LAMB** [Lamb, *Sax.* Lamb, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] a Sheep under a Year old.

LAM'BATIVE [of *lambere*, L. to lick] a pectoral Medicine, to be licked off the End of a Piece of a Liquorice Stick.

LAMB'DACISM [*lambdaciſmus*, L.] a Fault in ſpeaking, when one inſiſts too long upon the Letter *L.* *Gram.*

LAMB'DOIDES [λαμδοειδὴς, of Λ and εἶδος, the Form, *Gr.*] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*

LAM'BENT [*lambens*, L.] licking, as with the Tongue.

LAM'BERT [of Lamb and Beorht, fair, *Sax.* *q. d.* fair Lamb] a proper Name.

LAMBIN [Lammer, *Teut.*] Lambs. *Ch.*

LAMBI'TION, a licking. *L.*

LAMBI'TIVE, licking, lapping. *L.*

LAMB'KIN [Lamgen, *Teut.*] a young or little Lamb.

LAMB-*Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards.

LAME [Laam or Lam, *Sax.* Lam, *L. S.* Lham, *Teut.*] maimed or enfeebled in the Members.

To **LAME**, to make lame.

LA'MECH [למך. *H. i. e.* poor or humbled] the Son of *Methuſelah*.

LAMEL'LÆ [among *Naturaliſts*] are the little Plates of which the Shells of Shell-fiſh are compoſed.

LAME'NESS [Lahmheit, *Teut.*] a Weakneſs or Hurt in ſome Limb.

To **LAMENT'** [*lamenter*, F. of *lamentari*, L.] to bewail, weep or mourn.

LAM'ENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, L.] to be lamented, doleful, *F.*

LAMENTA'TION, a Lamenting, a mournful Complaint, *F.* of *L.*

LAMENTATIO'NE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play or ſing in a lamenting, melancholy, mournful, doleful Manner, and therefore of conſequence pretty ſlow. *Ital.*

LAMENTI'NE, a Sea-Cow, a Manatee.

LA'MERS, Thongs. *O.*

LA'MIÆ, Hags, Witches, She Devils.

LAMIERS, a Sort of Ship Ropes. See *Lanniers.*

LA'MIN [*lamina*, L.] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.

LAM'INÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plates or Tables of the Skull, of which there are two.

LAM'INATED, plated over. It is uſed of ſuch Bodies, whoſe Contexture diſcovers ſuch a Diſpoſition as that of Plates lying over one another.

LAMINA'TION, a beating into thin Plates. *L.*

To **LAMM**, to baſte one's Shoulders, to drub one.

LAMMAS-*Day*, the firſt of *Auguſt*, ſo called, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Prieſts uſed to get in their Tithe-Lambs on that Day.

A **LAMP** [*un lampe*, F. Lampe, *Teut.* of *lampas*, L. of λαμπὰς, Gr.] a Light made with Oil in a proper Veſſel.

LAMPA'DIAS, a blazing Star, reſembling a Torch. *L.*

LAM'PERS, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when the Throat is ſwelled.

LAMPE'TIANS, Hereticks in the ſecond Century, who maintained, that Chriſtians were at Liberty to do what they pleaſed.

LAMPOON', a drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which ſome Perſon is treated with Reproach or abuſive Language.

To **LAMPOON** *One*, to expoſe one to Ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel, or Satire.

LAM'PREY [Lamprete, *Teut.* *lamprillon*, O. F.] a kind of Fiſh.

LANAR, of *Laner*, a ſort of Hawk.

LANARET', a Male Laner Hawk.

LANA'RIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] of or belonging to Wool.

LAN'CASTER [of the River *Lan*, and Ceaſter, *Sax.* a Caſtle] the Shire Town of the County.

To **LANCE**, to cut with a Lancet.

A **LANCE**, [*lancea*, L. lantze, *Teut.*] a Spear. *F.*

LAN'CELOT [a Lance or Spear, *Sp.*] a Man's Name.

LANCEPESA'DE, one who has a Command of ten Soldiers, an under Corporal.

LANCET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument uſed in letting blood, in cutting off *Fiſtulas*, &c.

LANCIER, a Lance-Man, or Soldier armed with a Lance. *F.*

To **LANCH** [*lancer*, F. to ſhoot out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.

To **LANCH** *out*, to be extravagant in Diſcourſe or Expences.

LANCIF'EROUS [*lancifer*, L.] Lance-bearing.

To **LAN'CINATE** [*lancinatum*, L.] to run through with a Spear, *&c.*

LAND [Land, *Sax.* Land, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] Ground, in Oppoſition to Water.

LAND, or **LANT**, Urine, Piſs. *Lanc.*

LAND [*in an extended legal Senſe*] ſignifies all kinds of Ground; but in a more reſtrained Senſe, only ploughed Ground.

To **LAND** [Gelandian, *Sax.* Landen, *Teut.*

Teut. **Lander**, *Dan.*] to come or ſet on Land from on board a Ship or Boat.

To *lay* LAND [*Sea Phraſe*] to ſail from it, juſt as far as you can ſee it.

LAND *Boc* [of Lanꝺ and Boc, *Sax.* a Book] a Charter or Deed, whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.

LAND *Cape*, a narrow Point of Land, which runneth farther into the Sea than the reſt of the Continent.

LAND-*Cheap* [Land ceap, *Sax.*] an ancient Fine, paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in ſome peculiar Manor or Borough.

LAND-*Crab*, a Fiſh.

LAND-*Fall* [*Sea Term*] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-*Gable* } [Land ᵹaꝼel, *Sax.*] a
LAND-*Gavel* } Quit-Rent for the Soil of an Houſe, Ground-Rent. *O. L. T.*

LAND *Gate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LAND'GRAVE [**Lantgrave**, *L. S.*] one who has the Government of a Province in *Germany*; a Count, an Earl.

LANDGRA'VIATE, the Juriſdiction or Territory of a Landgrave.

LAND *Lay'd* [*Sea Term*] when a Ship is juſt got out of Sight of Land, the Land is ſaid to be *Lay'd*.

LAND *Leapers Spurge*, an Herb. *Tithymalus*. L.

LAND'LESS [Lanꝺleaꞅ, *Sax.*] not having any Land.

LAND-*lock'd*, a Ship is ſaid to ride *Land-lock'd*, when ſhe rides at Anchor in a Place where there is no Point open to the Sea, ſo that ſhe is ſafe from Wind and Tide.

LAND *Loper* [**Land-Luffer**, *Teut.*] a Vagabond. *Belg.*

LAND'LORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Land or Tenements.

LAND-*Mark*, a Boundary ſet up between Lands.

LAND-*Mark* [**Landmaht**, *Teut.* with *Sailors*] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, *&c.* whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

LAND-*Mate*, one who reaps with another the ſame or another Ridge of Ground.

LAND-*Pike*, an *American* Fiſh, having Legs inſtead of Fins.

LAND-*Pirate*, an Highwayman.

LAND *ſhut in* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which the Ship came from.

LAND-*Tenant*, is he who actually poſſeſſes the Land.

LAND *to* [among *Sailors*] when a Ship lies ſo far from the Shore, that ſhe can but juſt ken Land, ſhe is ſaid to lie *Land to*.

LAND-*Turn*, the ſame off the Land by Night, as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LAN'DA, an open Field without Wood. *O. L.*

LAND'IMERS, Meaſures of Land. *O.*

LANDIREC'TA, Services and Duties laid on thoſe who held Lands in the Time of the *Saxons*.

LAN'DRESS [*lavandreſſe*, F. of *lavatrix*, L.] Waſher-Woman.

LAN'DRY [of *lavare*, L. to waſh] a Place where Linen is waſhed.

LAND'SKIP [Lanꝺꞅcip, *Sax.* **Landſchafft**, *Teut.*] a Deſcription of the Land by Hills, Valleys, Cities, Woods, Rivers, *&c.* in a mix'd Picture or Drawing.

LAND'SKIP, a View or Proſpect of a Country ſo far as the Eye will carry.

LANE [**Laen**, *Belg.*] a narrow Street or Paſſage; a narrow Paſs for Soldiers.

To *make a* LANE [*Military Term*] to draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for any great Perſon to paſs through.

LANE'ING, they will give it no *Laneing*, *i. e.* they will divulge it. *N. C.*

LANG [*Teut.*] long. *Chau.*

LANGATE, a Linen Roller for a Wound.

LAN'GORETH, languiſheth. *O.*

LAN'GOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

LAN'GREL *Shot*, a ſort of Shot which runs looſe with a Shackle or Joint in the Middle.

LAN'GUAGE [*language*, F. of *lingua*, L.] Tongue or Speech.

LAN'GUED [of *langue*, F. the Tongue] having a Tongue.

LANGUED [in *Heraldry*] the Tongue of an Animal hanging out, uſually of a different Colour from the Body.

LANGUEN'TE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *Lamentatione*; which ſee. *Ital.*

LAN'GUID [*languidus*, L.] languiſhing, faint, weak.

LAN'GUIDO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *Lamentatione*; which ſee. *Ital.*

LANGUIF'ICAL [*languificus*, L.] making faint or feeble, cauſing languiſhing.

To LAN'GUISH [*languir*, F. of *languere*, L.] to grow faint or weak, to droop, to fall away, to conſume or pine away.

LAN'GUISHMENT [*langueur*, F. *languor*, L.] a Languiſhing, a Pining away.

LANGUISSANT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *languiſhing*, and much the ſame with *Lamentatione*; which ſee. *Ital.*

LAN'GUOR [*langueur*, F. of *languor*, L.] Faintneſs, Weekneſs, Feebleneſs.

A LA'NIARY [*laniarium*, L.] a Shamble, a Butcher Row, a Butcher's Shop, a Slaughter-houſe.

To LA'NIATE [*laniatum*, L.] to butcher, cut up, quarter, to tear in Pieces.

LANIA'TION, a butchering, a ſlaughtering, a tearing to Pieces. *L.*

LANIF'EROUS [*lanifer*, L.] Wool-bearing.

LANIF'ICIOUS [*lanificus*, L.] making or working Wool.

LANI'GEROUS [*laniger*, L.] bearing Wool or Down.

LANI'GEROUS *Trees* [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe Trees which bear a woolly, downy Subſtance.

LANIS *de creſcentia Walliæ traducendis abſque cuſtuma*, a Writ which lieth to the Cuſtomer of the Port, for permitting one to paſs over Wool without Cuſtom, becauſe he has paid Cuſtom in *Wales* before.

LANK [Slank, *L. S.*] ſlender, ſlim; alſo limber, that hangs flat down.

LANNERET' [prob. ſo called of *laniando*, L. Butchering] a kind of Hawk.

LAN'NIERS } [perhaps of *lanière*, F.]
LAN'NIARDS } ſmall Ropes in a Ship, which ſerve to ſlacken or make ſtiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.

LANSQUENET', a *German* Foot Soldier, alſo a Game at Cards. *F.*

LANTE'RIUM, the Lantern, Cupola, or Top of a Steeple. *O. L.*

LAN'TERN } [*lanterne*, F. of *laterna*,
LANTHORN } L.] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a ſmall Optical Inſtrument, which ſhews, by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monſters ſo hideous, that thoſe that are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be performed by Magick Art.

LANU'GINOUS [*lanuginoſus*, L.] downy, or covered with a ſoft Down.

LANU'GO [*Botany*] a Down or ſoft woolly Subſtance growing on ſome Plants. *L.*

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. *Cant.*

LAP [*Minſhew* derives it from λαϐεῖν, Gr. to receive] the Knees, &c. of a Perſon ſitting, ſpread ſomewhat aſunder.

To LAP *up*, to wrap up.

To LAP [Lappen, *Sax.* *lapér*, F. Lappe, *Belg.* Lappen, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAP'ICIDE [*lapicida*, L.] a Hewer of Stones, a Stone-cutter.

LAP'IDABLE, that may be ſtoned; alſo marriageable, or fit for a Huſband.

LAP'IDARY [*lapidarius*, L.] belonging to Stones.

A LAP'IDARY [*lapidaire*, F. of *lapidarius*, L.] one that poliſhes or works in Stones; a Jeweller.

LAP'IDARY *Style*, Stone-cutter's Style, or ſuch as is uſed in Epitaphs.

LAPIDARY *Verſes*, Epitaphs, Verſes cut on Stone Monuments.

To LAP'IDATE [*lapider*, F. *lapidatum*, L.] to ſtone to Death.

LAPIDA'TION, a ſtoning to Death.

LAPIDES'CENT [*lapideſcens*, L.] that which turns any thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION [*chymical Term*] is the turning any Subſtance into a Stone.

LAPIDIL'IUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for extracting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LAPILLA'TION [among *Paracelſians*] the Faculty in an human Body of turning Things to a ſtony Subſtance.

LAPIS *Admirabilis* [among *Chymiſts*] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Saltpetre, Alum, &c. ſo called on account of its great Virtues. *L.*

LAPIS *Infernalis*, a cauſtick Compoſition, alſo called the Silver Cautery. *L.*

LAPIS *Lazuli*, a Stone of a Sky Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. *L.*

LAPIS *Medicamentoſus* [in *Pharmacy*] an artificial Stone, made of calcin'd Vitriol, Litharge, Bole Armoniack, &c. *L.*

A LAP'PET [of Læppe, *Sax.* Lappen, of Lopleín, diminutive of Lapp, a Piece of Rag, *Teut.*] a Skirt or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAP'PICE } [among *Hunters*] the Open-
LA'PISE } ing or Barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAPPY, in Liquor, Drunk. *Cant.*

LAPSE [*lapſus*, L.] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in *Law*] the Omiſſion of a Patron to preſent to a Church within ſix Months after it has been void.

LAPSED' [*lapſe*, F. of *lapſus*, L.] fallen, forfeited by ſuch a Lapſe, paſt.

LAPS'ED [in *Divinity*] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAP'WING [hleapepince, *Sax.*] a Bird ſo called, from lapping its Wings.

LA'QUEUS [in *Surgery*] is a Band ſo tied, that if it be attracted or preſſed with Weight, it ſhuts up cloſe.

LAQUEUS, a Halter, Gin, or Snare. *L.*

LAQUEUS [in *Anatomy*] the Navelſtring. *L.*

LAR'BOARD [*q. d.* Lever-Board, *Belg.* of *lævus*, L. the left] the Left-hand ſide of a Ship or a Boat, when one ſtands with his Face towards the Stern.

LAR'CENY [*larcin*, F. of *latrocinium*, L.] is a wrongful taking away of another Man's Goods with a Deſign to ſteal them.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods ſtolen exceed the Value of 1 *s.*

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods ſtolen are under the Value of 1 *s.*

LARCH-*Tree* [*laryx*, L.] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in *Lariſſa*.

LARD [of *lardum*, L. Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly, melted or dried up. *F.*

To LARD *a Hare* [*larder*, F.] is to ſtick little Slices of fat Bacon in it.

A LARD'ER [*lardarium*, L.] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LAR'DERER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LAR'DING *Money*, Money paid for keeping Hogs in any one's Wood.

LARDOON' [*lardon*, F.] a ſmall Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LARE, Learning, Scholarſhip. *N. C.*

LA'RES, Houſhold Gods among the *Romans*. L.

LARGE [*largus*, L.] broad, great, wide, extenſive. *F.*

LARGE [in *Muſick*] the greateſt Meaſure, containing two Longs; one Long, two Briefs; one Brief, two Semibriefs.

To *go* LARGE [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To LARGE [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid *to Large*, when ſhe goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but, as it were, quartering between both.

LARGE'SS [*largeſſe*, F. of *largitio*, L.] a free Gift, a Dole, or Preſent.

LARGET'TO [in *Muſick* Books] ſignifies a Movement a little quicker than *Largo*; which ſee. *Ital.*

LARGHET'TO, ſignifies the ſame as *Largetto.* Ital.

LARGIF'ICAL [*largificus*, L.] beſtowing bountifully.

LARGIL'OQUENT [*largiloquus*, L.] full of Words, ſpeaking largely.

LAR'GO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *ſlow*; *i. e.* you are to underſtand by it a ſlow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than *Grave*, and by two than *Adagio*.

A LARK Laƿerc, *Sax.* **Lerke**, *L. S.* **Lerche**, *Teut.*] a ſinging Bird.

LARK-*Heels*, the Flower Lark-Spur, *Delphinium*, L.

LARMI'ER [in *Architecture*] a flat ſquare Member placed on the Cornice below the *Cymatium*; the Eaves or Drip. *F.*

LARO'N; a Thief. *F. L. T.*

LAR'SON, Robbery. *Chau.*

LAR'VÆ, Ghoſts or Phantoms. *L.*

LAR'VATED, wearing a Maſk, frighted with Spirits.

LARYNGOT'OMY [of λάρυγξ, and τέμνω, Gr. to cut] that Operation where the Forepart of the *Larynx* is divided to aſſiſt Reſpiration, during the Time that large Tumours are upon the Upper-parts, as in a Quinſey, *&c.*

LA'RYNX [λάρυγξ, Gr.] the Throat; properly the Top of the Windpipe. *L.*

LAS, a Gin or Snare. *O.*

LASH, did let fall. *Chau.*

To LASH [probably of *laqueus*, L. an Halter, *q. d.* to laſh one with a Rope's End, or of **Schlagen**, *Teut.* to ſmite] to whip or ſcourge.

To LASH [*Sea Term*] is to bind or faſten any thing to the Ship's Sides.

LASH'ERS, the Ropes which bind faſt the Tackles and Breeches of the Ordnance, when they are made faſt with a Board.

LASH'LORN, deprived of, or deſerted by, his Laſs or Miſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

To LASCIVI'ATE [*laſcivire*, L.] to play the Wanton, to give one's ſelf to Luſt and Leachery.

LASCIV'IOUS [*laſcif*, F. of *laſcivus*, L.] wanton in Behaviour, luſtful. *L.*

LASCIVI'OUSNESS [*laſcivité*, F. *laſciviofitas*, L.] Wantonneſs.

LASK [*laxus*, L.] looſe in the Belly.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate Looſeneſs in the Belly.

LAS'KETS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Lines like Loops faſtened by ſewing into the Bonnets and Drabbler.

LASK'ING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship ſails neither by Wind, nor ſtrait before it, but quartering between both, ſhe is ſaid to *go Laſking*.

LASSED [of **laſſen**, *Teut.*] left. *O.*

LAS'SITUDE [*laſſitudo*, L.] Wearineſs, Faintneſs, a Heavineſs of the Limbs.

LAST [*q. d.* lateſt, of Lateſt, *Sax.* **letzt**, *Teut.*] the hindermoſt.

A LAST [Læſte, *Sax.* **Leiſte**, *Teut.* **Leeſte**, *L. S.*] to make Shoes on.

A LAST [Laſt, of Hlaſtan, *Sax.* to load] a Burthen, or a certain Weight or Meaſure, as a Laſt of Pitch, Tar, or Aſhes, is 12 Barrels, *&c.* of Cod-fiſh, 12 Barrels; of Corn, 10 Quarters; of Hides, 12 Dozen.

LAST [*in the Marſhes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats ſummoned by the Bailiff.

To LAST [Leſtan, *Sax.*] to abide, to continue, to endure.

LAST *Heir* [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Eſcheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker muſt not go beyond his Laſt.

The moral Inſtruction of this Proverb is, That Perſons, though *ſkilful* in their own *Art*, ought not to *meddle* or *make* with Things out of their own *Sphere*, and not preſume to *correct* or *amend* what they do not *underſtand*. The Proverb is only the *Latin* of *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, in an *Engliſh* Dreſs; and firſt took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and expoſed it to publick View, a Cobler came by, and found Fault with it, becauſe he made too few *Latchets* to the *Goloſhoos*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and ſets it out again; and the next Day the *Cobler*, coming again, finds Fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, ſaying, *Cobler, go Home, and keep to your Laſt.* Accordingly ſay the *Greeks* Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμει.

A LAST [**Laſt**, *Teut.*] of Meal, 12 Barrels; of Red Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fiſh, 1000; of Dog-Stones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 C. of Gunpowder, 24 Barrels [or 2400 Pound Weight;] of Leather, 20 Dicker; and of Wool, 12 Sacks.

LAST'AGE, Cuſtoms in ſome Markets and Fairs for carrying Things; alſo a Duty paid for Wares ſold by the Laſt; alſo for the Ballaſt of a Ship.

LAST'ING, continuing, during, wearing, a long Time.

LAST'INGNESS, Continuance, Duration.

A LAT [**Latte**, *Teut.*] a Lath, *N. C.*

LAT [q. d. *late*] ſlow, tedious. *Lat Weather*, wet or unſeaſonable Weather. *N. C.*

A LATCH [*lacet*, F. G. a String of a Latch] a Faſtening of a Door.

To LATCH, to releaſe or let go. *O.*

LATCH'ED, catched. *Spencer.*

LATCH'ES *of a Clock*, thoſe Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LATCH'ET [*lacet*, F.] a Part of a Shoe, by which it is faſtened.

LATCH'ING, catching or infecting. *C.*

To LATE, to ſeek. *Cumberl.*

LATE [laꞇe, *Sax.* laat, *L. S.*] behind in Time.

LATE'BROUS [*latebroſus*, L.] full of lurking Holes.

LA'TENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LAT'ERAL [*lateralis*, L.] belonging to the Sides of any thing, ſideways. *F.*

LAT'ERAL *Diſeaſe*, the Pleuriſy.

LATERAL'ITY, a being ſideways.

LATERAL *Equation* [in *Algebra*] is an Equation which has but one Root, whereas every quadratick Equation has two, every cubick three Roots, *&c.*

LAT'ERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*, ſo called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of *Rome*, whoſe Houſe was given by *Conſtantine* to the Pope and his Succeſſors.

A *Legate à* LATERE [*q. d.* a Counſellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to thoſe Cardinals whom the Pope ſends to Courts of foreign Princes.

LA'TERED, loitered. *Chau.*

LA'TEST [laꞇeꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] hindmoſt in Time.

LATE'WARD, of the latter Seaſon.

LATH [Læꞇꞇa, *Sax.*] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; alſo a Turner's Inſtrument.

A LATHE, a Barn. *N. C.*

LATHE [Læpe, *Sax.*] a great Part or Diviſion in a County, containing three or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of laꞇian, *Sax.* to delay] Eaſe or Reſt. *N. C.*

LATHE *Reeve*, an Officer in the *Saxon* Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whoſe Territory was called a Tithing.

A LA'THER [*laveur*, F.] Water well mixed with Soap till it froth.

LATH'ING [Ᵹelaꝺhain, *Sax.* to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.

LATIFO'LIOUS [*latifolius*, L.] having broad Leaves.

LAT'IMER [q. d. *Latinier*] an Interpreter. *O.*

LAT'IN [*Latina lingua*] the Language anciently ſpoken in *Rome*.

LAT'INISM [*Latiniſme*, F.] Speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue.

LAT'INIST, one ſkilled in *Latin*.

LATIN'ITY [*Latinité*, F. of *Latinitas*, L.] the *Latin* Tongue, the Propriety of that Language.

LA'TION [among *Philoſophers*] is the Tranſlation or Motion of a natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line.

LATIS'SIMUS *Dorſi* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Muſcle of the Arm, which takes its Name from its large Size, becauſe with its Partner it covers the whole Back.

LAT'ITANCY } [*latitatio*, L.] a lurking or lying hid.
LATITA'TION }

LAT'ITAT, is a Writ whereby all Men in perſonal Actions are called originally to the *King*'s *Bench*.

To LAT'ITATE [*latiter*, F. of *latitatum*, L.] to lurk or lie hid.

LA'TITUDE [*latitudo*, L.] Breadth, Largeneſs, Wideneſs. *F.*

LATITUDE *of a Place* [in *Geography*] is the Diſtance of that Place, either North or South, from the Equinoctial, and meaſured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place, which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

LATITUDE [*in Navigation*] is the Diſtance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South.

Middle LATITUDE, is half the given Sum of any two Latitudes.

LATITUDE *of a Star* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Space that any Star or Planet goes at any time from the Eclipticks.

Apparent LATITUDE [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Diſtance of its real Place from the Ecliptick.

Difference of LATITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship, or the Way gained to the Northward or Southward.

Northern LATITUDE *of a Star* [in *Aſtronomy*] is its Diſtance from the Ecliptick towards the North Pole.

Southern LATITUDE *of a Star*, is its Diſtance from the Ecliptick towards the South Pole.

LATITUDE *of Health* [with *Phyſicians*] that Deviation from a certain Standard, or Weight and Bulk, which a Perſon cannot admit of without falling into a Diſeaſe.

LATITUDINA'RIANS [of *latitudo*, L.] they who take too great a Liberty in point of Religion.

LA'TRANT [*latrans*, L.] barking.

A LATRANT *Writer*, an Author who ſnarls at others.

LATRA'TION, a barking like a Dog. *L.*

LA'TRED, loitered. *O.*

LATROCINA'TION, a Robbing, Plundering, or Pillaging. *L.*

LA'TROCINY [*latrocinium*, L.] Larceny, Theft, Robbery.

LA'TROCINY, the Privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves. *O. L.*

LAT'TE, led; inſtructed, brought up. *Chau.*

LAT'TEN } [Lottoen, *Belg.*] Iron tin-
LAT'TIN } ned over.

LAT'TER-*Math* [of Laᴛᴛeꞃ, and Mað, *Sax. Graſs*] a ſecond Mowing.

LAT'TICE [of Laᴛᴛa, *Sax.* a Lath, of Latten, Laths, *Teut.*] a Window made of Lath-work.

LA'TUS, a Side. *L.*

LATUS *Primarium* [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line drawn through the *Vertex* of the Section, parallel to the Baſe of the triangular Section of the Cone, and within it. *L.*

LATUS *Rectum*, an imaginary Line belonging to Conick Sections. *L.*

LATUS *Tranſverſum* [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line lying between the Vertexes of two oppoſite Sections. *L.*

LAVA'TION, a Waſhing, a Cleanſing of Metals and Minerals from Filth. *L.*

LAVATO'RIUM, a Laundry. *O. R.*

LAUD [*los*, F. *laudes*, L.] Praiſe, Commendation.

LAUD'ABLE [*louable*, F. of *laudabilis*, L.] worthy of Praiſe, commendable.

LAUDABLE *Matter* [among *Surgeons*] ſuch Matter of a Wound which is natural, and having no bad Quality.

LAU'DANUM, a Medicine extracted out of the purer Part of *Opium*, ſo called from its laudable Qualities.

LAU'DATIVE [*laudativus*, L.] belonging to Commendation or Praiſe.

LAUDS [*laudes*, L.] Praiſes read or ſung laſt, either at Morning or Evening Service.

LAU'DUM, a deciſive Sentence, or Award of an Arbitrator. *L. T.*

To **LAVE**, [*laver*, F. *lavare*, L. to waſh] to ſcoop or throw out Water.

The **LAVE**, all the reſt. *Cumberl.*

To **LAVE** *a Deſign* [in *Painting*] to do over a Picture with Waſh; to cleanſe, freſhen, or touch it up.

LA'VEDAN, an Iron Grey Gennet.

To **LAVEER'** [Laveeren, *Dan.*] to ſteer a Ship ſometimes one Way, and ſometimes another.

To **LA'VEN**, to lave, to drain. *Chau.*

LAV'ENDER [*lavende*, F. of *lavendula*, L.] an Herb.

LAVENDER-*Cotton*, an Herb.

LA'VENDER, a Laundreſs. *Chau.*

LA'VER [*lavoir*, F. of *lavacrum*, L.] a Veſſel to waſh in.

LAVER *Bread*, a ſort of Bread made of a Sea Plant, which ſeems to be Oyſter-green, or Sea Liver-wort, uſed in *Wales*.

LAVER'NA, a Goddeſs to whom Thieves were wont to ſupplicate. *L.*

LA'VEROCK, a kind of Bird. *Chau.*

To **LAUGH** [hlahan, *Sax.* lachen, *Teut.*] an Action well known.

LAUGHANDE [Lachend, *Teut.*] Laughing. *Chau.*

LAUGH'TER [hleahᴛoꞃ, *Sax.* Gelaechter, *Teut.*] the Act of Laughing.

To **LAV'ISH** [*Minſhew* derives it of λαπάζω, to deſtroy, to empty, or λαφύσσω, to gorge, but *Skinner* from *lavare*, L. to waſh] to be laviſh, to waſte or ſquander away.

LAV'ISH, prodigal, extravagant.

LAV'ISHMENT, Extravagancy.

LAV'ISHNESS, Waſtefulneſs, Profuſeneſs.

To **LAUNCE** } [among *Sailors*] to put
To **LAUNCH** } out; as they ſay, *Launce, out this Davit*, or the *Capſtan Bar*.

LAUNCEGAYS', offenſive Weapons prohibited and diſuſed. *O.*

LAUND. See *Lawn*.

LAUN'DRESS. See *Landreſs*.

LAUREAT' [*laureatus*, L.] crowned with Laurel.

Poet **LAUREAT**, the King's Poet.

LAU'REATED *Letters*, were Letters bound up in Leaves, which the *Roman* General ſent to the Senate, when their Contents were Victory and Conqueſt.

LAU'REL [*laurier*, F. of *laurus*, L.] a Shrub that is for ever green.

LAU'RES, Gold Coins of King *James* I. *A. C.* 1619, with his Head laureated.

LAURER, **LAURERE**, Laurel. *O.*

LAURIF'EROUS [*laurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing in Laurels.

LAURUSTI'NUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAU'RYTRE, a Laurel-tree. *Chau.*

LAW [Lah and Laga, *Sax.* loy, F. Louwe, *Belg.* lex, L.] a certain Rule directing and obliging a rational Creature in moral Actions.

LAW [an Hill, *Scots*] a Surname.

LAW *of Arms*, is the allowed Rules and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of *Mark*, or *Mart*, is a Law whereby Men take the Goods of thoſe by whom they have received Wrong by Way of Reprizal, whenever they find them within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW *of Merchants*, is a Privilege peculiar to Merchants, differing from the common Law.

LAW *of Reaſon*, is the Sentence which Reaſon gives concerning the Goodneſs of thoſe Things one is to do.

LAW *Spiritual*, the Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Law.

LAW *of the Staple*, is the ſame as the *Law of Merchants*.

LAWE, Law. *Chau.*

LAWS *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] are thoſe Laws, which two Bodies ſtriking againſt one another, obſerve before and after the Shock.

LAWS *of Nature,* thoſe Laws of Motion by which natural Bodies are governed in all their Actions upon one another.

LAWS *of Nations,* are ſuch as concern Embaſſies, Entertainment of Strangers, Traffick, and Arms.

LAWS *of the twelve Tables,* were Laws compiled by the *Romans* from thoſe of *Solon,* &c. engraven in twelve Tables of Braſs, and committed to the Care of the *Decemviri.*

LAW-*Days,* any Days of open Court.

LAW'ES, round Heaps of Stones on the Borders between *England* and *Scotland,* being a kind of rude Monuments for the Dead.

LAWGHID, laughed. *Chau.*

LAW'ING *of Dogs,* the cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet.

LAW'LESS [lauȝheleꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] that is without Law, diſorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS *Court,* a Court held at *King's-Hall* at *Rochford* in *Eſſex,* every *Wedneſday* Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day,* at Cock-crowing, by the Lord of the Manor of *Raleigh,* where they whiſper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is miſſing.

LAWLESS *Man,* one who has no Benefit of the Law, an Outlaw.

LAWN [*lande,* F. *landa,* Span.] a great Plain in a Park, or between two Woods.

LAWN [*linon,* F. of λίνον, Gr.] a ſort of fine Linen Cloth.

LAX [Lachs, Salmon, *Teut.*] a kind of Fiſh.

LAX [*laxus,* L.] looſe, ſlack, ſpacious, or large.

LAXAN'TIA [with *Phyſicians*] looſening Medicines, that ſoften, ſcour, and cleanſe the Bowels. *L.*

LAXA'TION, a Looſening or Eaſing. *L.*

LAX'ATIVE [*laxatif,* F.] that is of a looſening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAX'ATIVE, looſe in the Body, ſo as frequently to go to Stool.

LAX'ATIVES, looſening Medicines. *L.*

LAX'ITY [*laxitas,* L.] Looſeneſs, Slackneſs.

LAY [ley, *Sax.*] a Song or Poem.

A LAY-*Land* [ley, of leaȝ, *Sax.* a Paſture] Fallow Ground that lies untilled.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar.

LAY, Law. *Chau.*

To LAY [leȝan, *Sax.* legen, *Teut.*] to put or place.

To LAY [in *Gardening*] to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root.

To LAY *Land* [*Sea Term*] is to ſail from it juſt as far as you can ſee.

A LAY'E, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

LAY-*Man* [from *lai,* F. of *laicus,* L. of λαϊκὸς, Gr.] one who follows a ſecular Employment, or who has not entered into Holy Orders.

LAY-*Man* [among *Painters*] a Statue of Wood, whoſe Joints are ſo made, that it may be put into any Poſture.

LAY-*Soil,* a Place to lay Soil or Rubbiſh in.

LAY-*Stall* [of lay and Sꞇal, *Sax.*] a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbiſh in.

To LAY *an evil Spirit* [Leeghe, *Belg.* to thruſt down] to confine it, that it do not infeſt Houſes, *&c.*

LAY-*Well,* a Well near *Torbay* in *Devonſhire,* which ebbs and flows ſeveral Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling up now-and-then like a boiling Pot.

LAY'ER, a Channel, or Bed in a Creek, where ſmall Oyſters are thrown in to breed.

LAYER [in *Gardening*] a young Sprout covered with Mould, in order to raiſe its Kind.

LAY'SOUR, Leiſure. *Chau.*

LA'ZAR [of *Lazarus,* L.] a Leper or leprous Perſon.

LAZARET'TO [*lazaret,* L.] a Peſt-Houſe, an Hoſpital for Lepers. *Ital.*

LA'ZARUS [לעצר *H. i. e.* Lord's Help] a proper Name of Men.

LAZ'Y [*laſche,* F. of *laxus,* L. Loſigh, *Du.*] ſlothful, ſluggiſh, idle; alſo naught, bad. *N. C.*

A LAZY, a Vagabond, a wicked or idle Fellow. *N. C.*

LE'A, a certain Quantity of Yarn at *Kederminſter*; every ſuch Lea is to contain 200 Threads, reeled on a Reel four Yards about.

LEACH [*q. d.* which cauſes *le Ache* in Workmen's Joints] hard Work, a Term frequent among the Miners in the North.

To LEACH [in *Carving*] as *Leach that Brawn, i. e.* cut it up.

LEACH-*Trough,* [in *Salt-Works*] Veſſels in which Salt is ſet to drain.

LEACH'ER [Lecker, *Teut.*] a luſtful Perſon, a Whoremonger.

LEACHE'ROUS, luſtful, libidinous.

LEACHE'RY [Leckery, *Teut.*] Luſtfulneſs, Luſt.

LEAD [leaꝺe or læꝺ, *Sax.*] a heavy, coarſe, and fuſible Mettle.

A LEA'DEN } [of hlyꞇan, *Sax.* to make
A LID'DEN } a Noiſe] a Noiſe or Din. *N. C.*

LEADEN-*Hall* [perhaps better *Leather-Hall*] a noble antient Building in *London,* where are great Markets for Hides and Leather.

To LEAD [laꝺan, *Sax.* leiten, *Teut.*] to conduct.

A LEAF [leaꝼ, *Sax.* Loff, *Dan.*] the Product or Cloathing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Diſtemper in young Lambs, cauſed by feeding on Leaves.

LEA′FDIAN [leaꝼꝺian, *Sax.*] a Lady.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, F. probably of λευκὸς, Gr. white, becauſe in old Times they placed white Stones at every League's End from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, F. of *ligare*, L. to bind] a Covenant, or Agreement, but more eſpecially a Treaty of Alliance between Princes and States.

LEAG′UER [Leyger, *Dan.* Lager, *Teut.*] a Siege laid to a Town.

LEAGUER, one concerned in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the Times of *Henry* III. and IV.

LEAH [לאה *H. i. e.* painful] *Jacob*'s firſt Wife.

LEAK [*in a Ship*] a Hole or Chink, through which the Water gets into it.

To LEAK [Leken, *L. S.*] to run out of a Veſſel through ſome Hole or Chink.

To ſpring a LEAK [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship, by opening ſome Chink, takes in more Water than ordinary.

LEAK′AGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant, in liquid Things, of 12 *per Cent.* and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LEAK′Y, full of leaky Places; a Veſſel is ſo, when it lets out any of the Liquor contained; or a Ship is ſo, when it lets Water come in.

LE′AM [Leoma, *Sax.*] a Flaſh of Fire, or Lightning.

LE′AM, } perhaps a Contraction of *liga-*
LI′AM, } *mentum*, L. [among *Hunters*] a Line to hold a Dog in; a Leaſh.

LEA′MAN, a Gallant, a Stallion. *Ch.*

LEAN [læne, *Sax.*] poor in Fleſh.

To LEAN [leanne, *Sax.*] to conceal, *N. C.*

To LEAN [hlynian, *Sax.* lehner, *Teut.*] to reſt againſt, ſtay upon, to incline.

LEAN′NESS, the being poor in Fleſh.

To LEAP [hleapan] to jump.

A LEAP [hleap, *Sax.*] a Jump; alſo a Device to catch Fiſh in.

A LEAP } [Leap, *Sax.*] half a Buſhel;
A LIP } alſo a Corn Baſket. *E. C.*

LEAP *Year*, ſo named, becauſe of its leaping a Day more that Year than in a common Year, namely every fourth Year. See *Biſſextile*.

LEAR *Ground*, as *Rich Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *Ch.*

To LEAR, to lean, *N. C.*

To LEARN [leoꞃnian, *Sax.* lernen, *Teut.*] to receive Inſtruction in Arts or Sciences, to get Intelligence, *&c.*

To LEARN [leꞃan, *Sax.* lehren, *Teut.*] to inſtruct or inform.

LEAR′NER [Leoꞃneꞃe, *Sax.*] one who is inſtructed.

LEARN′ING, Skill in Languages or Sciences.

LEASE [probably of *laiſſer*, F. to leave] a Demiſe, or Letting of Lands or Tenements to another for a Rent reſerved.

To LEASE [Leſen, *L. S.* or Nachleſen, *Teut.*] to glean or pick up ſcattered Corn.

LEASE, Praiſe. *O.*

A LEASH [*leſſe*, F. Letſe, *L. S.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk faſt; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH *of Greyhounds*, is three Hounds.

LEASH *Laws*, are Laws to be obſerved in Hunting or Courſing.

LEAS′ING [leaꞅunge, *Sax.*] Lying.

LEASSE′ } the Party to whom a Leaſe
LESSEE, } is granted.

LEASSOR′, } the Perſon who lets or
LESSOR, } grants a Leaſe.

LEAST [leaꞅt, *Sax.*] the ſmalleſt.

LEA′SURE } [*loiſir*, F.] Opportunity,
LEI′SURE } convenient or vacant Time.

LEASSUNGS, Lyes or Untruths. *Sax.*

LEAT *of a Mill*, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATH, Ceaſing, Intermiſſion, *&c.*

LEA′THER [leðeꞃ, *Sax.* Leder, *Teut.*] Hides of Beaſts dreſſed, tanned, *&c.*

LEAU′TY, Loyalty. *O.*

LEAVE [leaꝼe, *Sax.* Verloff, *L. S.*] Licence, Liberty.

To *give* LEAVE [liꝼan, *Sax.* Verloff-geben, *L. S.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of beliꝼan, *Sax.* to remain; *Minſhew* derives it from λείπω, Gr. to leave] to forſake, to depart from.

LEA′VEN [*levain*, F. of *levare*, L.] a Piece of Dough ſalted and ſoured, to ferment and reliſh the whole Lump.

The LEAVEN *of Sin* [among *Divines*] is an Inclination to do Evil, proceeding from the Corruptneſs of human Nature.

LEAV′ER [*levier*, F. of *levando*, L.] a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear up a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Balance reſting on a certain determinate Point, called its *Fulcrum*.

LECAN′OMANCY [*lecanomantia*, L. λεκανομαντεία, of λεκανὴ, a Baſon, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a ſort of Divination by Water in a Baſon.

LECCA′TOR, a Leacher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

To LECH, to heal, to cure. *Chau.*

LECHE, a Phyſician. *Chau.*

To LECH *on*, to pour on. *N. C.*

LEC′TERN [*lectrin*, F.] a Reading Deſk in a Church. *O.*

LEC′TISTERN [*lectiſternium*, L.] a Feſtival among the antient *Romans*, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedeſtals, and laid upon Beds in their Temples, magnificently treated.

LECTISTER′NIUM [among *Phyſicians*] that *Apparatus* which is neceſſary for the Care of a ſick Perſon in Bed. *L.*

LEC'TORN [*lectrinum*, L.] a Reading-Deſk. *Chau.*

LEC'TUAL [by *Phyſicians*] is ſaid of a Perſon whoſe Diſtemper requires him to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LEC'TURE [*lectura*, L.] a Reading; an Inſtruction given by a Maſter to his Scholars; alſo a Diſcourſe upon any Text of Scripture, Art, or Science; a Sermon. *F.*

LEC'TURER [*lector*, L.] a Reader of Lectures, *i. e.* certain Portions of any Author, or Science, read in publick Schools.

LECTURER [in *Divinity*] a Miniſter who preaches in the Afternoon, having no Benefit beſides the free Gift of the People.

LEC'TURNIUM, the Reading-Deſk or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

LEDDEN [of læꝺen, *Sax.*] *Latin* Language. *Spen.*

LEDE } [of leẏꝺe, *Sax.*] lead away;
LEED } alſo People, Servants, Vaſſals. *Chau.*

To LEDEN [perhaps of leiden, *Teut.* to ſuffer, endure] to languiſh, *O.*

A LEDGE, a ſort of Border.

To LEDGE, to alledge. *Chau.*

LED'GER [of *legere*, L. to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as alſo of every ſort of Goods bought and ſold, are diſtinctly placed.

LED'GER [*à legendo*, L.] an Ambaſſador.

LED'GES [in a *Ship*] ſmall Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the *Weſt-Trees* to the *Roof-Trees*, which ſerve to bear up the Nettings or Gratings over the Half Deck.

LEE [probably from *l'eau*, F. towards the Water] is indifferently uſed at Sea, for that Part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that Part which is oppoſite to the Wind.

LEE-*Shore*, is that on which the Wind blows.

A LEE *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] put the Helm to the Leeward Side of the Ship.

To Lay a Ship by the LEE, is to bring her ſo, that all her Sails may lie flat againſt the Maſt and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Back-ſide.

LEE-*Fang* [in a *Ship*] a Rope reeved let into the Creengles of the Courſes, to hale in the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet, *&c.*

LEE *Latch* [*Sea Phraſe*] *Have a Care of the Lee-Latch*, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEECH [lece, of lecnian, *Sax.* to heal] a Farrier or Horſe-Doctor.

LEECH'Y'D, dreſſed, ſeaſoned. *O.*

LEED, the Month of *March*. *O.*

LEED, *Julls*, Cow-Hides. *O.*

LEEDS [Loẏꝺiꞅ, *Sax.* probably of Leoꝺ, *Sax.* People, *q. d.* a populous City] a Town in *Yorkſhire.*

LEEF, willing. *Spen.*

LEEF-*Silver*, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to plough and ſow.

LEEK [leac, *Sax.*] a Pot-Herb.

LEEM [of leoma, *Sax.*] a Flame, Light, Blaze. *Chau.*

To LEER [of Lauren, *Teut.* to obſerve, Leer, *Dan.* to laugh; but *Somner* derives it from hleaꞃe, *Sax.* the Forehead or Cheek] to caſt a cunning or wiſtful Look.

LEER [of leꞃan, *Sax.*] Learning, Doctrine. *Spen.*

LEER *of a Deer* [of Lager, *Teut.* to lodge] the Place where he lies to dry himſelf after he had been wet by the Dew.

LEERO *Viol* [corruptly for *Lyra Viol*] a kind of muſical Inſtrument.

LEES [*lies*, F.] the Dregs of Water, Wine, *&c.*

To LEESE, to releaſe. *O.*

LEESE, loſt. *Spen.*

LEET [of liꞇe, *Sax.* little, *q. d.* little Court, or læꞇ, of læꞇan, *Sax.* to cenſure; or, as *Minſhew* ſays, *à litibus*, L. Suits] a Law-Day.

Court LEET, is a Court out of the Sheriff's Turn, and inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High Treaſon, that are committed againſt the Crown and Dignity of the King.

LEETCH [*Sea Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the Middle of the Sails between theſe two.

LEETCH-*Line* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes made faſt to the Leetch of the Sails.

LEETEN *you*, you make yourſelf, or pretend to be. *Cheſh.*

LEETH *Wake*, pliable, limber. *N. C.*

LEE'WARD *Ship* [*Sea Term*] one which is not faſt by Wind, or which does not ſail ſo near the Wind, as to make her Way ſo good as ſhe ſhould.

LEEWARD *Way* [in *Navigation*] ſomewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward from that Point which ſhe ſeems to go by the Compaſs.

To fall to LEEWARD, is to loſe the Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD *Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

To LEFE, to leave, to forſake. *Chau.*

LEFE [lieb, *Teut.*] dear, loving, pleaſant. *Chau.*

LEFE [Liebe, *Teut.*] Love, Affection. *Chau.*

LEFELY, lawful. *Chau.*

LEFIST [Liebeſt, *Teut.*] deareſt. *Chau.*

LEG [leck, of lecken, *Teut.* to kick] the lower Part of the Bodies of Animals, ſerving for Support and Motion.

LEGS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Ropes which are put through the Bolt Ropes of the Main and Fore-ſail.

LEGS [*Trigonometry*] the Sides of a Triangle.

LEGA, the Allay of Money.

LE'GABLE [*legabilis*, L.] that is not intailed as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy. *L. T.*

LE'GACY [*legatum*, L.] a Gift bequeathed by a Teſtator in his Will.

LE'GAL [*legalis*, L.] according to Law, lawful, pertaining to the *Jewiſh* Law. *F.*

LEGAL'ITY [*legalité*, F.] Lawfulneſs, Agreeableneſs to the Law.

LE'GATARY [*legatarius*, L.] the ſame as *Legate*.

LE'GATE [*legatus*, L.] an Ambaſſador ſent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.

LEGATEE' [*legataire*, F. of *legatarius*, L.] a Perſon who has a Legacy left him in a Will.

LEGATI'NE, or **LEGAN'TINE** belonging to a Legate.

LEGA'TION, } the Office or Function
LE'GATESHIP, } of a Legate. *F.* of *L.*

LEGA'TUM, a Legacy or Bequeſt. *O. R.*

LEGED, lodged. *Chau.*

To **LE'GEN**, to allay or aſſwage. *O.*

LE'GEND, to lay, to alledge. *Chau.*

LE'GEND [*legende*, F. of *legenda*, L.] a Popiſh Book, containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, called the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.

The **LEGEND**, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

LEGEN'DARY, belonging to a Legend, fabulous.

LEGER-*Book*. See *Ledger*.

LEG'ERDEMAIN [*leger de main*, F. *i. e.* quick of Hand] Sleight of Hand, Couſenage, juggling Tricks.

LEG'ERMENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play lightly, gently, and with Eaſe. *Ital.*

LEGGANCE, a Lodging. *Chau.*

LE'GIANCE, Allegiance. *O.*

LEG'IBLE [*legibilis*, L.] that may be read, eaſy to be read.

LEGIF'EROUS [*legifer*, L.] making or giving Laws.

LE'GION, a Regiment or Body of the *Roman* Army, conſiſting of ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs, but at the moſt 6000 Foot, including 300 Horſe. *F.* of *L.*

LE'GIONARY [*legionarius*, L.] belonging to a Legion.

LEGIS'LATIVE [of *legis* and *latus*, L. of *fero*, L.] having Authority to make or give Laws.

LEGISLA'TOR [*legiſlateur*, F.] a Giver of Laws, a Law-giver. *L.*

LEGISLA'TURE [of *legis* and *latura*, L.] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.

LEGIT'IMACY [*legitimité*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful; alſo born in lawful Wedlock.

To **LEGIT'IMATE** [*legitimer*, F. of *legitimatum*, L.] to make or declare natural Children legitimate; to qualify with ſuch Conditions as are according to Law.

LEGITIMA'TION, legitimating. *F.* of *L.*

LEGRUI'TA [in *Doomſday Record*] a Fine or Puniſhment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

LEGU'MEN [among *Botaniſts*] a Species of Plants called *Pulſe*, ſo called of *lego*, L. to gather, becauſe they may be gathered with the Hands without cutting.

LEGU'MINOUS, belonging to Pulſe.

LEGYSTERS, Lawyers. *Chau.*

LEI'CESTER [Leaȝceaſteꞃ, of leaȝ, *Sax.* fallow Ground, and Ceaſteꞃ] the County Town, probably ſo called from its being built hard by a Leaȝ, or Common.

LEIGH [ley, *Sax.* a Paſture or Meadow] a Surname. *O.*

LEI'RY *Places*, cavernous, full of Caverns.

LEITS [*q. d. Lots*] Nomination to Offices in Eſteem. *N. C.*

LEKE, lawful. *O.*

LELE, true, honeſt, lawful. *Chau.*

LE'MA [with *Oculiſts*] a white Matter or Humour congealed in the Eyes. *L.*

LE'MAN [*l'aimante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; alſo a Gallant.

LEMES, Lights or Flames. *O.*

LEM'MA [λῆμμα, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [in *Mathemat.*] a Propoſition which ſerves previouſly to prepare the Way for the Demonſtration of ſome Theorem, or the Conſtruction of ſome Problem.

LEM'NIAN *Earth*, a ſort of Earth of an aſtringent Quality, uſed in Pharmacy.

LEM'STER [formerly called *Leon Minſter*, from a Lion, which, as ſome relate, appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

LEM'URES, Hobgoblins, Ghoſts, or Night Spirits. *L.*

To **LEND** [lænan, *Sax.* lehnen, *Teut.*] to grant the Uſe of to another.

LENDS [Lenden] the Loins. *O.*

LEN'GER [Langer, *Teut.*] longer. *Span.*

LENGTH [of lenȝ, *Sax.* long lange, *Teut.*] the Extent from End to End.

LENGTH [in *Geometry*] is the firſt Dimenſion of Bodies, conſidered in their utmoſt Extent.

To **LENGTH'EN** [langern, *Teut.*] to make longer.

LENIEN'TIA [with *Phyſicians*] ſoftening or looſening Medicines. *L.*

LEN'ITIVE [*lenitif*, F. of *lenire*, L.] that is of a ſoftening or aſſwaging Quality.

LEN'ITY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildneſs, Softneſs, Gentleneſs, Calmneſs.

LE'NO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain, called *Torcular Hierophili*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex

Glaſs, that is made to throw the Rays of Viſion into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomiſts*] the cryſtalline Humour of the Eye, ſo called from its Performance of the ſame Office.

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LENTIG'INOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

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LENT'ITUDE, Slowneſs, Negligence. *L.*

LEN'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a ſlow Movement, the ſame as *Lent*, or *Lentement*; which ſee. *Ital.*

LEN'TOR [among *Phyſicians*] that ſizy, viſcid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obſtructs the capillary Veſſels. *L.*

L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verſes. *Spen.*

LE'O [in *Aſtronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LEO [with ſome *phyſical Writers*] a Species of Leproſy, the ſame as *Elephantiaſis*. L.

LEON'ARD [leon, *Sax.* a Lion, and **Aerd**. *Teut.* Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD *Hawk*, a Lanner Hawk.

LEONI'NE [*leonin*, F. of *leoninus*, L.] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, cruel, ſavage.

LEONINE *Verſes*, a ſort of *Latin* Verſes, which rhyme in the Middle and End, making, as it were, a Lion's Tail.

LEONI'NES, a ſort of old Coin.

LEOP'ARD [*leopardus*, *q. d.* begotten by a *Pardus*, *i. e.* a Libbard, and a Lioneſs, λεοπάρδαλις, Gr.] a wild Beaſt.

LE'OPOLD [of leoꝺ, *Sax.* the People, and *Hold*] a proper Name of Men.

LEP *and* LACE [in the Manor of *Whittle*, in *Eſſex*] a Cuſtom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, called *Greenbury*, paid 4 *d.* to the Lord of the Manor, except it were in a Nobleman's Cart.

LEPANDE, leaping. *O.*

LEPER [*un leprieux*, F. of *leproſus*, L.] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEPERLO'GE, an Hoſpital for Lepers. *Chaucer.*

LEP'ID [*lepidus*, L.] pleaſant, jocoſe, ſmart, witty.

LEPID'ITY [*lepiditas*, L.] Pleaſantneſs, Wittineſs, *&c.*

LEPIDOEI'DES [in *Anatomy*] is the ſcaly Suture of the Skull.

LEPORI'NE [*leporinus*, L.] belonging to a Hare.

LEPORI'NA *labia*, is when the upper Lip hath a natural Defect in the Middle, like a Slit towards the Noſe, reſembling that of an Hare; a Hare-Lip.

LE'PRA [among *Phyſicians*] a ſcurvy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leproſy. *L.*

LEPRO'SO *Amovendo*, is a Writ which lies for a Pariſh to remove a Leper. *L.*

LEP'ROSY [*lepre*, F. of *lepra*, L. of λέπρα, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes ſcaly like a Fiſh.

LE'PROUS [*lepreux*, F. of *leproſus*, L. λεπρώδης, Gr.] afflicted with a Leproſy.

LEPTOL'OGY [λέπτολογία, of λεπτὸν, a Mite, or a very ſmall Piece of Money, a Trifle, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a rhetorical Deſcription of minute and ſordid Things.

LEPTU'NTICKS [*Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part clammy and viſcous Humours, by their acute Particles.

LERE [Gelaꞃ, *Sax.*] leer, vain, empty, ſpare; as a Leer-Horſe, a Spare-Horſe.

LERE, Leather. *O.*

LERE [læꞃe, *Sax.*] to learn. *Spen.*

LERE [læꞃe, *Sax.* **Leere**, *Belg.* *lire*, F. a Leſſon] a Scolding or Railing.

LER'IPOOPS, old faſhion'd Shoes.

To LESE, to loſe. *Chau.*

LE'SIA, a Leaſh of Greyhounds. *O. L.*

LE'SINGOUR, a Lyer. *O.*

LE'SION [*læſio*, L.] Hurt.

LESS [leꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] not ſo much.

LESSEE', he to whom a Leaſe is granted.

LES'SEL, a ſhady Buſh, or a Hovel. *O.*

LES'SER *Circles* [*Aſtron.*] thoſe which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LES'SES [*laiſſes*, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or wild Bear.

LES'SIAN *Diet* [of *Leſſius*, a famous Phyſician] a moderate Diet.

LES'SED, eaſed, relieved. *Chau*

LES'SON [*leçon*, F. of *lectio*, L.] a Portion to be read or heard.

LESSOR', he who grants a Leaſe.

LEST [læſt, *Sax.*] leſt that.

To LEST, to liſten. *Spenc.*

LES'TAL, ſaleable; alſo weighty. *N. C.*

LES'TALL. See *Layſtall.*

LET [a diminutive Termination from lit, or lyte, *Sax*] little.

To LET [letan, *Sax.*] to hinder; alſo to permit.

A LETCH, a Veſſel to put Aſhes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*

A LETCHER, a luſtful Perſon.

LETCH'ERY, Luſtfulneſs, or Proneneſs to Luſt.

To LETE, to ceaſe or leave. *O.*

LET-*Fall* [with *Sailors*] a Term for the putting abroad the Main-ſail, Fore ſail, and Sprit-ſail, when their Yards are aloft.

LET'GAME, a Hinderer of Pleaſure. *Cb.*

LE'THAL [*letbalis*, L.] mortal, deadly.

LETHAL'ITY [*letbalitas*, L.] Mortality.

LETHAR'GICK [*letbargique*, F. of *letbargicus*, L. of ληθαργικὸς, of λήθη, Oblivion, and ἀργὸς, ſwift, *Gr.*] belonging to, affected with, or ſubject to, a Lethargy.

LETH'ARGY [*letbargie*, F. of *letbargia*, L. of ληθαργία, of λήθη, Gr. Forgetfulneſs] a Diſeaſe cauſed by cold phlegmatick Humours oppreſſing the Brain, ſo that the Perſon can do nothing but ſleep.

LETHIF'EROUS [*letbifer*, L.] that bringeth Death, deadly.

LE'THY, ſoft. *Chauc.*

LET'ICE [*Lætitia*, L. *i. e.* Joy] a proper Name of Women.

LETIF'ICAL [*læ'ificus*, L.] making glad.

To LETIF'ICATE [*lætificatum*, L.] to make glad.

LET'TER [*lettre*, F. of *litera*, L.] a Character, ſuch as thoſe of the Alphabet; an Epiſtle ſent to one, a Letter miſſive.

LETTER *of Advice* [in *Traffick*] a Letter from one Correſpondent to another, giving an Account of what Buſineſs he has done for him, what Bills he has drawn on him, &c.

LETTER *of Attorney*, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend, to do a lawful Act in his ſtead.

LETTER-*Founder*, one who caſts Letters or Types for Printers.

LET'TERS *Clauſe*, cloſe Letters, ſealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal.

LETTERS *of Credit* [among *Merchants*] Letters from one Merchant or Correſpondent to another, requeſting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS *Dominical* [*Aſtron.*] the firſt 7 Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns ſerve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always ſtands for *Sunday.*

LETTERS of *Licence* [among *Tradeſmen*] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who had fail'd, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS *of Mart*, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, thoſe Goods which are due by the Law of *Mart.*

LETTER *Miſſive*, an Epiſtle or Letter, ſent by one Party to another.

LETTERS *Patent*, open Writings ſealed with the great Seal of *England.*

LET'TERATURE, } Literature, Learn-
LETTURE, } ing. *Chau.* F.

LET'TERED, ſkilled in Letters, or mark'd with Letters.

LET'TICE [*laitüe*, F. of *lactuca*, L. **Laetich**, *Teut.*] Letuce, a Garden Herb.

LEVANT' [*levant*, Ital. *lavare*, L. to lift, *q. d. Sol. levant*, i. e. the Sun lifting itſelf up, or riſing in that Horizon] the Eaſt or Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially thoſe bordering on the *Mediterranean* Sea. *F.*

LEVANT *and Couchant* [*Law Phraſe*] is when Cattle have been ſo long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are riſen again to feed. *F.*

LEVAN'TINE, of or belonging to the Eaſtern Country.

LEVANTI'NES, Inhabitants of the Eaſtern Countries, or *Levant.*

LEVA'RI *Fœnum*, to make Hay. *O. L.*

LEVA'RI *facias*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEV'ARI *facias damna diſſeiſitoribus*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages, wherein the *Diſeiſor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Diſeiſee.* L.

LEVA'RI *facias reſiduum debiti*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part ſatisfied before. *L.*

LEVARI *facias, quando vicecomes returnavit quod non habuit emptores*, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to ſell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and returned that he could not ſell them. *L.*

LEVA'TOR [*qui levat*, L.] a Lifter-up.

LEVA'TOR *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles of the *Scapula.* L.

LEVA'TOR *Ani* [*Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LE'VATORY [*levatorium*, L.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to raiſe up the Skull when it is depreſſed.

LEU'CA, } a League, 3 Miles in *Doomſ-*
LEU'GA, } *day* Book, a Mile. *L.*

LEU'CE [λεύκη, Gr.] is a cutaneous Diſeaſe, when the Hair, Skin, and ſometimes the Fleſh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leproſy.

LEU'COMA [λευκώμα, Gr.] a white Star in the Horney-coat of the Eye. *L.*

A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [λευκωφλεγματία, of λευκὸν white, and φλεγμα, Phlegm, *Gr.*] a Dropſy, which proceeds from

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LETIF'ICAL [*lætificus,* L.] making glad.

To LETIF'ICATE [*lætificatum,* L.] to make glad.

LET'TER [*lettre,* F. of *litera,* L.] a Character, ſuch as thoſe of the Alphabet; an Epiſtle ſent to one, a Letter miſſive.

LETTER *of Advice* [in *Traffick*] a Letter from one Correſpondent to another, giving an Account of what Buſineſs he has done for him, what Bills he has drawn on him, *&c.*

LETTER *of Attorney,* a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend, to do a lawful Act in his ſtead.

LETTER-*Founder,* one who caſts Letters or Types for Printers.

LET'TERS *Clauſe,* cloſe Letters, ſealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal.

LETTERS *of Credit* [among *Merchants*] Letters from one Merchant or Correſpondent to another, requeſting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS *Dominical* [*Aſtron.*] the firſt 7 Letters in the Alphabet, which by turns ſerve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always ſtands for *Sunday.*

LETTERS of *Licence* [among *Tradeſmen*] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of Creditors, granted to a Man who had fail'd, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS *of Mart,* Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, thoſe Goods which are due by the Law of *Mart.*

LETTER *Miſſive,* an Epiſtle or Letter, ſent by one Party to another.

LETTERS *Patent,* open Writings ſealed with the great Seal of *England.*

LET'TERATURE, } Literature, Learning. *Chau.* F.
LETTURE,

LET'TERED, ſkilled in Letters, or mark'd with Letters.

LET'TICE [*laitüe,* F. of *lactuca,* L. **Laettich,** *Teut.*] Letuce, a Garden Herb.

LEVANT' [*levant,* Ital. *lavare,* L. to lift, *q. d. Sol. levant,* i. e. the Sun lifting itſelf up, or riſing in that Horizon] the Eaſt or Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially thoſe bordering on the *Mediterranean* Sea. *F.*

LEVANT *and Couchant* [*Law Phraſe*] is when Cattle have been ſo long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are riſen again to feed. *F.*

LEVAN'TINE, of or belonging to the Eaſtern Country.

LEVANTI'NES, Inhabitants of the Eaſtern Countries, or *Levant.*

LEVA'RI *Fœnum,* to make Hay. *O. L.*

LEVA'RI *facias,* is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEV'ARI *facias damna diſſeiſitoribus,* is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages, wherein the *Diſeiſor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Diſeiſee.* L.

LEVA'RI *facias reſiduum debiti,* is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, who hath in Part ſatisfied before. *L.*

LEVARI *facias, quando vicecomes returnavit quod non habuit emptores,* a Writ commanding the Sheriff to ſell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and returned that he could not ſell them. *L.*

LEVA'TOR [*qui levat,* L.] a Lifter-up.

LEVA'TOR *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles of the *Scapula.* L.

LEVA'TOR *Ani* [*Anat.*] a Pair of Muſcles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LE'VATORY [*levatorium,* L.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to raiſe up the Skull when it is depreſſed.

LEU'CA, } a League, 3 Miles in *Doomſday* Book, a Mile. *L.*
LEU'GA,

LEU'CE [λεύκη, Gr.] is a cutaneous Diſeaſe, when the Hair, Skin, and ſometimes the Fleſh underneath, turns white; a Species of the Leproſy.

LEU'COMA [λευκώμα, Gr.] a white Star in the Horney-coat of the Eye. *L.*

A LEUCOPHLEG'MACY [λευκωφλεγματία, of λευκὸν white, and φλεγμα, Phlegm, *Gr.*] a Dropſy, which proceeds from the abounding of white and ſlimy Phlegm; a Conſtitution of the Body where the Blood is of a pale Colour, viſcid and cold, whereby it ſtuffs and bloats the Habit, or raiſes the white Humours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCOPHLEG'MATICK [λευκοφλεγματικὸς, Gr.] one troubled with a pituitous Dropſy that ſeizes the whole Body.

LEUCORRHOE'A [λευκοῤῥοία, Gr.] the Whites in Women.

LEUD, unlearned. *Chau.*

LEUDINESSE, Ignorance, Folly. *Chau.*

LEVE, dear, loving; alſo Love, Deſire, Inclination. *Chau.*

LEVEE', the Time of one's Riſing; alſo a Lady's Toilet. *F.*

LEV'EL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [læpel, *Sax.*] a Carpenter's Inſtrument.

Water LEVEL, an Inſtrument uſed by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To LEVEL, to make level, plain, and even; alſo to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil*, is when he who has loſt the Game, ſits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL *Range* [in *Gunnery*] is the Diſtance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LE'VELLERS, People who would have all Things common.

LE'VER [of Leop, *Sax.* acceptable] rather; *I had lever*, I had rather. *Spen.*

LEVER [*à levando*] an Inſtrument uſed in raiſing ponderous Bodies. It is one of the Mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Balance reſting inſtead of hanging on a certain determinate Point called its *Fulcrum*.

LEVER [lieber, *Teut.*] better. *O.*

LEV'ERET [*levraut*, F.] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Leſſon on the Trumpet.

LEVETH, beareth. *O.*

LEVI [לוי *H. i. e.* joined] *Jacob*'s third Son.

LEVI'ATHAN [לויתן *H.*] a Whale.

To LEV'IGATE [*lævigatum*, L.] to make plain or ſmooth.

LEVIGATION, a making ſmooth. *L.*

LEVIGATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine and impalpable Powder.

LE'VIN, Lightning. *Spen.*

To LE'VIN, to believe. *Chau.*

LE'VINBROND, a Thunder-bolt. *Spen.*

LE'VIR, dearer, rather. *Chau.*

LEVIRATE [of *levir*, L.] the State or Condition of a Wife's or Huſband's Brother. *Shakeſ.*

LE'VISELL, a Buſh, a Hovel. *Chau.*

LEVISOM'NOUS [*leviſomnus*, L.] watchful.

LEVITA'TION [*Philoſophy*] the Property directly contrary to Gravitation. *L.*

LE'VITE [*Levita*, L. of *Levi*] one of the Tribe of *Levi*, or belonging to the prieſtly Office.

LEVITI'CUS, one of the five Books of *Moſes*, ſo called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. *L.*

LEV'ITY [*levitas*, L.] is the being leſs, or Want of Weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Abſolute or *Poſitive* LEVITY [in *Philoſophy*] is a Quality which ſome would have to be the Cauſe of the ſwimming of Bodies lighter in Specie than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEU'RE [in *Falconry*] a Piece of red Leather made up in the Form of a Bird, and hung out on a Crook by the Falconer, to reclaim his Birds.

LEU'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Lute or muſical Inſtrument. *Ital.*

To LE'VY [*lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raiſe, gather, or collect.

A LE'VY, a Raiſing or Collection.

LEWD [*Minſhew* derives it from Loy, *Belg.* idle, or Leidig, *Teut.* wicked; others of læpeðe, *Sax.* one of the Laity, which were look'd upon as lewd in reſpect of the religious Clergy; or of leoð, *Sax.* the common People, which are moſt prone to Lewdneſs; others from λυδὸς, Gr. a diſſolute Man] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEW'IS [*Louis*, Fr. of *Ludovicus*, L. of Ludwig, *Teut.* of Leoð, *Sax.* the People, and Wic, a Caſtle, *i. e.* the Safeguard of the People] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. *L.*

LEX *Brehonia* [the *Brehon* Law] an *Iriſh* Law, aboliſhed by King *John*.

LEX *Bretoyſe*, the Law of the *Britains*, or for the Marches of *Wales*.

LEX *deraſina*, is the Proofs of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adverſary affirms it. *O. L.*

LEX *Talionis*, a Law of Recompence, or a Law that rendereth one good or ill Turn for another. *L.*

LEX'ICON [λεξικὸν, Gr.] a Dictionary, or a general Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY, the Law. *F.*

LEY'ERWITE [of leȝen, *Sax.* a Bed] a Liberty to take Amends of him who defiles one's Bondwoman.

LEY'GAGER, a Wager of Law.

LIA'RD, a *French* Farthing, worth three Deniers.

LIART, gentle, pliant. *Chau.*

To LIB [Lubbe, *Belg.*] to gild. *O.*

LIBA'MEN [*libamentum*, L.] the ſame as *Libation.*

LIBAND [liebend, *q. d.* loving, *Teut.*] agreeable, well-liking. *O.*

LIBAR'TES, Leopards. *Chau.*

LIBA'TION, a Ceremony uſed in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Prieſt poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors, in Honour of the Deity to whom he ſacrificed, after he had firſt taſted a little of it; the firſt Taſte of a Thing, a Smatch.

LIB'BARD [Libaerd, *Du.*] a Leopard.

LIBBARD's-*Bane*, an Herb.

LIB'BEN, a private Dwelling-houſe.

LI'BEL [*libelle*, F. *libellus*, L.] a little Book, a ſcandalous and invective Pamphlet.

LI'BEL [in *Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To **LIBEL *One***, to ſet forth Libels againſt him, to defame or ſlander him.

LIBELLA'TICI, Chriſtians in the primitive Times, who, that they might not be forc'd to worſhip Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LIBEL'LOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abuſive, ſlanderous.

LI'BER [among *Botaniſts*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LIB'ERA, a Reward or Gratuity of Graſs or Corn, *delivered* to a Tenant who cuts it down. *O. L.*

LIB'ERA *chacea habenda*, a Writ judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manor.

LIB'ERAL [*liberalis*, L.] bountiful, generous, free: alſo honourable, genteel. *F.*

LIBERAL *Arts* and *Sciences*, ſuch as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick Trades and Handicrafts are for meaner People.

LIBERAL'ITY [*liberalité*, F. of *liberalitas*, L.] Bountifulneſs, Generoſity.

LIBERATA *Terræ*, a certain Portion of Land. See *Librata.*

To **LIBERATE** [*liberer*, F. of *liberatum*, L.] to ſet free or at Liberty.

LIBERA'TE, a Warrant iſſued out of *Chancery* for Payment of a yearly Penſion granted under the Great Seal: Alſo to a Goaler for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERA'TION, Deliverance. *L.*

LIB'ERDINE, a poiſonous Herb.

LIBERTA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for ſuch as were challenged for Villains, and offered to prove themſelves free.

LIBERTA'TIBUS *allocandis*, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty, to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERTATIBUS *exigendis in itinere*, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Juſtices in *Eyre*, to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty.

LIB'ERTINE [*libertinus*, L.] one of a looſe, debauched Life and Principle, a diſſolute and lewd Liver.

LIB'ERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks, who ſprung up in *Holland*, *A. C.* 1525. from one *Quinton*, a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintained, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God; and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to thoſe who thought it ſo; they alſo aſſerted, that to live without Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIB'ERTINISM, the being made a Freeman of a Slave.

LIBERTINISM [among *Divines*] a Living at large, following one's Pleaſure without regarding the Laws of God.

LI'BERTY [*liberté*, F. of *libertas*, L.] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action, as ſeems good to him; Leave, or free Leave: Alſo a free or eaſy Way of Expreſſion.

LIBERTY [in *Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy ſome Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBID'INIST, a Senſualiſt, one who gives himſelf up to Luſt.

LIBIDINOS'ITY, Luſtfulneſs, Laſciviouſneſs, Incontinency.

LIBID'INOUS [*libidinoſus*, L.] full of Luſt, incontinent, ſenſual.

LIBI'DO [with *Phyſicians*] any ſtrong Inclination; as to forward the natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; to ſcratch in Diſtempers that cauſe Itchings.

LIBITI'NA [*à libitu*] the Goddeſs of Funeral Rites. *L.*

LIBITINA'RII, Undertakers of Funerals among the *Romans*. L.

LIB'ITUM, } at your Pleaſure. *L.*
***Ad* LIBITUM**, } [in *Muſick Books*] it ſignifies you may if you pleaſe, or if you will.

LIBRA [in *Aſtronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, directly oppoſite to *Aries*, and the ſixth from it.

LIBRA *Medica*, the Phyſicians Pound, containing 12 Ounces. *L.*

LI'BRARY [*libraria*, L.] a Study or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRATA *Terræ*, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

LIBRA'TION, a Weighing or Balance; but it is commonly uſed for the Motion or Swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*

LIBRA'TORY [of *librare*, L. to poiſe, *&c.*] of or belonging to Libration or Swinging to and fro, as the *libratory Motion of a Pendulum.*

LI'BRO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Book.

LIBRO *Primo*, the firſt Book. *Ital.*

LIBRO *Secundo*, the ſecond Book. *Ital.* and ſo of the reſt.

LIB'YA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LICE-*Bane*, an Herb.

LI'CENCE [*licentia*, L.] Liberty, Permiſſion, Leave. *F.*

To **LI'CENCE** [*licentiam dare*. L.] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE *to ariſe* [*Law Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in a real Action, who is eſſoined or excuſed for his Abſence upon account of his being ſick in Bed, to ariſe or appear abroad.

LICEN'TIA *transfretandi*, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let paſs quietly beyond the Sea, ſome who have obtained the King's Licence ſo to do.

A **LICEN'TIATE** [*une licentie*. F. of *licentiatus*, L.] one who has full Licence to practiſe any Art or Faculty.

LICEN'TIOUS [*licentieux*, F. of *licentioſus*, L.] looſe, lewd, diſorderly.

LICH [**glik**, *L. S.*] like. *Chau.*

LICH-*Wake*, [of lice, *Sax.* a Corpſe] a Cuſtom anciently uſed, and ſtill practiſed in ſome Places, of watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *Chau.*

LICH'EN, a Tetter or Ring-worm. *L.*

LICH'FIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licidfield*, of Lice, *Sax.* a dead Carcaſe, and *Field*, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, becauſe a great many ſuffered Martyrdom there in the Time of *Diocleſian*] a Biſhop's See in *Staffordſhire*.

LICH-*Fowl* [*i. e.* Carcaſſ, Birdſ, *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill-boding Birds, as the Night Ravens, Screech Owls, &c.

LICH-*Gate*, a Gate belonging to Church-yards, through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.

LICH'WALE, an Herb.

LICITA'TION, a ſetting out to be ſold to the higheſt Bidder; an Auction. *L.*

To **LICK** [liccian, *Sax.* **Lecken**, *Teut.*] to take up with the Tongue.

LICK'ORISH } [*liquiritia*, Ital.] a
LIQU'ORISH } Shrub which has a ſweet Root.

LIC'ORISH [licera, *Sax.* *licbetta*, Ital. gluttonous] loving Dainties, tid Bits, or ſweet Things.

LIC'OROUS [liccera, *Sax.*] dainty, gluttonous, leacherous, luxurious. *Chau.*

LIC'OUS, Liquor. *Chau.*

LIC'TORS [*lictores*, L.] *Roman* Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magiſtrates.

LID'FORD *Law* [from *Lidford*, a Town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expreſſion, ſignifying to hang a Man firſt, and judge him afterwards.

To **LIE** [leoȝan, *Sax.* **leegen**, *L. S.* **Liegen**, *Teut.*] to tell a Lie.

To **LIE** [lieȝean, *Sax.* **Liggen**, *Dan.* **Legen**, *Teut.*] to lie along.

A **LIE** [liȝa, *Sax.*] an Untruth.

To **LIE** *under the Sea* [among *Mariners*] when the Helm of a Ship being made faſt a-Lee, ſhe lies ſo a-Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadſide.

LIE, uncultivated. *Chau.*

LIEF [**lieber**, *Teut.*] rather. *Sax.*

LIEF'EST [**liebeſt**, *Teut.*] deareſt, &c. *Shakeſp.*

LIE'GANCY [*ligence*, F.] is ſuch a Duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or owe to more than one Lord; alſo the Dominions or Territories of the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE [*lige*, F. *ligio*, Ital. truſty, faithful, of *ligando*, L. binding] is ſometimes taken for *Liege* Lord, and at others for one that acknowledges Homage to him. *F. L. T.*

LIEGE *Lord*, is he who acknowledges no Superior, a Sovereign Prince; alſo the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE *Man*, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the *Liege* Lord.

LIEGE *People*, are the Subjects of a King, Queen, or State.

LI'EN *Perſonal* [in *Law*, of *Lien*, F. a tye] a Bond or Contract.

LIEN *Real*, a Judgment which obligeth the Land.

LIEN'TERY [*lienteria*, F. of λειεντερία, Gr.] a Kind of Looſeneſs, or *Diarrhœa*, wherein the Food paſſes ſo ſuddenly thro' the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A **LIER** [leoȝere, *Sax.* **Lugner**, *Teut.* **Logner**, *L. S.*] a Teller of Lies or Untruths. See *To Lie*.

The **LIER** [in a *Ship*] is he who is firſt catched in a Lye on a *Monday* Morning, and ſerves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak Head for a Week.

LIER'WITE, a Liberty whereby a Lord challengeth the Penalty of one who lieth unlawfully with his Bondwoman.

In **LIEU** [*lieu*, F.] in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTEN'ANCY } [*lieutenance*, F.]
LIEUTEN'ANTSHIP } the Office of Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of *London*] a ſelect Company of Officers of the Train'd Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTEN'ANT [*legatus*, q. d. *locum tenens*, L.] one who ſupplies the Place, or repreſents the Perſon of a Prince, or others in Authority.

LIEUTENANT *General* [*of the Artillery*] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and ſupplies his Place in his Abſence.

LIEUTENANT *General* [*of an Army*] is a Commander next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a March, a Detachment or Flying Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

LIEUTENANT *Colonel* [*of Horſe or Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Poſt to the Colonel, and commands in his Abſence.

LIEUTENANT [*of Horſe or Foot*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Abſence.

LIEUTENANT [*of a Ship*] is next to the chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTENANT [*of the Tower of* London] is next in Place to the Conſtable, and acts with as full Power as he, in his Abſence.

LIEUTENANT *General* [*of the Ordnance*] is an Officer whoſe Duty is to receive all Orders from the Maſter, and the principal Officers, and to ſee them duly executed.

LIFE [Lif, *Sax.* Liff, *Dan.*] the Duration of animal Being, the Space of Time between the Birth and Death of a Creature; alſo a Manner of Living; alſo Sprightlineſs, Spirit, Mettle.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, an Herb.

LIFE-GUARD [Lyfeguard, *Belg. i. e.* the Guard of the Body, Leibgarde, *Teut.*] the Body Guard of a King or Prince.

LIFE'LESS [lebloſs, *Teut.*] without Life; dull, ſtupid.

LIFE'LESSNESS, Deadneſs, Stupidity, Dulneſs.

LIFE'LICH, lively. *Chau.*

LIFE-RENT, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for a Term of Life. *L. T.*

To LIFT, [Lichte, upluchten, *L. S. lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raiſe or heave up.

A LIFT, a Helping up.

LIFT, a Sort of Style, which may be opened like a Gate. *C.*

LIFT, left. *Chau.*

LIFTS [in a *Ship*] Ropes belonging to the Yard-Arms of all Yards, whoſe Uſe is to make the Yard-Arms hang higher or lower.

LIFT'ING *Pieces*, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [liʒan, *Sax.* ligger, *Dan.* liegen, *Teut.*] to lie on a Bed, *&c.*

LIG *ſo laid*, lie ſo faint. *Spen.*

LIG'AMENT [*ligamentum*, L.] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Subſtance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together, eſpecially Bones, of which thoſe which tie Bones are void of Senſe, but thoſe which knit other Parts are ſenſible. *F.*

LIGAMENTA *Uteri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. *L.*

LIGAMENTUM *Ciliare* [in *Anatomy*] the Ligament of the Eye lid. *L.*

LIGA'TIO [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, the ſame as *Zeugma* in *Greek*. L.

LIGA'TION, a Binding or Tying. *L.*

LIGA'TURE [*ligatura*, L.] a Tye or Band. *F.*

LIGATURE [in *Surgery*] is the binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribband, Fillet, *&c.*

LIGA'TURES [in *Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are repreſented the Sums, Differences, or Rectangles of ſeveral Quantities.

LIGATURES [among *Printers*] two or more Letters caſt in one Piece, as *ſſ*, *ſi*, *ſh*, &c.

To LIG'GIN, to lie down. *Chau.*

LIGHT [licht, L. S. leicht, *Teut. leger*, F. *levis*, L.] that is not heavy; alſo quick, nimble, ſmall, trifling, fickle.

LIGHT [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet is ſaid to be light, *i. e.* nimble, compared to another which moves ſlower.

LIGHT [Lecht, *Sax.* Licht, L. S. Leicht, *Teut.* Lychte, *Dan. lux.* L.] the Senſation which ariſes from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT *of Time* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-HORSE [*Military Term*] ſuch Horſemen as are not in Armour. All are ſo called, except the Troop of Life-Guards.

LIGHT *Homogeneal* [in *Opticks*] is that whoſe Rays are equally refrangible, called ſimilar or uniform Light.

LIGHT *Heterogeneal*, is that whoſe Rays are unequally refrangible.

To LIGHT, *i. e. Alight* [lihtan, or alihtan, *Sax.* Afflichten, L. S.] to get off Horſeback.

To LIGHT *upon* [of licht, L. S. by chance] to fall or ſettle upon, to meet by chance, to happen.

To LIGHTEN [ʒlitenan, *Sax.* leuchten, *Teut.*] to ſend forth Flaſhes of Lightning.

LIGHT'ENING [Liʒette, or Litung, *Sax.*] a Meteor.

A LIGH'TER [Lichter, *Belg.*] a large Veſſel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHT'MANS, Break of Day. *Cant.*

LIGHTS [ſo called, being the lighteſt of the Entrails] the Lungs.

LIGINE, Lineage, Deſcent. *Chau.*

LI'GIUS, pure, full, or perfect, as *Viduitas ligia*, pure Widowhood. *O. L. T.*

LIGNA'TION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. *L.*

LIGN-ALOES, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price.

LIG'NES, Pleaſure or Liking. *O.*

LIG'NEOUS [*ligneux*, F. of *ligneus*, L.] belonging to Wood, woody.

LIGNUM *Nephriticum*, a Wood of great Virtue againſt the Stone in the Kidneys. *L.*

LIGNUM *Rhodium*, a ſweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodium* is made. *L.*

LIGNUM *Sanctum*, } the Wood commonly called *Guaiacum*.
LIGNUM *Vitæ*, }

LIGS, little Bladders or Puſhes, within a Horſe's Lips.

LIG'ULA [in *Old Records*] an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court Roll.

LIG'URE, a ſort of precious Stone.

LIGURI'TION, Liquoriſhneſs, Greedineſs. *L.*

To LIKE [licean, liciȝean, ȝelican, *Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKE [ȝelic, *Sax.* lijck, L. S. gleich, *Teut.*] reſembling.

LIKE *Arches* [in the Projection of the *Sphere*] are Parts of leſſer Circles, which contain an equal Number of Degrees, with the correſponding Arches of great ones.

LIKE *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

LIKE *ſolid Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as are comprehended under like Places, and equal in Number.

LIKE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity.

LIKE *Signs* [in *Algebra*] are when both are affimative, or both negative.

LIKE'LIHOOD, Probability.

LIKE'LINESS, Comelineſs, Probability.

To LI'KEN [of ȝelic, *Sax.*] to make like, to compare with.

LIKE'NESS, Reſemblance, or being like.

To LIKIN, to pleaſe. *Chau.*

LIKIR, more like. *Chau.*

LI'LACH TREE, a Tree which bears blue, white, or purple Flowers.

LI'LITH [לילית *H.*] a *Jewiſh* imaginary She-Devil, noxious to Children.

LIL'IUM *Paracelſi* [among *Chemiſts*] is the Tincture of Antimony.

LIL'Y [*lilium*, L. *lis*, F.] a Flower.

LIMA'CEOUS [of *limax*, L.] belonging or like to Snails.

LIMAIL [*limaille*, F.] Filings of any Metal. *Chau.*

To LI'MATE [*limatum*, L.] to file or poliſh.

LIMA'TION, a filing or poliſhing.

LIM'ATURE [*limatura*, L.] Powder or Duſt which comes of filing.

LIMATU'RA *Martis* [among *Chemiſts*] is the filing of Steel, uſed in making *Crocus Martis*. L.

LIMB [Lim, *Sax.* Lem, *Dan.*] a Part of the Body, a Member.

LIMB [in *Aſtronomy*] is the utmoſt Edge or Border of the Body, or Diſk of the *Sun* or *Moon*, when either is in an Eclipſe.

LIMB [in *Mathematicks*] is the utmoſt Edge, or Border of an Inſtrument, an Aſtrolable, *&c.* alſo the Circumference of the original Circle in any Projection of any Sphere upon the Plain.

LIM'BECK [*alembic*, F. of *limbico*, Ital. *alembicus*, L. Barb.] a diſtillatory Veſſel.

LIM'BER [ſome derive it of *linder*, F. ſoft, others of linken, *Du.* to bow or bend] ſupple, pliable.

LIMBER-*Holes* [in a *Ship*] are little ſquare Holes cut out in all the Ground Timbers next to the Keel, to let Water paſs to the Well of the Pump.

LIMBERS, a Kind of Train joined to the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.

In LIM'BO, in Priſon. *L.*

LIM'BUS *Patrum* [according to the Notion of the *Roman* Catholicks] a Place where the deceaſed Patriarchs reſided till the Coming of our Saviour; and alſo they who die without Baptiſm. *L.*

LIME [Leem, or Leim, *Dan.*] Chalk burnt for Mortar.

To LIME [ȝeliman, *Sax.*] to daub with Lime.

To LIME, } [*Minſhew* derives it of
To LINE, } *lignier*, F.] to couple, as Dogs do.

LIME [of *limone*, Ital.] a ſmall Lemon.

LIME-*Buſh*, or *Twig*, a Twig daubed with Bird-Lime, a Device to catch Birds, *&c.*

LIME-*Wort*, an Herb.

LI'MED [*lime*, F. *limatus*, L.] poliſhed. *O.*

LI'MENARCH [*limenarcha*, L. of λιμενάρχης, of λιμήν. a Port or Lake, and ἀρχη, Government, *Gr.*] a Warden of a Sea-Port.

LI'MER [of *limier*, F. a Blood-Hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.

LIMEROD, a Lime-Twig. *Chau.*

LI'MID [*limé*, Fr.] poliſhed. *Chau.*

A LIM'IT [*limes*, L.] a Bound, Boundary, a Border. *F.*

LIMIT *of a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is its greateſt Heliocentrick Latitude.

To LIM'IT [*limiter*, F. of *limitare*, L.] to ſet Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to ſtint.

LIMITA'NEOUS [*limitaneous*, L.] belonging to Bounds or Frontiers.

LIMITA'TION, a limiting, Stinting, or Setting of Bounds. *F.* of *L.*

LIMITATION *of an Aſſize* [*Law Phraſe*] is a certain Time ſet down by Statute, within which a Man muſt alledge his Anceſtors or himſelf to have been poſſeſſed of Lands ſued for by a Writ of Aſſize.

LIM'ITED *Problem* [in *Geometry*] is a Problem which has but one only Solution, or which can be ſolved but one way.

LIM'ITOUR, a Friar who had a Licence to beg, *&c.* within certain Limits. *Chaucer.*

LIM'MER, a Mongrel Dog engendered between a Hound and a Maſtiff.

To LIMN [of *enluminer*, F.] to paint in Water Colours; alſo to paint to the Life in Oil, Creons, *&c.*

LIM'NER [*enlumineur*, F.] one who paints in Water Colours; alſo who paints to the Life.

LIMOCTONI'A }
LIMOMACHI'A } [of λιμὸς, Hunger, and μάχη, a Fight, *Gr.* &c.] the utmoſt Diſtreſs of Hunger.

LIMOL'OGY [of λοιμὸς, Peſtilence, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, or λιμὸς, Famine, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe of the Peſtilence.

LIM'ON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonium malum*, L.] a well-known Fruit. *F.*

LIMONA'DE, a cooling Liquor made of Lemons, Water, and Sugar.

LIMO'SE [*limoſus*, L.] muddy, ſlimy.

LIMOS'ITY [*limoſitas*, L.] Muddineſs, Slimineſs.

LIMO'SUM *Saxum*, the Mud-Stone, ſo called, becauſe it is ſoon diſſolved into Dirt. *L.*

LIMP, limber, ſupple.

To LIMP [of limp-healt, *Sax.* lame] to halt, or go lame.

LIMPH'ÆDUCTS }
LIMPH'EDUCTS } [in *Anatomy*] are ſmall Pipes conſiſting of an exceeding thin and pellucid Coat, conveying the Liquor called *Lympha* into the Maſs of the Blood.

LIM'PID [*limpide*, F. of *limpidus*, L.] pure, clear, tranſparent.

LIMPID'ITY [*limpidité*, F. *limpitudo*, L.] Clearneſs.

LIM'PIN, a Shell-Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Muſcle.

To LIN [linnan, or ablinnan, *Sax.*] to leave off or ceaſe, to give over. *C.*

LIN'AMENT [*linamentum*, L.] a Tent, Lint or Linnen uſed by Surgeons.

LINCH-*Pin* [*q. d. Links-Pin*] an Iron-Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-Tree of any ſort of Carriage.

LIN'COLN [Lynꝺecoline, and Linꝺcyllon ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* in *Welſh*, *Lincoln*, of *Llyn*, a Lake, and Collyne, *Sax.* a Hill, becauſe in the Times of the *Engliſh Saxons* it was all or the greateſt Part of it, built upon a Hill] a Biſhop's See.

LINCOLN-*College*, a College in *Oxford.*

LINCOLN's-*Inn*, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINC'TUS [in *Phyſick*] a Medicine to be licked or ſucked in by Degrees.

LIN'DEN-*Tree* [Linden⸗Baum, *Teut.*] a Tree bearing ſweet Flowers, a Teil-Tree.

LINE [*ligne*, F. of *linea*, L.] a Row of Words in Writing or Printing; alſo the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [in *Geometry*] is Length ſuppoſed to be without Breadth and Depth, formed by the Motion of a Point.

Right LINE }
Strait LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line, whoſe Points are equally placed between the two Extremes or Ends.

Crooked LINE }
Curved LINE } [in *Geometry*] a Line, the Points of which are not equally placed between its two Extremes.

LINE of *Meaſures* [in *Geometry*] is the Diameter of the Original Circle in the Projection of the *Sphere in Plano.*

LINE *of Numbers* [in *Mathematicks*] uſually placed on a Ruler, or on the Back of the Sector, which, running parallel with it, ſhews the artificial Line, and is uſually called *Gunter's Line.*

A LINE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A LINE *on the Ground in the Field*, is a Trench with a Breaſt-work, or a Row of Gabions or Bags full of Earth ſet out at Length.

LINES *of Approach*, }
LINES *of Attack*, } is the Work which the Beſiegers carry on under Covert, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE *of the Baſe*, is a Right Line which joins the Points of the two neareſt Baſtions.

LINE *Capital*, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the *Gorge* to the Angle of the Baſtion.

LINE *of Circumvallation*, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Beſiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon-Shot of the Place beſieged, and ſecures its Quarters againſt any coming to the Relief of the Beſieged.

LINE *Logritel*, is that which is drawn from the *Angle of the Centre*, to that of the *Baſtion.*

LINE *of Contravallation*, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which ſerves to cover the Beſiegers on the Side of the Place.

LINE *of Defence*, is that which repreſents the Courſe of any ſort of Fire Arms, eſpecially of a Muſket-Ball, according to the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Baſtion.

LINE *of Defence Fix'd or Fichant*, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flank'd Angle of the oppoſite Baſtion.

LINE *of Defence Razant*, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of its Curtain, raiſeth the Face of the Baſtion; it is alſo called the *Line of Defence ſtringent or flanking*.

LINE *forming the Flank*, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Baſtion to the Angle at the Flank.

LINE *of Communication*, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is ſurrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts and Tenailles.

LINES *of Communication*, are thoſe that run from one Work to another.

LINES *within Side*, are the Moats toward the Field to hinder Relief.

To LINE *a Work*, is to ſtrengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompaſs a Moat or a Parapet with a good Turf, &c.

LINES [*Military Term*] ſignify the Poſture of an Army drawn up for Battle, ſo that its Front may be ſtretched out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being flanked: Theſe Lines are three in Number, *viz.* 1. The Van, or Advanced Guards. 2. The Main Body. 3. The Rear Guard, &c.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE *of the Analogy of a Planet* [in the *Old Aſtronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Planet.

LINE *of the Apogee of a Planet* [in the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*] is the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World through the Point of the Apogee, as far as the Zodiack or the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE *of the Apſes* [in *Old Aſtronomy*] is a Line paſſing through the Centre of the World and the Centre of the Eccentrick; and whoſe two Ends are one the *Apogee*, the other the *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE *Horizontal*, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE *of the greateſt or leaſt Longitude of a Planet*, is that Part of the *Linea Apſidum*, reaching from the Centre of the World to the *Apogee* or *Perigee* of the Planet.

LINE *of mean Longitude*, is one drawn through the Centre of the World at Right Angles to the *Linea Apſidum*, and is there a new Diameter to the Eccentrick or Deferent; and its extreme Points are called the *mean Longitude*.

LINE *of the mean Motion of the Sun* [in the *Old Aſtronomy*] is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the World as far as to the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Sun.

LINE *of the mean Motion of the Sun in the Eccentrick*, is a Right Line drawn from the Centre of the Eccentrick to the Centre of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE *of the Sun's true Motion*, is a Line drawn from the Centre of the World to the Centre of the Sun, produced as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

LINE *of the Nodes of a Planet* [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Interſection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the Ecliptick.

LINE *of the mean Syzygies* [with *Aſtronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to paſs through the Centre of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE *Synodical* [*in reſpect to ſome Theories of the Moon*] is a Right Line ſuppoſed to be drawn through the Centres of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE *of the Front* [in *Perſpective*] is any Right Line parallel to the Terreſtrial Line.

LINE *Geometrical*, is a Right Line drawn any how to the Geometrical Plane.

LINE *Objective*, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is ſought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE *of Station*, according to ſome, is the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane; according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expreſſing the Height of the Eye.

LINE *Terreſtrial*, is a Right Line, wherein the Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught, interſect one another.

LINE *Vertical*, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of *Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Ray ſtarting from ſome luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of ſome Surface.

LINE *Horizontal* [in *Dialling*] is the common Interſection of the Horizon and the Dial-plane.

LINE *Horary*, or *Hour-Lines*, are the common Interſections of the Hour Circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE *Subſtilar*, is a Line on which the Stile or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Repreſentation of ſuch an Hour Circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial.

LINE *of Direction of a Body in Motion* [in *Philoſophy*] is that according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE *of Gravitation in an heavy Body*, is a Line drawn through its Centre of Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, is to put a Thing in the Inſide of another.

To LINE [in *Fortification*] is to ſurround and ſtrengthen a Work with a good Wall or Turf, *&c.*

To LINE [in *Maſonry*] is to caſe a Wall, *&c.* with Stone.

To LINE *Hedges*, is to plant Muſqueteers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or for a Defence againſt Horſe.

LINEA *alba* [in *Anatomy*] is a Concourſe of the Tendons of the oblique Muſcles of the *Abdomen*. L.

LIN'EAGE [*lignage*, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LIN'EAL [*linealis*, L.] belonging to a Line, that is or goes in a right Line.

LIN'EAMENT [*lineamentum*, L.] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. *F.*

LINEAR [*linearis*, L.] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is ſuch a one as can be ſolved geometrically by the Interſection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR *Numbers*, are ſuch as have Relation to Length only.

LIN'EN [linen, *Sax.* *linge*, F. of *linum*, L. Flax] Cloth made of Flax.

LING [𝔏𝔦𝔫𝔤, *Belg.*] a Sort of Salt-fiſh.

LING [𝔏𝔦𝔫𝔤, *Dan.*] a Shrub called Heath or Furz.

LING-*Wort*, the Herb *Angelica*.

LIN'GEL [*lingula*, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To LIN'GER [of 𝔩𝔞𝔫𝔤𝔢𝔯𝔢𝔫, to prolong, *Teut.*] to be tedious or long a doing, to loiter, to droop or languiſh.

LIN'GER, or LINGENT, a Bird.

LIN'GEY, limber. *N. C.*

LIN'GOTS [in *Chemiſtry*] Iron Moulds of ſeveral Shapes, into which melted Metals are uſually poured.

LINGUA'CITY [*linguacitus*, L.] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativeneſs.

LINGUA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ſaid to paſs from the Root of the *Os Hyoides* to the Top of the Tongue.

LIN'GUIST [of *lingua*, L.] a Perſon ſkilful in Tongues and Languages.

LINGUO'SE [*linguoſus*, L.] full of Tongue, talkative.

LIN'IGEROUS [*liniger*, L.] that beareth Flax or Linen.

LIN'IMENT [*linimentum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Conſiſtence between an Oil and an Ointment.

LINK [*Minſhew* derives it from *ligo*, L. to bind, 𝔊𝔢𝔩𝔢𝔫𝔠𝔨𝔢, *Teut.*] a Part of a Chain; alſo a Sauſage.

LINK [*Minſhew* and *Caſaub.* derive it of λύχνος, a Candle, *Gr.*] a Torch of Pitch, *&c.*

To LINK [*lier*, F.] to chain up, to join or tie together.

LINN-*Regis* [i. e. *King's Lynn*] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*, ſo called, becauſe in the Time of King *John* and *Henry* III. the Inhabitants thereof valiantly oppos'd the Deſigns of ſome Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the laſt.

LIN'NET [*linette*, F.] a Singing Bird.

LIN'SEED [𝔏𝔢𝔦𝔫ſ𝔞𝔞𝔱, *Teut.*] the Seed of Flax or *Linum*.

LIN'SEY *Woolſey*, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mix'd together.

LINT [of *Linteum*, L.] fine Linen ſcraped to Threads, to be put into a Wound.

LIN-*Stock*, a ſhort Staff of Wood about three Feet long, ſplit, which holds the Match uſed by the Gunners in firing Cannon.

LIN'TEL [*linteau*, F. *lintel*, Span.] the Head-piece or upper Poſt of a Door or Window.

LI'ON [of *leo*, L.] a Beaſt of Prey. *F.*

LION's-*Mouth*, *Tooth*, *Paw*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL' [*lionceau*, F. *leunculus*, L.] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS' [in *Heraldry*] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LI'ONEL [*leunculus*, L. a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [lippe, *Sax.* 𝔏𝔦𝔭𝔭𝔢, *L. S.* and *Teut.* of *labium*, L.] the upper or nether Part of the Mouth.

LIPODER'MUS [λειποδερμὸς, of δέρμω, the Skin, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe of the Skin covering the Glands of the Yard, ſo that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOPSY'CHY [*lipopſychia*, L. of λειποψυχία, of ψυχὴ, the Soul, and λείπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a ſmall Swoon.

LIPOTHY'MY [*lipothimie*, F. *lipothymia*, L. λειποθυμία, of θυμὸς, the Mind, and λειπω, to leave, *Gr.*] a fainting or ſwooning away, from too great a Decay or Waſte of the Spirits.

To LIP'PEN, to truſt or rely upon. *S. C.*

LIP'PITUDE [*lippitudo*, L.] a Wateriſhneſs of the Eyes, Blear-eyedneſs or Bloodſhot. *F.*

LIP'SID, lipſed. *Chau.*

LIPTO'TES [λιυπτότης, of λείπω, to be deficient, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of Words is not anſwerable to the Greatneſs of the Matter.

LIPY'RIA [λειπύριος πύρετος, *Gr.*] a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cool, and the inward Parts burn.

LI'QUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and diſſolved.

LIQUA'MEN, any thing capable of being melted, as is generally uſed to expreſs ſuch unctuous Subſtances as are procured by Liquation. *L.*

LIQUA'TION,
LIQUEFAC'TION, } a Melting or Diſſolving. *L.*

To LI'QUEFY [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere*, or *fieri*, L.] to make liquid, to diſſolve, to melt or become liquid.

LIQUES'CENCY [*liqueſcentia*, L.] an Aptneſs to melt or grow ſoft.

LI'QUID [*liquide*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that has its Parts fluid and in Motion.

LIQUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently proved.

LIQUIDS [among *Philoſophers*] are ſuch Bodies as have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LIQUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the five Letters, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, ſo called from their being pronounced ſoft, and as it were, melting in the Mouth.

To LI'QUIDATE [*liquidatum*, L.] to make moiſt or clear; alſo to adjuſt or balance an Account in the publick Funds.

LIQUID'ITY [*liquidité*, F.] a being liquid.

LIQUOR
LIQ'UOUR } [*liqueur*, F. of *liquor*. L.] any thing that is liquid, Drink, Juice, Water, *&c.*

LI'RA
LY'RA
LY'RE } [Leir, *Teut.* ſo called from the way of tuning] a Violin.

LIRICONFAN'CY, the Lily of the Vallies. *F.*

LIR'IPOOP [*q. d. cleri peplum*, L.] a Livery-hood. *O.*

LISLE [*l'iſle*, F. i. e. *an iſland*] a Surname.

To LISP [Liſpen, *L. S.* Liſpein, *Teut.*] to faulter in the Speech, to clip Words.

LIS'POUND [Liſpund, *L. S.*] a Weight at *Hamburgh*, 15 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds 4 Ounces and 12 Drams *Avoirdupois*; and at *Copenhagen* in *Denmark* is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

To LISSE, to eaſe, to comfort. *Chau.*

LIST [*liſte*, F. *liſta*, Ital.] a Roll containing the Names or Number of Perſons, *&c.*

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a ſtrait upright Ring, which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns juſt above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LIST of *Cloth* [of *lez*, or *liſiere*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *Luſt*] Will, Deſire, *&c.*

To LIST, to raiſe Men for the Army, to enter them in the Liſt of Soldiers.

LIST'ED, bounded. *O.*

LIS'TEL [in *Archit.*] a ſmall Band, or a kind of Rule in the Moulding; alſo a Space between the channelling of Pillars.

To LIS'TEN [hlyſtan, *Sax.* luyſtere, *Belg.* probably of *luſtrare*, L.] to hearken.

LIST'LESS [of Luſt, Inclination, and loſs, leſs, *Teut.* q. d. *luſtleſs*] having no Deſire to any thing, careleſs, regardleſs, uneaſy.

LISTS [*lice*, F.] a Place incloſed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wreſtlings, and other Exerciſes.

To LIT, to colour or dye. *N. C.*

LIT'ANY [*litanie*, F. *litania*, L. of λιτανία, *Gr.*] a general Supplication or Prayer.

LITA'TION, a Sacrificing. *L.*

A LITE, a few or little. *N. C.*

To LITE *on*, to rely on. *N. C.*

LIT'ERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to Letters; according to the Letter. *F.*

LITERAL *Fault* [in *Printing*] the Deficiency or Redundancy of a Letter, miſplacing, *&c.*

LIT'ERATE [*literatus*, L.] learned, ſkilled in Letters.

LITERA'TI, Men of Learning. *L.*

LIT'ERATURE [*literatura*, L.] Knowledge in Letters, Learning. *F.*

LITH [*liſſe*, F.] plain, ſmooth. *Chau.*

LI'THARGE [*lithargyrum*, L. of λιθ☉, a Stone, and ἄϱγυϱ☉, Silver, *Gr.*] Silver Glet, the Scum of Lead that ariſes in purifying Silver with Lead. *F.*

LITHE [lið, *Sax.*] ſupple or humble; alſo languid.

LITHE [hliðne, *Sax.* leederlich, *Teut.*] idle, lazy, ſluggiſh, naughty. *N. C.*

LITHER *Sky*, lower, large, plain. *Shakeſp.*

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulneſs. *Chau.*

LITHIASIS [λιθίασις, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in an human Body.

To LITH'IN, to hearken. *Chau.*

LITH'ING, thickening, ſpoken of a Pot of Broth; as, Lithe the Pot, *i. e.* put Oatmeal into it. *Cheſh.*

LITHNESS, [liðeneſſe, *Sax.*] Lenity, Mildneſs.

LITHOCOL'LA [λιθόκολλα, of λιθὸς, a Stone, and κόλλα, Glue, *Gr.*] Cement, with which Stones are joined and faſtened together.

A LITHOGLY'PHICK [*lithoglyphus*, L. of λιθογλύφ☉, of λιθ☉, a Stone, and γλυφω, to engrave, *Gr.*] a Stone-cutter, or Lapidary.

LITHOG'RAPHY [of λιθος, and γραφὴ, Gr.] a Deſcription of precious Stones.

LITH'OMANCY [λιθομαντεία, of λιθος, a Stone, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Soothſaying by the caſting of Pebble Stones.

LITHONTRIP'TICKS [*litbontriptica*, L. of λιθος, a Stone, and *τρίψις*, a Breaking, *Gr.*] Medicines which break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHOS'TROTA [λιθόςρωτα, of λιθος, a Stone, and *ςρώννυμι*, to pave, *Gr.*] Stone Pavements in *Moſaick* Work.

LITHOTOMI'A [*litbotomia*, L. of λιθοτομία, of λιθος, a Stone and *τέμνω*, to cut, *Gr.*] in *Surgery*, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOT'OMIST [*litbotomus*, L. of λιθοτόμος, Gr.] an Operator that cuts for the Stone.

LITHY, } humble, quiet, mild. *O.*
LITHIE, }

TO LIT'IGATE [*litigatum*, L.] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGA'TION, a quarreling, contending, a Suit or Pleading at Law.

LITIG'IOUS [*litigieux*, F. of *litigoſus*, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrelſome, contentious, wrangling.

LITISPEN'DENCE, the Time during which a Law Suit is depending. *F.*

LIT'LYNGE [litling, *Sax.*] very ſmall or little. *Chau.*

LIT'MOSE *Blue* [Lackmus, *Teut.*] a ſort of blue Colour.

LIT'RAGE, a Lethargy. *Chau.*

LIT'TEN, as *Church-Litten*, a Church-Yard. *Wiltſh.* Alſo a Garden. *N. C.*

LIT'TER [of *litiére*, F.] the Straw that is ſpread under Cattle to lie down upon; alſo the Brood of a Beaſt brought forth at once.

LITTER [of *lictiére*, of *lict*, F. a Bed] a ſort of Carriage like a Sedan, borne by Horſes or Mules.

LIT'TERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web ſtretched on a Weaver's Loom.

LIT'TLE [litel, *Sax.* lettel, *Belg.* lutzel, *Teut.*] ſmall.

LIT'TLEING [litling, *Sax.*] a little one.

LITTLETON's *Tenures*, a Book written by *Thomas Littleton*, Juſtice of the *King's-Bench*, in the Time of King *Edward* IV. comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LIT'TORAL [*litoralis*, L.] belonging to the Shore.

LITUR'GICK [*liturgicus*, L.] pertaining to the Liturgy, miniſterial.

LIT'URGY [*liturgie*, F. *liturgia*, L. *of* λειτυργία, of λειτυργεῖν, to do a publick Service, *Gr.*] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

LIVAN'DE [lebende, *Teut.*] living. *Chau.*

To LIVE [libhan or leofan, *Sax.* leben, *Teut.* leben, *L. S.*] to enjoy Life.

LIV'ELOD, a Livelihood. *Chau.*

LIVE'LY [liflic, *Sax.* leeflick, *Belg.*] briſk, vivacious.

LIVE *long*, an Herb.

To LI'VEN, to believe. *O.*

LIV'ER [lifer, of lif, Life. *Sax.* leber, *Belg.* leffver *Dan.* leber, *Teut.*] one of the noble Parts of the Body, poſſibly ſo called, becauſe it was eſteemed the Fountain of Life.

LIV'ER *of Antimony* [among *Chemiſts*] is Antimony opened by Salt-petre and Fire, ſo as to make it half Glaſs, and give it a Liver Colour.

LIVERAY, a Livery. *Chau.*

A *White* LIVERED *Fellow* [*q. d.* a white leather'd Fellow, *i. e.* one, the Skin of whoſe Face turns as white as Leather, with Spite or Rage unrevenged] a malicious deſigning Fellow.

LIV'ERINGS, a ſort of Puddings made of Livers, *&c.*

LIVER-WORT, an Herb.

LIV'ERY [*livrée*, or *livrer*, F. to deliver or give] a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIV'ERY [in *Law*] is a Delivery of Poſſeſſion to thoſe Tenants who held of the King *in Capite*, or by Knights Service.

LIVERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Poſſeſſion or Seiſin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIVERY *of Seiſin* [*Law Phraſe*] is a Delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* unto one who hath a Right to them.

LIVERY [*of Hay and Oats*] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horſes, *&c.*

LIVERY-*Office*, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIVERY-*Stables*, publick Stables, where Horſes are let out to hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIVERY-*Men*, ſuch Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanced to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-Gown upon ſolemn Occaſions.

LIVID [*livide*, F. of *lividus*, L.] black and blue.

LIV'ID *Muſcle* [among *Anatomiſts*] one of the Muſcles that move the Thigh.

LIVID'ITY [*lividitas*, L.] a being livid, or black and blue.

To LIVIN, to believe. *Chau.*

LIV'RE, in *France* 18 *d.* in *Spain* 5 *s.* at *Legborn* and *Florence* 9 *d.* at *Genoa* 16 *d.* *Sterling.* A Livre is 20 Sous, (or Soldos in *Spain*) each Sous 12 Deniers; in which Denominations Accounts are kept in the moſt noted Places of Traffick all over *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*.

LIXIV'IAL } [*lixivius*, L.] belong-
LIXIV'IATED } ing to Lye, or proceed-
LIXIV'IOUS } ing from Lye, as fixed
Salts.

LIXIV'IUM, a Lye made of Aſhes. *L.*

LIXIVIUM [among *Chemiſts*] is a fixed *Alkali*, or the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, *&c.*

LIZ'ARD [*lizarde*, F. of *lacerta*, L.] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD-*Point*, the utmoſt South-weſt Point of the Land's End in *Cornwall*.

LIZ'EN'D-*Corn*, lank or ſhrunk Corn. *S. C.*

LO [la, *Sax.*] behold.

LOACH [*loche*, F.] a ſmall Freſh-water Fiſh.

LOAD [laꝺe, *Sax.*] a Burden or Weight.

LOAD [among *Miners*] a Vein of Ore.

A LOAD [of læꝺan, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain fenny Places.

To LOAD [laꝺan, *Sax.* laden, *Du.*] to lay on a Burden; alſo to oppreſs.

A LOAD, of Hay about 2000 lb. of Timber 50 Feet.

A LOAD-MAN [Leitſman,, *Teut.*] a Guide.

LOAD-MANAGE, the Money paid a Loadſman.

LOAD-*Star* [*q. d.* Leading-Star, Leit-Stern, *Teut.*] the North Star which guides the Mariners.

LOAD'STONE [*Somnerus* derives it from læꝺan, *Sax.* to lead, and Sꞇan, a Stone, *q. d.* a Leading Stone] becauſe it directs Sailors in their Voyages.

A LOAF [hlaꝼ, *Sax.* Ein Leib Brodt, *q. d.* a Body of Bread, *Teut.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } [lam, *Sax.* leem, *L. S.*] grafting Clay, Mortar made of Clay
LOME } and Straw; alſo a Sort of Plaiſter uſed by Chemiſts to ſtop up their Veſſels.

LO'AMY, having the Nature or Quality of Loam.

LOAN [læna, *Sax.* loon, *Belg.* lehn, *Teut.* lon, *Dan.*] a Thing lent, a Lending of Money; alſo the Intereſt of Money.

To LOATH [laðian, *Sax.*] to nauſeate. See *Lathe*.

LOBBE, a large North-Sea Fiſh.

LOB'BY [Laube, *Teut.* the Porch of an Houſe] a kind of Paſſage, Room or Gallery.

LOB'COCK [of Lapp, *Teut.* a Lubber, and Cock] a fooliſh Fellow.

LOB-WORM, a Worm uſed in fiſhing for Trouts.

LOBE [*lobus*, L.] any Body turned of a roundiſh Shape.

LO'BES [*lobi*, L. of λοϐοι, Gr.] the ſeveral Diviſions of the Lungs or Liver.

LOBES [among *Herbaliſts*] are the Diviſions of the Bulk of Seeds.

LOBLOL'LY, a ſort of ſlovenly out of the-way Pottage; whole Griſts of Oatmeal boiled till they are burſt, and then buttered; *Burgoo.*

LOB'STER [loppeꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] a Shell-Fiſh.

LOCAL [*localis*, L.] belonging to Place. *F.*

LOCAL [in *Law*] tied or joined to a Place.

LOCAL *Colours* [in *Painting*] are ſuch as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL *Medicaments* [in *Pharmacy*] are thoſe Medicines which are applied outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite Number of Solutions.

LOCAL'ITY [in *Philoſophy*] the Being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCA'TION, a letting to Hire, a Placing. *L.*

LOCH } [לוח, *Arab.* ἔκλειγμα,
LO'HOCK } *Gr.*] a Medicinal Compoſition for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Lungs, *&c.* to be held in the Mouth, and melted Degrees.

LOCHI'A [λοχεια, *Gr.*] probably of λεχομαι, to lie down] are the natural Evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the *Fœtus*, and the Excluſion of the Membranes called *Secundine*, or the After Birth.

LOBI *Chymici*, chymical Furnaces and Veſſels. *L.*

LOCI *Muliebres*, Womens privy Parts. *L.*

LOCK [loc, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument to make faſt a Door.

LOCK *of Hair* [locca, *Sax.* Locke Haar, *Teut.*] a Parcel or Parting of Hair.

LOCK *of Wool* [lock, *Dan.* locke, *L. S.* *floccus*, L.] a ſmall Parcel of Wool.

LOCK [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is ſtopped.

LOCK, an Infirmary, or Houſe for the Cure of pocky Perſons.

To LOCK [belucan, *Sax.*] to ſecure with a Lock and Key; alſo to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCK SPIT [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LOCK'YER, a Pigeon-Hole.

LOCKER [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Box or Cheſt made along the Side to put or ſtow any thing in.

LOCK'ET, a little Lock of a Gold Chain or Necklace; alſo that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is faſtened.

LOCK'ING *Wheel* [in *Clock-Work*] is the ſame with Count-Wheel.

LOCK'LER *Goulans*, a ſort of Flower.

LOCK'MAN, an Officer in the *Iſle of Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governor.

LO'CO *Ceſſion*, a yielding or giving Place. *L.*

LOCO *Motive-Faculty* [in *Philoſophy*] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LOC'RAM [of lock, and raum, *Teut.*] a coarſe Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAMEN'TUM [among *Herbaliſts*] is a little diſtinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LOCUS *apparens* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when viewed from an Eye at the ſenſible Horizon. *L.*

LOCUS *abſolutus* [in *Philoſophy*] is that Part of the abſolute and immoveable Space, or extended Capacity, which a particular individual Body takes up. *L.*

LOCUS *Relativus* [in *Philoſophy*] is that apparent and ſenſible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed, with regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. *L.*

LOCUS *Partitus* [*Law Term*] a Diviſion made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Queſtion lies. *L.*

LO'CUST [*locuſta*, L.] an Inſect.

LOCUS'TÆ [among *Botaniſts*] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oats, and the *Gramina Paniculata*. L.

LOCU'TION, Phraſe, or Manner of Speech. *F.* of *L.*

LOCU'TORY [*locutorium*, L.] a Parlour in a Monaſtery, where the Friars meet for Diſcourſe or Converſation.

LODE'MANAGE [of læꝺan, *Sax.* to lead, and manage] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE *Ship*, a ſmall Fiſhing-Veſſel.

LODES'MAN [*q. d.* a leading Man, of laꝺman, *Sax.* Lootſman, *L. S.*] a coaſting Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODESTER'RE, the North-Star. *Chau.*

LODE'WORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin Mines in *Cornwall.*

A **LODGE** [*loge*, F.] a Hut or Apartment for a Porter of a Gate, *&c.*

To **LODGE** [*loger*, F. ȝeloȝian, *Sax*] to lay up; to take up Lodging in.

To **LODGE** [among *Hunters*] a Buck is ſaid to *lodge*, when he goes to Reſt.

LOD'GER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Perſon's Houſe.

LODG'ING, an Apartment to lodge in.

A **LODG'MENT** [*Military Term*] an Encampment made by an Army; alſo the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Townſmen in Huts and Tents; alſo a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counterſcarp or ſome other Poſt is gained.

LODG'MENT *of an Attack*, is a Place of Defence, which the Beſiegers raiſe upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Poſt, after they have taken them.

LOE [of læpe, *Sax.*] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. C.*

LOERT' [*q.* Lord] Gaffer or Gammer, uſed in the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire.*

LOFT [of loffter, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of an Houſe.

LOFT, high. *Chau.*

LOF'TINESS, Height, Haughtineſs, Pride.

LOF'TY [of loffter, *Dan.*] high, haughty, proud, high-minded.

LOG [of ligan, *Sax.* liggen, *Du.* to lie, becauſe of its Weight it lies, as it were, immoveable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [of לוג *H.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing three Quarters of a Pint, and one and a half ſolid Inch Wine Meaſure.

LOG [among *Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a triangular Form, with juſt as much Lead in one End thereof, as that it will ſwim upright in the Water, and at the other End is faſtened to the Log-line.

LOG *Line*, is a ſmall Line, having the Log tied to one End, whoſe Uſe is to keep an Account, and make an Eſtimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-*Board*, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way meaſured by the Log, *&c.*

LOG-*Wood*, a ſort of Wood uſed by Dyers, brought from *New-Spain.*

LOG'ARITHM *defective*, } is the Logarithm of a Fraction.
LOG'ARITHM *impure*,

LOGARITHMET'ICK, } belonging to the artificial Numbers called Logarithms.
LOGARITHMET'ICAL,

LOGARITHMETICK *Line*, is a Curve whoſe Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are geometrically proportional.

LOGARITHMOTECH'NY of λόγος, a Word, ἀριθμὸς, Number, and τέχνη, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOG'ARITHMS [*logarithme*, F. of *logarithmus*, L. of λόγος, a Word and ἀριθμὸς, Number, *Gr.*] a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progreſſion, which anſwer to ſo many Numbers in Geometrical Progreſſion, ſet under or over againſt them; of which they are called the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subſtraction of them anſwers to the Multiplication and Diviſions of the Numbers they anſwer to.

LO'GATING, a ſort of unlawful Game, mentioned in *Stat.* 23 of *Henry* VIII. and now diſuſed.

LOGE, a Lodge, a Habitation. *Chau.*

LOG'GERHEAD [from log and head] a Blockhead, a ſtupid or fooliſh Perſon.

LOG'GES, Huts or Cottages. *O.*

LO'GIA, a Lodge or Cottage. *O. B.*

LO'GICAL [*logicalis*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logick.

LOGI'CIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is ſkilled in Logick.

LOG'ICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of λογικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reaſoning, or making a right Uſe of the rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK the Power or Force of Reaſon unaſſiſted by Art.

LOGIS'MUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, when a Sentence is framed without any Conſequent. *L.*

LO'GIST [*logiſta*, L. of λογιςης, Gr.] an expert Accomptant.

LOGISTICA [*logiſtique*, of λογιςικὴ, *Gr.*] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, *&c.* to the Degrees of Sines, Circles, Angles, *&c.*

LOGIS'TICAL *Arithmetick*, ſignifies ſometimes the Arithmetick of Sexageſimal Fractions, uſed by Aſtronomers in their Calculations.

LOGIS'TICAL *Logarithms*, a Table of Logarithms, fixed to Sexageſimal Fractions.

LOGIS'TICKS, are the ſame as logical Arithmetick; but the Term is applied by ſome to ſignify the firſt general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subſtraction, *&c.*

LOGIUM, a Hovel or Out-houſe. *O. L.*

LOGOG'RAPHER [*logographus*, L. of λογογράφος, of λόγος, a Word, and γραφω, to write, *Gr.*] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accompts.

LOGOM'ACHY [*logomachia*, L. of λογομαχία of λόγος and μαχὴ, Contention, *Gr.*] a verbal Contention, or Strife about Words.

LO'HOCH See *Loch.*

LOICH *Fiſh*, a certain Sort of Fiſh, as Cod, Ling, *&c.*

LOIGNE, a Line. *Chau.*

LOIMOGRAPHY [of λοιμος, Peſtilence, and γραφὴ, a Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of peſtilential Diſeaſes.

LOINS [Lende, *L. S. longes*, F. *longia*, Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips; the Waiſt.

To LOI'TER [luteren, *Belg.*] to delay, to lag behind.

TO LOLL, to lean or lie upon.

To LOLL *out the Tongue*, [ſlelieken, *L. S* and *Belg.*] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOL'LARDS [ſome derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in *Germany* and the *Low Countries*, in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cockle or Darnel, as being *Tares* among the *Lord's Wheat*] a Name of Infamy beſtowed on the Followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church Reformers in *England*, in the Time of King *Edward* III. and *Henry* V. then accounted great Hereticks.

LOL'LARDS *Tower*, a Place near *St. Paul's* Church in *London*, where the *Lollards* were impriſoned.

LOL'LARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBAR } [of the *Lombards*, a People of *Italy*, who were
LOMBARD } great Uſurers] a Bank for Uſury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-*Houſe* [of lumpe, or lompe, *Du.* a Rag] a Houſe in which ſeveral Sorts of Goods are taken in as Pawns: Alſo where they are expoſed to Sale.

LOM'BARD-*Street* [ſo called, becauſe it was the Reſidence of the *Lombards*, who were great Uſurers, *&c.*] a Street near the *Royal-Exchange, London.*

LOM'BARDS, Bankers. *Chau.*

LOM'BIS, Lambs. *O.*

LOME [Leem, *L. S.* Leim, *Teut.*] Clay, Mortar. *O.*

LOME [Gelome, *Sax.*] often, how, oft. *O.*

LONDENOYS, a *Londoner*. *Chau.*

LON'DES, Lands. *Chau.*

LOND-*Tiller*, a Huſbandman. *Chau.*

LON'DON [ſome derive it from *Lud*, and ton, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* King *Lud's* Town, by whom it is ſaid to have been built; others from Llong, Ships, and Dinas, *C. Br.* a City, *q. d.* a Ship-City, or maritime Port; but *Somnerus* derives it from Llawn, Populous, and Dinas, *Welſh*, *q. d.* a populous City; it was called Lundayn by the *Welſh*, Lundenceaſter, and Lundenbyrig, and Lundenƿic, by the *Saxons*, *Londinum* by the *Romans*] the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, founded before the City of *Rome*, walled by *Conſtantine* the Great, no ways inferior to the greateſt in *Europe* for Riches and Greatneſs; was in the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans* an Archbiſhop's See; but upon the Arrival of the *Saxons*, it was deprived of that Honour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and became only a Biſhop's See, as it now remains.

LONDON-*Bridge*, a noble Bridge built of Stone, upon 19 Arches acroſs the River of *Thames*, adorned with ſtately Buildings, making a Street, and not to be parallel'd in the whole World.

LONDON-*Pride*, a ſort of Flower.

LOND'LESS [*q. landleſs*] a baniſhed Man.

LONG [*longus*, L. lang, *Teut.*] of great Extent in length. *F.*

To LONG [prob. of longen, *Sax.*] to deſire very earneſtly.

A LONG [in *Muſick*] a Note equal to two Briefs.

LONG *Accent* [in *Grammar*] ſhews that the Vowel which hath that Mark, which is (-) is to be pronounced long.

LONG-*Boat* [*of a Ship*] is the ſtrongeſt and biggeſt of the Boats belonging to it.

LONG-*Meg*, a Stone near 15 Feet high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*.

LONG *of you* [of Lelanʒ, *Sax.* a Fault, Blame, or Belangen, *Teut.* to belong to] it is your Fault.

LONG *it hither* [lange ces bieher, *Teut.*] reach it hither. *Suff.*

LONG-*Primer*, a Sort of printing Letter.

LONG-*Wort*, } an Herb [*Pulmonaria*,
LUNGWORT, } L.] there are ſeveral Plants which bear this Name.

LONGANIM'ITY [*longanimité*, F. of *longanimitas*, L.] Long ſufferance, Forbearance, great Patience.

LONGAN'IMOUS [*longanimis*, L.] Long-ſuffering.

LONGA'NO [with *Anat.*] the ſtrait Gut in the Fundament.

To LONGEN, to belong. *O.*

LONGE'VITY [of *longævitas*, *L.*] Length of Life.

LONGE'VOUS [*longævus*, L.] long-lived, living a long Time.

LONGIL'OQUY [*longiloquium*, L.] a long Diſcourſe.

LONGIM'ETRY [of *longus*, L. and λέτρον, *Gr.* Meaſure] the Art of meaſuring Lands and Diſtances.

A LONG'ING [lonʒunʒ, *Sax.*] an earneſtly deſiring.

LONGIN'QUITY [*longinquitas*, L.] great Diſtance of Time or Place.

LONGIS'SIMUS *Femoris* [*Anat.*] the ſame as *Flexor tertii internodii*. L.

LON'GITUDE [*longitudo*, L.] the Length of any Thing that is meaſurable, as Time, Place, Motion, *&c.* L.

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the Difference either Eaſt or Weſt between the Meridian of any two Places, counted on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted between the Subſtylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; and is called the *Plane's Difference of Longitude*.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an Ark of the Eclip ick, counted from the Beginning of *Aries*, to the Place where the Stars Circle of Longitude croſſes the Eclip ick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the Diſtance of a Ship or Place Eaſt or Weſt from another, counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE *of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Points*, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes that are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them.

LONGITUDE *of Motion* [in *Mechanicks*] is the Diſtance or Length which any moving Body runs through, as it moves on in a right Line.

LONGITU'DINAL *Suture* [in *Anatomy*] is the Seam of the Head which runs along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal* Sutures.

LONGITU'DINALLY, at length, lengthways, as oppoſed to tranſverſe.

LONGUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards; alſo a Muſcle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards; alſo a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, the ſame as *Peroneus Primus*. L.

LON'GUS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Neck, which, with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward. *L.*

LOOD, led. *O.*

LOOF [of lupan, *Sax.* above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies juſt before the Timbers, called Cheſs-Trees, as far as the Bulk-Head of the Forecaſtle.

ALOOF-*off*, at a Diſtance.

To LOOF [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term uſed in conding of a Ship, as *loof*, *keep your loof*, *loof up*, *i. e.* keep the Ship nearer the Wind.

To LOOF *into an Harbour* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to fall into it cloſe by the Wind.

To *ſpring a* LOOF [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship which is going large before the Wind, is brought cloſe by the Wind.

LOOF-*Hooks* [in a *Ship*] Tackle with two Hooks, which ſerve to ſuccour the Ropes called *Tack'es*, in a large Sail.

LOOF-*Pieces* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Guns which lie at the Loof of the Ship.

To LOOK [locian, *Sax.*] to ſee.

LOOKING-*Glaſs*, a Glaſs which reflects Objects.

A LOOM [*Minſhew* derives it of *glomus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver works upon or in.

A LOOM, any Tool or Utenſil. *Cheſh.*

LOOM-*Gale* [*Sea Term*] is a gentle, eaſy Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-ſails.

LOOM'ING [of a *Ship*] is her Proſpective or Shew. Hence the Sailors ſay, *ſuch a Ship looms a great Sail*, *i. e.* ſhe ſeems to be a great Ship.

LOON, an idle, lazy, good-for-nothing Fellow; alſo a Bird in *New-England*, like a Cormorant, that can ſcarce go, much leſs fly: and makes a Noiſe like a Sow-gelder's Horn. *Scotch.*

LOOP [of loope, *Belg.* to run, becauſe it is eaſy ſlipped off] a Nooſe in a Rope which will ſlip; an Ornament for a Button-Hole.

A LOOP [among *Gunners*] a ſmall Iron-Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A LOOP, an Hinge of a Door. *N. C.*

A LOOP, a Rail of Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at Pleaſure. *S. C.*

LOOP *of Corn*, at *Riga* 2 Buſhels, and in ſome Places 4 Pecks and 4-5ths.

LOOP-*Holes* [in a *Ship*] are Holes made in the Comings of the Hatches for cloſe Fight, and other Conveniencies.

LOOP-*Holes* [in *Fortification*] are little Holes in the Walls of a Caſtle or Fort to ſhoot through.

LOOS [*laus*, L.] Praiſe. *Chau.*

LOOSE [Loos, *L. S.* Loſs, *Teut.*] ſlack, not tight, not bound up; alſo looſe in Morals; alſo at Liberty.

To LOOS'EN [leſan, *Sax.* loſen, *L. S.*] to unbind, to let looſe; to move a Thing from its Fixedneſs.

LOOSE-*Strife*, an Herb. *Syſimachia*. L.

LOOSE'NESS, Laxativeneſs of Body; Depravedneſs of Morals.

LOOT [Loth, *Teut.*] a Weight in ſome Parts of *Germany* and *France*, half their Ounce, or one 22d Part of a Pound.

LOOTS'MAN, the ſame as *Lodeſman*.

To LOP [*Minſhew* derives it of loof, *Belg.* Laub, *Teut.* a Leaf, *q. d.* to leaf] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To LOPE [loopen, *L. S.*] to run or ſlip away; alſo to leap, *N. C.* Alſo to follow or run after. *Cant.*

LOPPE [loppe, *Dan.* of loopen, *L. S. q. d.* a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnſh.* Alſo a Spider. *O.*

LOP'PER-*Milk* [of laben, to curdle *Teut.*] old Milk, or turned and curdled with Staleneſs. *Spen.*

LOQUA'CIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of Talk, prating.

LOQUA'CITY [*loquacitas*, L.] Talkativeneſs.

LOQUE'LA, Talk, Speech, Diſcourſe. *L.*

LOQUELA *ſine die* [in *Old Law Records*] an Imparlance or Petition for a Day of Reſpite in a Court of Juſtice.

LORD [Hlaꝼoꞃd, or Loveꞃd, *Sax.* of Hlaꝼ, a Loaf, and *Ford*, for *afford*, becauſe Lords and Noblemen in old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour ſometimes attributed to thoſe who are noble by Birth or Creation; ſometimes it is given by the Courteſy of *England* to the Sons of Dukes and Marquiſſes; and ſometimes to Perſons honourable by their Employments.

LORD [in *Law*] a Perſon that has a Fee, and conſequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manor.

LORD *of the Geniture* [among *Aſtrologers*] is that Planet which has the greateſt Strength in the Figure of any Perſon's Geniture or Nativity.

LORD *of the Hour* [in *Aſtrology*] a Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day, as alſo of the Night ſeverally, divided into twelve Parts, which are called *planetary Hours*.

LORD *of the Year* [with *Aſtrologers*] that Planet which has moſt Marks of Fortitude or Strength in a Revolutional Figure.

LORD *Meſne* [*Law Term*] is the Owner of a Manor that has Tenants holding of him in Fee, who yet holds of a ſuperior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD *in Groſs* [*Law Term*] is he that is Lord, having no Manor, as the King in reſpect of the Crown.

LOR'DANT } [ſome derive this of *Lord*
LOR'DANE } and *Dane*, becauſe the *Danes*, when they had the Government in *England*, injoined the better ſort of People to maintain a *Dane* in their Houſes as a Spy and a Curb upon them; it is full as likely derived from *lourdant*, Fr. ſignifying the ſame] a dull, heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORD'LINESS, Haughtineſs, Pride, Statelineſs.

LORD'LY, haughty, proud, ſtately.

LORDO'SIS [λόρδωσις, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forward in Children.

LORD'LINGES, } a Diminutive of Lords,
LORD'INGIS, } Sirs, Maſters. *Chau.*

LORDSHIP, the Title, Juriſdiction, or Manor of a Lord.

LO'RE [læꞃe, *Sax.*] Learning or Skill, *Spencer.* Alſo Direction, Teaching, Advice. *Milton.*

LO'REL, a Devourer, a crafty Fellow. *Spencer.*

LORICA'TION [of *lorica*, L.] harneſſing or arming with a Coat of Mail.

LORICATION [in *Maſonry*] is the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORICATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the covering a Retort with Loom or Clay.

LOR'IMERS } [*lormiers*, F. of *lorum*, L.
LORI'NERS } a Bridle] a Company of Artificers in *London*, who make Bits for Bridles, Spurs, and ſuch-like Iron-ware for Horſes.

LO'RIOT, a Bird, that being looked upon, by one who has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Perſon, and dies himſelf.

LORN [Verlohren, *Teut.*] left, loſt, forlorn. *Spen.*

To LO'SE [læſan, *Sax.*] to ſuffer Loſs.

A LO'SEL [of *loſe*, *q. d.* a loſt Perſon, or of leaſ, *Sax.* falſe] an idle, ſlothful, Perſon, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Chau.*

LO'SENGER, a Flatterer or Liar. *Ch.*

LOSEN'GERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Chau.*

LO'SES [of *laus*, L.] Praiſes. *Chau.*

LO'SID, looſed [of loſen, *Teut.*] ſet at Liberty. *Chau.*

LOT [לוט, *H. i. e.* wrapped or joined together] *Abraham*'s Brother.

LOT [Hlot, *Sax.* *lot*, F. Loſs, *Teut.*] a Portion of a Thing divided into ſeveral Parts, to be ſhared among ſeveral Perſons; alſo Chance, Fortune.

To *caſt* LOTS [hleotan, *Sax.* loten, *L. S.*] to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To *pay Scot and* LOT, to pay ſuch Charges and Pariſh Duties as Houſe-keepers are liable to.

LOT, } is every 13th Diſh of Lead in
LOTH, } the *Derbyſhire* Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTE'BY, a Companion of Love. *Chau.*

LOTA [laðe, *Sax.*] unwilling, as *I am loth*, I have no mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.

To LOTHE } [laðian, *Sax.*] to nauſeate,
To LOATH } to abominate.

LOTH'LEY, loathſome. *Chau.*

LOTH'ING [lætðe, *Sax.*] nauſeating, hating.

LOTHI'R, more odious. *Chau.*

LOTH'NESS, Unwillingneſs.

LOTH'SOME, nauſeous, hateful.

LOTH'SOMENESS, Nauſeouſneſs, Hatefulneſs.

LO'TION, a Waſhing. *F.* of *L.*

LOTION [among *Chymiſts*] is the Waſhing or Cleanſing any Medicine in Water; alſo a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LOT'TERY [lotteria, *Sax.* *loitrie*, F.] a ſharing of Lots by Chance.

LOV'AGE, an Herb. *Leviſticum.* L.

LOUD [hlud, *Sax.* luyde, of luyden, *Belg.* to ſound, laut, *Teut.*] ſounding, noiſy.

LOUD'NESS, Noiſineſs.

LOVE [lufe, *Sax.* Liebe, *Teut.*] Kindneſs, Friendſhip; a Paſſion of the Soul.

LOVE *Days*, Days anciently ſo called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controverſies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintance.

To LOVE [lufian, *Sax.* lieben, *Teut.*] to have an Affection for.

LOVE [of *loup*, F. a Wolf] a Surname.

LOV'EL [*louvel*, Dim, of *loup*, F. a Wolf, *q. d.* a little Wolf] a Surname.

LOVE'LY, amiable, deſerving to be loved.

LOV'ER [lofer, *Sax.*] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

LOVER'D, having a Lover. *Shakeſp.*

LOV'ERED, a Lord. *O.*

LOV'ERIS, Lovers. *Chau.*

LOVE'SOME, lovely. *Chau.*

LOUGH [*lacus*, L.] a Lake. *Iriſh.*

LOUGHE, laughed. *Chau.*

LOV'INGIS, Praiſes. *Scot.*

LOUR, Money. *Cant.*

LOUR, an Overſeer of Accounts; alſo a Receiver to a Thief. *Chau.*

LOURCUR'DUS, a Ram or Bell-Weather Sheep. *O. L.*

LOUR'DAN, a lazy ſlothful Fellow. See *Lordane.*

LOUR'DY [of *lourd*, F.] ſlothful, ſluggiſh. *Suff.*

LOVRE, the Name of a *French* Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Langrel.

LOUR'GULARY, a Caſting any Thing into the Water to ſpoil or poiſon it.

LOUSE [lus, *Sax.* luſz, *Dan.* and *L. S.* Lauſz, *Teut.*] a ſmall Inſect which infeſts human Kind.

Sue a Beggar, and catch a Louſe.

This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all *indiſcreet* and *vexatious* Law-ſuits, commenced againſt inſolvent People; for what can be more ridiculous than to ſue a *Beggar*, when the Action muſt needs coſt more than he is worth? It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Queſtion, though it puts his *Satiſfaction* of *Revenge* and *Malice* quite out of Doubt; for according to another Proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin! Rete non tenditur accipitri, nec milvio*, ſay the *Latins*; and ϖένητος ἀνδρὸς ὐδὲν ἀσφαλέϛερον, ſay the *Greeks*.

To LOUSE [Luyſe, *Belg.*] to hunt or catch Lice.

LOUSE-*Wort*, an Herb. *Pedicularis.* L.

LOU'SINESS, a being infeſted with Lice; Meanneſs.

LOUSY [lauſig, *Teut.*] infeſted with Lice; alſo of a mean Condition.

LOUT } [*Minſhew* derives it of *lutum*.
LOWT } L. Clay or Mud; but *Skinner* from Læwed, *Sax.* a Layman, or Leod, one of the Vulgar] a clowniſh, unmannerly Fellow.

To LOUTE, to ſtoop, bow, cringe; alſo to lurk or lie hid. *Chau.*

LOUTEDEN, bowed, made Obeiſance. *Ch.*

LOUVRE [*q. d. l'œuvre*, F. the Work, by way of Emphaſis] a ſtately Palace in the City of *Paris*.

LOW [lo, of loh, *Belg.*] humble, mean, not high.

LOW, law. *Ch.*

To LOW [hlowin, or hlewan, *Sax.* lohen, *L. S.* luyhen, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe, or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A *Lilly* LOW, a comfortleſs Blaze. *N. C.*

LOW-*bearing Cock* [among Gameſters] a Fighting Cock over match'd for Height.

A LOWE, a Flame. *N. C.*

To LOWE [of lohe, a Flame. *Teut.*] to flame. *N. C.*

A LOW'ING] Gelop, *Sax.*] a crying like an Ox, or Cow, &c.

LOW'BELL [q. d. *Lowing-Bell*] a Device to catch Birds; alſo a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather Sheep.

LOW-*Beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

To LOWD, to weed Corn. *Yorkſh.*

LOW'LAND *Men*, the Offspring of the *Engliſh Saxons*, in the Eaſt Part of *Scotland*.

LOW'LINESS, Humility, Humbleneſs.

LOW'NESS the being not high, Meanneſs.

LOW-*Maſted* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be *low-maſted* or *under-maſted*, when her Maſt is too ſhort or too ſmall.

LOW *Worm*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes like the Shingles.

LOWN [**loen**, *Belg.*] a dull heavy-headed Fellow.

To **LOWR**, to look ſour or grim; to begin to be overcaſt with Clouds.

To **LOWT**, to look ſourly, ſurlily, or clowniſhly.

LOXODROM'ICAL } [of λοξὸς, and
LOXODROM'ICK } δρομικὸς. Gr. in *Navigation*] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROM'ICAL *Line*, is the Line of the Ship's Way, when ſhe falls upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROM'ICK *Tables*, are the Tables of Rhumbs, or the traverſe Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROM'ICKS, is the Art of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian; *i. e.* when you ſail neither under the Equator, nor under the ſame Meridian, but oblique or athwart them.

LOXOD'ROMY [of λοξὸς, oblique, and δρόμος, a Courſe, *Gr.*] ſuch a Courſe of Sailing.

LOY'AL [*loyal*, F. *legalis*, L.] honeſt, truſty, faithful, moſt commonly to the Prince.

LOY'ALTY [*loyauté*, F.] Fidelity, or Faithfulneſs, eſpecially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LOZ'EL, a lazy Lubber.

LOZ'ENGE [in *Heraldry*] a Figure which is uſed to contain the Coat of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE [in *Heraldry*] filled with Lozenges.

LOZENGE [in *Geom.*] a Figure whoſe two oppoſite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuſe, and the four Sides equal.

LOZ'ENGES [among *Phyſicians*] a Medicine made into ſmall Pieces, to be held or chewed in the Mouth.

LUB'BER [of **Lapp**, *Teut.* a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

To **LUBRI'CITATE** [in *Phyſick*, &c.] to make ſlippery.

LUBRI'CITY [*lubricité*, F. *lubricitas*, L.] Slipperineſs, Uncertainty, Fickleneſs.

LU'BRICOUS [*lubricus*, L.] ſlippery, uncertain, unconcluſive.

LUBRIFAC'TION, a making ſlippery.

LUCE, a Pike or Jack. *Chau.*

LU'CERN [*lucerna*, L.] a Lamp, a Candle. *Chau.*

LU'CID [*lucide*, F. of *lucidus*, L.] clear, bright, ſhining.

A **LUCID** *Body* [in *Philoſophy*] a Body which emits Light.

LU'CIDA *Corona*, a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude in the Northern Garland. *L.*

LUCIDA *Lancis*, a Star in the Sign *Scorpio*. *L.*

LUCIDA *Lyra*, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation called *Lyra*.

LUCIDI'TY [*luciditas*, L.] Brightneſs.

LU'CIFER [*i. e.* Light-bearing] the Chief of the Devils, or Prince of the Air. *L.*

LUCIFER [among *Aſtronomers*] the Morning or Dog-Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it riſes before the Sun.

LUCIFE'RIAN, like, or belonging to *Lucifer*; proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFE'RIANS, Hereticks who followed one *Lucifer*, Biſhop of *Cogliari* in *Sardinia*, *A. C.* 365, who held that the Soul of Man was propagated out of the Subſtance of his Fleſh, &c.

LUCIF'EROUS [*lucifer*, L.] bringing Light, giving Inſight into.

LU'CIUS, the Prænomen of ſeveral famous *Romans*.

LU'CY [*Lucia*, L. of *lux*, Light] a proper Name of Women.

LUCK [**Luck**, *Belg.* **Gluck**, *Teut.*] Chance, Fortune.

Give a Man Luck, and throw him into the Sea.

This Proverb, *in terminis*, favours a little too much of *Heathenism* or *Profaneneſs*; but it may very well befit a *Chriſtian* Mouth, if that which the Vulgar call *Luck*, and the Learned *Fortune*, be denominated *Providence*; for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murder. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonah*. *Sors Domini Campi*, ſay the *Latins*; and the *Greeks*, Θελω τύχης ςαλαγμὸν ἢ φρεῶν πίθον.

LUCRA'TION, a Gaming or Winning. *L.*

LU'CRATIVE [*lucrativus*. L.] gainful, profitable. *F.*

LU'CRE [*lucrum*, L.] Gain, Advantage, Profit.

LUCRIF'ICABLE [*lucrificabilis*, L.] that bringeth Gain or Profit.

LU'CROUS [*lucroſus*, L.] full of Gain or Profit.

LUCTA'TION, a Wreſtling, Striving, or Struggling. *L.*

LUCTIF'EROUS [*luctifer*, L.] cauſing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LUCTIF'ICABLE [*luctificabilis*, L.] that is ſorrowful.

LUCTIS'ONOUS [*luctiſonus*, L.] ſounding out Sorrow.

LUC'TUOUS [*luctuoſus*, L.] ſorrowful, full of Sorrow.

To LU'CUBRATE [*lucubratum*, L.] to do any thing by Candle-light, to ſtudy late.

LUCUBRA'TORY [*lucubratorius*, L.] of

LUCUBRA'TION, a Studying or Working by Candle-light. *L.*

LU'CULENT [*luculentus*, L.] Trimneſs, Fineneſs, Beauty.

LUD'GATE [either of King *Lud*, a King of the *Britons*, who built it, as ſome ſay; or *q. d. Flood-gate*, from a little River that ran under it; or as Dr. *Th. H.* ſuppoſes, of leod, *Sax.* the People, and *Gate*, as *porta del popu-lo*, at *Rome*] one of the weſtern Gates of the City of *London*.

LU'DIBLE [*ludibilis*, L.] apt to play.

LUDIB'RIOUS [*ludibrioſus*, L.] reproachful, ſhameful, ridiculous.

LU'DICROUS [*ludicrus*, L.] ſportive; alſo trifling, light, childiſh.

LUDIF'ICABLE [*ludificabilis*, L.] that maketh Sport or Paſtime.

To LUDIF'ICATE [*ludificatum*, L.] to mock, deceive, alſo to fruſtrate.

LUDIFICA'TION, a Mocking or Deceiving. *L.*

LU'ES, a Peſtilence or Plague; alſo a Murrain in Cattle. *L.*

LUES *Venerea*, the *French* Pox. *L.*

The LUFE, the open Hand. *N. C.*

LUFE, Love. *Chau.*

LUFF [*Sea Term*] See *Loof.*

LUFF, } a Light or Flame to fowl
LOUGH, } with, a Low-bell.

To LUG [Geluggian, *Sax.*] to pull, hale or pluck.

LUG, a Meaſure of Land, called otherwiſe a Pole or Perch.

LUGS [of Geluggian, or ligan, *Sax.* to lie, becauſe the Ears of a Man lie unmov'd, contrary to other Creatures] the Ears; Poles to meaſure Land with.

LUG-*Wort*, an Herb.

LUG'GAGE [of Geluggian, *Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burden.

LUGU'BRIOUS } [*lugubre*, Fr. of *lugu-*
LUGU'BROUS } *bris*, L.] mournful, ſorrowful, doleful.

LUKE [Λουκᾶς, Gr.] one of the four Evangeliſts.

LUKEWARM' [of plæc, *Sax.* or law, *Teut.* warmiſh, and warm] between hot and cold; alſo indifferent, careleſs.

LUKEWARM'NESS, a being between hot and cold; Indifference.

LUKIA, Lucre, Gain. *Chau.*

To LULL [lulle, *Belg.* to ſing, *lullare*, L. to ſing to Sleep] to intice to Sleep by Singing or other Allurement; to allure.

LUL'LABY [probably of lull, and abidan, *Sax.* to abide, but *Caſaub.* makes it *laleby*, of λαλεῖν, to ſpeak, and our Word *by*, *q. d.* talk'd aſleep] a Nurſe's alluring of a Child to Sleep.

LUMBA'GO [with *Phyſicians*] an Ache or Pain in the Muſcles of the Loins, which is ſometimes ſo very violent, that the Patient cannot ſit down.

LUM'BAR } [*lumbaris*, L.] belong-
LUM'BARY } ing to the Loins.

LUMBA'RIES *Arteriæ* [*Anat.*] Arteries, which ariſing from the *Aorta*, ſpread themſelves over all the Parts of the Loins. *L.*

LUMBA'RIS *Vena* [*Anat.*] a Vein which is beſtowed on the Muſcles of the Loins. *L.*

LUMB'ER [perhaps of Lumpen, *Teut.* old Rags] old Houſhold-ſtuff, uſeleſs, and of ſmall Value.

LUM'BRICAL, like a Worm.

LUM'BRICAL *Muſcles* [in *Anatomy*] are four Muſcles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reaſon of their Smallneſs and Shape, reſembling Worms.

LUMBRICA'LES [*Anat.*] Muſcles of the Finger, ſo called from their Figure, being ſomething like an Earth-Worm.

LUMBRICA'LES *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which is inſerted to the inner Parts of each leſſer Toe. *L.*

LUM'BRICUS, an Earth-Worm, Belly-Worm, or Maw-Worm. *L.*

LUMINA'RE, a Lamp or Candle to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel. *L.*

LU'MINARIES [of *luminares*, F. *luminaria*, L.] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or Moon, ſo called by way of Eminence.

LU'MINOUS [*lumineux*, F. of *luminoſus*, L.] full of Light, bright.

A LUMP [Klumpe, *Teut.*] a Maſs, whole Bulk; alſo the Name of a Fiſh.

LUMP'ISH [lompiſch, *Belg.*] heavy, dull; alſo in Lumps.

LU'NA [*q. d. lux aliena*, L. *i. e.* a borrow'd Light] the Moon, the neareſt Planet to the Earth of all the ſeven. *L.*

LUNA [among *Chymiſts*] a Silver Metal.

LUNA [*Heral.*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

LUNA *Cornea*, } [among *Chymiſts*] is a
LUNÆ *Cornua*, } tough taſteleſs Maſs, almoſt like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt on Cryſtals of Silver. *L.*

LUNA-*Solar Year*, a Period made by multiplying the Cycle of the Moon, or 19, into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LU'NACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madneſs, happening according to the Courſe of the Moon.

LUNAR [*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.

LUNAR *Months*, Months according to the Courſe of the Moon. See *Month*.

LU'NATICK [*lunatique*, F. *lunaticus*, L.] ſmitten with Lunacy, diſtracted, mad.

LU'NATICK *Eyes* [in *Horſes*] a Diſtemper which makes their Eyes ſeem as if they were covered with White.

LUNA'TION [among *Aſtronomers*] is the Space of Time between one new Moon and another. *L.*

LUN'DRESS [ſo called, becauſe coined at *London*] a Silver-penny, which anciently weighed 3 Times as much as now. *F.*

LU'NES } [in *Geometry*] are Figures
LU'NULÆ } in the Form of a Creſcent or Half-Moon, made by the Arks of two interſecting Circles.

LUNET'TES [in *Fortification*] are ſmall Works generally raiſed from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. *F.*

LUNETTES [in *Opticks*] Glaſſes to help the Sight, Spectacles. *F.*

A LUN'GIS [*longis*, F. *longone*, Ital.] a tall, lazy, drowſy, dreaming Fellow, a Slowback.

The LUNGS [lungena, *Sax.* lunghe, *Dan.* and *Teut.* longhe, *Belg.* all of lun, *Sax.* empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Inſtrument of Reſpiration, and is nothing elſe but a Collection of membranous Vehicles heaped one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries, and Veins.

LUNG's-*Growing*, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

LUNG's-*Sickneſs*, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

LUNT [Lunte, *Teut.*] a Match to fire Guns.

LUPANA'TRIX, a Bawd or Harlot. *L.*

LUPERCA'LIA, Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans* to the God *Pan.*

LU'PIA, a Tumour or Protuberance about as big as a ſmall Bean.

LU'PINES [*lupini*, L.] a ſort of Pulſe.

LUPI'NUM *caput gerere*, to be outlawed. *O. L. T.*

LU'PUS [among *Phyſicians*] a ſort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. *L.*

To LURCH [prob. of *lucrari*, L. to ſteal or pilfer] to lie hid.

LURCH'ER [of *lucro*, L.] one who lies upon the Lurch, or upon the Catch; alſo a kind of Hunting Dog.

LURCH'ING, lying upon the Catch; ſlinking from.

A LUR'DAN [of *lourd*, F. whence *lurdant*, F. a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane.*

To LURE [*leurer*, F. lueren, *L. S.*] prob. of belæpan, *Sax.* to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to allure or decoy.

A LURE [*leurre*, F. luber, *Teut.*] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LU'RID [*luridus*, L.] pale, wan, black and blue.

To LURK [*Skinner* derives it from *Lark*, *q. d.* to lie hid, as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of loeren, *Du.* to lie in Ambuſh] to lie hid.

LUS'CIOUS, over-ſweet, cloying.

LUS'CIOUSNESS, Over-ſweetneſs.

LU'SERN [*lupus cervarius*, L.] a ſort of Wolf called a Stag-Wolf.

LU'SERNS, the Fleeces of theſe Animals.

LUSH [*Luxe*, Fr.] Luxury, Lewdneſs. *Shakeſp.*

LUSH-BURG, a baſe Sort of Coin in the Time of King *Edward* III. coined beyond Sea to counterfeit the *Engliſh* Money.

LUSH'IOUS } [a Derivative of *Luſh*]
LUSH'IUS } over-ſweet, cloying.

LU'SION, a Playing or Paſtime. *L.*

A LUSK [*Minſhew* derives it of *luſche*, F.] a Slug or ſlothful Fellow.

LUSK'ISH, lazy. *C.*

LUSK'ISHNESS, Lazineſs. *C.*

LU'SORY [*luſorius*, L.] jocular, ſportive.

LUST [Luſt, *Sax.* Lyſt, *Dan.* Luſt, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Mirth, Pleaſure] Concupiſcence, unlawful Paſſion or Deſire; alſo a natural Deſire.

LUST [among *Sailors*] *a Ship is ſaid to have a Luſt to one Side or other*, when ſhe is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.

To LUST [lyſtan, *Sax.* luſten, *L. S.* geluſten, *Teut.*] to deſire, to have an Inclination to.

LUSTFUL [luſtfull, *Sax.*] full of Luſt, leacherous.

LUST'FULNESS, Leacherouſneſs.

LUSTIHED, Luſtineſs. *Chau*,

LUST-*Wort*, an Herb. *Satyricum.* L.

LUS'TER } [luſter, *Belg.* *luſtre*, F.]
LUS'TRE } Brightneſs, Shining Gloſs.

LUS'TRAL [*luſtralis*, L. a *luſtral Water*] a ſort of Holy Water uſed by the Prieſts among the ancient *Romans.*

LUSTRA'TION, a viewing on every Side; alſo a Purging by Sacrifice. *L.*

LUS'TRICI *Dies*, the Days on which the *Romans* uſed to give to their Children the Name of the Family.

LUS'TRING [of *luſtre*, F. Brightneſs or Gloſs] a gloſſy Silk called *Luteſtring.*

LUST'RUM, the Cleanſing or Purgation of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifices ever fifth Year; the Space of five Years. *L.*

LUS'TY [luſtig, *Teut.* luſtigh, *Du.* lyſtig, *Dan.*] ſtrong, hale, healthy.

LU'TANIST, one ſkilled in playing on the Lute.

LUTA'TION [of *lutum*, L. Clay or Loom] a Stopping up of Chymical Veſſels with Loam and Plaiſter.

LUTE [*lut*, F. *lute*, Ital. lutte, *Dan.*] a muſical Inſtrument.

LUTE [among *Chymiſts*, of *lutum*, L. Clay] a compound Paſte made of Clay, Mortar, Sand, Potter's Earth, *&c.* to join together the Necks of Retorts and Receivers, to coat over Bodies of Glaſs Retorts,

torts to ſave them from being melted in a very vehement Heat.

To LUTE [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover or ſtop up with ſuch Loom or Clay.

LUTEOUS [*luteus*, L.] full of Clay, clayiſh.

LU'THERANISM, the Opinions and Doctrine of *Martin Luther*, who being an *Auguſtine Friar*, ſeparated from the Church of *Rome* about *A. C.* 1515, wrote againſt its Errors, and began the Reformation.

LU'THERANS, they who follow *Luther*'s Tenets.

LU'THERNS, a ſort of Windows in the Top of an Houſe.

LU'TULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] miry, dirty.

To LUX'ATE [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of Joint, or looſen.

LUX'ATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put out of Joint, or looſened.

LUX'ATION, a Diſlocation, a putting any Bone out of Joint. *F.* of *L.*

LUXA'TOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the ſame as *Externus Auris*. L.

LUXU'RIANCE [of *luxuria*, L.] Abundance.

LUXU'RIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing rank, running out exceedingly, wanton, riotous.

LUXU'RIOUS [*luxurieux*, F. *luxurioſus*, L.] riotous, given to Exceſs or Debauchery, wanton.

LUXU'RIOUSNESS }
LUX'URY } [*luxure*. F. *luxuries*, L.] all Superfluity and Exceſs of carnal Pleaſures, Riotouſneſs, Senſuality; Leachery. *Chau.*

LYCAN'THROPY [*licanthropie*, F. *lycanthropia*, L. λυκανθρωπία, of λύκ☉, a Wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] a Madneſs proceeding from the Bite of a mad Wolf, whence Men imitate the Howling of Wolves.

LYCE'UM, a Place near *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught Philoſophy.

LYCI'UM [λύκιον, Gr.] a Medicine made of the Shrub *Pyxiacantha*.

LYCOI'DES [of λύκος, Gr. a Wolf] a Madneſs like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

LYD'IA [the Name of a Country in *Aſia*] the proper Name of a Woman.

LYD'IAN *Mood*, doleful and lamentable Muſick.

LYD'IUS *Lapis*, the Touch Stone. *L.*

To LYE *under the Sea* [among *Sailors*] is ſaid of a Ship, when her Helm is laſh'd alee, and ſhe lies ſo a hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broadſide.

LYE [læg, *Sax.* Loogk, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *lexia*, Span, of *lix*, Water, whence *lixivium*, L.] a Compoſition of Aſhes and Water to waſh and ſcour withal,

To LYE. *See Lie* or *Lay.*

To *Tell a* LYE [leogan, *Sax.* Lugen, *Teut.* Logen, *L. S.*] to affirm what is falſe. See *To Lie.*

LY'ER [in a *Ship*, Leckerig, *Teut.*] he that is firſt catch'd in a Lye on a *Monday* Morning, and is proclaimed at the Main-maſt, *A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer*; he ſerves under the Swabber to clean the Beak-Head and Chains, for a Week.

LYFE'LICHT, lively. *Chau.*

LYK'EROUS, Leacherous. *O.*

LY'KERS, Surveyors. *O.*

LYMME, a Limb. *Chau.*

LYMPH }
LYMPHA } [of λυμφὴ, Gr. υ being changed into λ] a tranſparent Fluid, as Water, *&c.* *L.*

LYMPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear limpid Humour conſiſting of the nervous Juice, and of Blood.

LYMPHAT'ICK [*lymphatique*, F. *lymphaticus*, L.] allay'd or mix'd with Water.

LYMPHAT'ICKS [*lymphatiques*, F. of *lymphatici*, L.] Perſons that are quite diſtracted or ſtark mad.

LYMPHATICK *Veſſels* }
LYMPHATICK *Veins* } [in *Anatomy*] are certain Veins, which receive the *Lympha* from the *conglobated Glandules*.

LYMPH'ÆDUCTS [of *lympha* and *ductus*, Paſſages, *L.*] ſlender, pellucid Tubes, ariſing in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and tranſparent Liquor to paſs through them towards the Heart, *&c.*

LYN'CEOUS [of *Lynceus*, one of the *Argonauts*, who is reported to be able to ſee through Stone Walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beaſt of a quick Sight] quick ſighted. Hence a quick-ſighted Man is called *Lynceus*.

LYN'CEUS [among *Phyſicians*] a Collyrium for ſtrengthening the Eyes.

LYN'CHET, a Line of *Green-ſwerd*, which ſeparates ploughed Lands in common Fields.

To LYNNE, to loiter. *Chau.*

LYNX [λύγξ, Gr. Lucks, *Teut.*] a wild Beaſt of the Nature of a Wolf. *L.*

LY'ON *Dollar*, 80 Aſpers, 5*s.* Sterling, at *Aleppo* in *Turkey*.

LYPIRI'A [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of burning Fever, commonly called a *Cauſus*.

LYRA [in *Aſtronomy*] a Conſtellation of 13 Stars reſembling an Harp.

LYRA *Viol*, a muſical Inſtrument; whence the Expreſſion of playing *Leero* Way, is corruptly uſed for playing *Lyra* Way.

A LYRE [*lyra*, L. of λύρα, Gr.] an Harp. *F.*

LYR'ICK [*lyrique*, F. *lyricus*, L. of λυρικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYRICK *Verſes*, Verſes ſet to the Harp.

LY'RIST [*lyriſtes*, L.] an Harper.

LY'SIS [λύσις, Gr.] a looſening or releaſing.

LYSIS [in *Phyſick*] a Weakneſs of the Body by any Illneſs.

LYS'SA [λύσσα, Gr.] the Madneſs of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYSSE, to leſſen. *Chau.*

LYTE'RIA [λυτήρια, Gr.] a Sign of the looſening of a great Diſeaſe.

LY'TINT [in *Heraldry*] the white Colour of Skins or Furs.

LYV'LODE, Livelihood. *Chau.*

M.

M in *Latin* Numbers, ſignifies 1000.

M, M. is an Abbreviation of *Magiſter*, a Maſter, as M. A. *Magiſter Artium*, Maſter of Arts; in a Phyſician's Bill it is frequently uſed for *Manipulus*, a Handful; and at the End of a Receipt it ſtands for *miſce*, *i. e.* mingle.

To **MAB**, to dreſs careleſly. *N. C.*

MA'BLE [*amabilis*, L. lovely, or *mabella*, F. my fair one] a Name of Women.

MABS, Slatterns. *N. C.*

MAC, a Son, *Iriſh*, added at the Beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac-Donald*, &c.

MA'CALEB, Baſtard Coral.

A **MACARON'ICK** [*macaronique*, F.] a confuſed Heap, a Huddle of many ſeveral Things together.

MACARONICK *Poem* [*macaronique*, F.] a Sort of Burleſque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language are made to end in a *Latin* Termination.

MACAROONS' [*macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of Sweet-Meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, *&c.* By *macaroni* the *Italians* alſo underſtand a Kind of very ſmall long Shreds of Paſte made of only Flour and Eggs, rolled out very thin; theſe they uſe frequently in their Soups, in the room of *Vermicelli*.

MAC'CABEES [ſo called from *Judas Maccabeus*] the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MACE [*macir*, *macer*, and *macis*, L. μάκες, Gr.] a ſort of Spice; alſo a known Enſign of Honour carried before a Magiſtrate; a Batoon, Club, or Staff.

MACE *Greſſs* } [*macegrarii*, L. Barb.]
MACE *Grieſſs* } thoſe who wittingly buy and ſell ſtolen Fiſh.

MACEDO'NIANS, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt.

To **MA'CERATE** [*macerer*, F. *maceratum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Fleſh; alſo to ſteep or ſoak.

MACERA'TION, a making lean, weakening, or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Phyſicians*] is an Infuſion either with or without Heat, wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved.

MACHA'ON, the Name of an ancient Phyſician, ſaid to be one of the Sons of *Æſculapius*; thence Medicine in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MA'CHES, a ſort of Sallad Herb.

MACHIAVIL'IAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Hiſtorian and Politician of *Florence*] belonging to *Machiavel*; ſubtil or crafty.

To **MACHI'AVELIZE**, to practiſe Machiaveliſm, or ſubtil Policy.

MACHI'NA *Boyliana*, Mr. *Boyle*'s Air-Pump. *L.*

To **MACH'INATE** [*machiner*, F. of *machinatum*, L.] to contrive or deviſe, to plot or hatch.

MACHINA'TION, a contriving or plotting, a Device or Plot. *F.* of *L.*

MACHINA'TOR [*machinateur*, F.] a Deviſer, a Contriver, a Plotter. *L.*

MACH'INE [*machina*, L. of μηχενὴ, Gr.] an Engine compoſed of ſeveral Parts ſet together by mechanical Art, to raiſe or ſtop the Motion of Bodies. *F.*

MACH'INIST [*machiniſte*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHIN'ULÆ [among *Phyſicians*] little Compoſitions, Parts of more compound Bodies, and which by their peculiar Configuration, are deſtined to particular Offices.

MA'CILENT [*macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MACK'ENBOY, a ſort of Spurge with a knotty Root.

MACK'AREL [*maquereau*, F. Mackerel, *Teut.* of *maculis*, L. from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof] a well known Sea Fiſh; alſo a Pimp or Pander.

To **MAC'KLE** [meckleu, *Teut.*] to ſell Weavers Goods to Shopkeepers.

MAC'KLED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daubed in Printing.

MA'CRITUDE [*macritudo*, L.] Leanneſs.

MA'CROCEPH'ALUS [of μακρὸς, large, and κεφαλὴ, the Head, *Gr.*] one who has a Head larger than of a natural Size.

MA'CROCOSM [*macrocoſmus*, L. μακροκόσμος, of μακρὸς, large, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] the great World, the whole Univerſe, in Contradiſtinction to the *Microcoſm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACROL'OGY [*macrologia*, L. of μακρολογία, of μακρὸς, and λογία, Speech, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, ſignifying a Prolixity in Speech; when more Words are uſed than are neceſſary.

MACRONOSI'A [μακρονοσία, of μακρὸς, and νόσος, a Diſeaſe, *Gr.*] a long Sickneſs. *L.*

MAC'ULA *Hepatica* [*i. e.* the Liver Spot] a large browniſh or yellowiſh Spot of about a Hand's Breadth, which chiefly ſeizes on the Back, Breaſt, and Groin. *L.*

MAC'ULA *Matricalis*, a Spot of a browniſh Colour, with which Children are ſometimes born. *L.*

MACULÆ *Solares* [with *Aſtronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. *L.*

MAC'ULA *Volatica* [among *Phyſicians*] a reddiſh or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal, if it comes to an Orifice. *L.*

To MAC'ULATE [*maculer*, F. *maculatum*, L.] to ſtain, to defile with Spots.

MACULATE, maculated, ſpotted, fouled, ſtained. *Shakeſp.*

MACULA'TION, a Staining or Defiling with Spots.

MAC'ULATURE, a Waſte or Blotting-paper. *F.*

MAD [ȝemaad or ȝæmeð, *Sax.* *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of *μαίνεσθαι*, Gr.] deprived of Reaſon, furious.

MAD *Nep*, }
MAD *Wort*, } two ſorts of Herbs.

MAD, an Earth-Worm. *Eſſex.*

MA'DAM [*madame*, F. *i. e.* my Lady or Miſtreſs] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Perſons.

MADA'ROSIS [*μαδάρωσις* Gr.] Baldneſs of the Head.

MAD'DER [Mæððne, *Sax.* *Madera*, *Ital.*] a Plant uſed in Dying.

MADEFA'CTION, a Moiſtening, or Wetting; properly the receiving ſo much Moiſture, that a Body is quite ſoaked through by it.

To MADE'FY [*madefacere*, i. e. *madidum facere*, L.] to moiſten, to wet.

MADEMOISEL'LE, a Title given in *France* to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. *F.*

To MAD'DLE, to be fond of. *N. C.*

MAD'DING *Money*, old *Roman* Coins, ſometimes found about *Dunſtable.*

MADGE, *Howlet* [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *Machette*, F. and Howlet, a Dim. of Owl] an Owl.

MA'DID [*madidus*, L.] moiſt, wet.

MADID [among *Phyſicians*] made tender by Infuſion or Decoction.

MADID'ITY [*madiditas*, L.] Moiſtneſs, Wetneſs.

MAD'OCKS [of Mad, *i. e.* Good, *Welſh*] an old *Britiſh* Name.

MA'DRID, a capital City in *Spain.*

MADRI'ER [in *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and uſed to cover the mouth of a Petard, and for ſeveral other Uſes. *F.*

MAD'RIGAL [ſo called from the Kind of Poetry with which it was compoſed] an *Italian* Air or Song; alſo a particular Kind of Vocal Muſick, formerly very much in Requeſt, ſome for two, three, four, five, ſix, ſeven, and eight Voices.

MADS, a Diſcaſe in Sheep.

MAESTO'SO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
MAESTU'SO } to play with Majeſty, Pomp, and Grandeur, and ſo of conſequence ſlow; nevertheleſs with Strength and Firmneſs of Hand. *L.*

MAES'TRO, Maſter. *Ital.*

MAESTRO *de Capella*, Maſter of the Chapel Muſick, or Maſter of Muſick only; meaning thereby one of the firſt Rank. *Ital.*

MÆANDER [*Μαίανδρος*, Gr.] a Matter of great Intricacy and Difficulty; ſo called from a River in *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Courſe. *L.*

MAFEIE' } [*ma foi*, *ſur ma foi*, F.] upon
MAFAIE' } my Faith. *Chau.*

To MAF'FLE [Maffelen, *Du.*] to ſtammer, to ſtutter.

MAGAZI'NE, the Hire or Rent of a Warehouſe or Place for laying up Stores or other Commodities; alſo the Place or Warehouſe itſelf.

MAGAZ'INE [*magazin*, F.] a Storehouſe for Arms and Ammunition of War.

MAG'BOTE [of Meȝ, a Kinſman, and Bote, *Sax.*] a Compenſation anciently made in Money for killing a Kinſman.

MAG'DALENE [מגדלותא, *Syr. i. e.* magnified] a proper Name of Women.

MAGDALENE *College* [in *Oxford*] built by *William Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Winchester*; alſo one of the ſame Name in *Cambridge.*

MAGDA'LEON [*μαγδαλία*, Gr.] a Roll of Plaiſter or Salve.

MA'GE, a Magician. *Spen.*

MAGELLAN'ICK, of or found out by *Ferdinand Magellanus*, a *Portugueſe.*

MAGELLANICK *Streights*, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGEL'LAN's *Clouds*, two ſmall Clouds not far diſtant from the South Pole.

MAG'GIO, an *Italian* Meaſure of Corn, containing 17 Buſhels and a Half *Engliſh.*

MAGGIO'RE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MAG'GOT [Macde, *Belg.* Made, *Teut.* a Mite in Bread] a Kind of Worm.

MAG'GOTTINESS, Fullneſs of Maggots; Whimſicalneſs, Freakiſhneſs.

MAG'GOTTY, full of Maggots, whimſical.

MA'GICAL } [*magique*, F. *magicus*, L. of
MAGICK } *μαγικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the Magick Arts.

MA'GICK [*magie*, F. *magick*, L. *μαγικὴ*, Gr.] the Black Art, dealing with familiar Spirits.

MAGI'CIAN [*magicien*, F. *magus*, L. of *μάγος*, Gr.] a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjurer.

Natural MAGICK, is a uſeful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with paſſive, ſo as to make many excellent Diſcoveries, called Natural Philoſophy.

MAGICK *Lanthorn*, a little Optick Machine, by means of which are repreſented on a Wall, in an obſcure Place, many hideous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick, by thoſe that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK *Square*, is when ſeveral Numbers in an Arithmetical Proportion are diſpoſed into ſuch parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any way, either directly, or ſide long, ſhall be all equal.

MAGISTE'RIAL [*magiſtral*, F. *magiſtralis*, L.] Maſter-like, imperious, haughty.

MAGIS'TERY [*magiſter*, F. of *magiſterium*, L.] Maſterſhip.

MAGISTERY [among *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of a mix'd Body, ſo as to change it into a Body of a different Kind; a Precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY [*magiſtratus*, L. *magiſtrature*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magiſtrate.

MAGISTRA'LIA *Medicamenta*, ſuch Medicines as are uſually preſcribed by Phyſicians for ſeveral Purpoſes. *L.*

MA'GISTRATE [*magiſtrat*, F. of *magiſtratus*, L.] an Officer of Juſtice, or of Civil Government.

MAG'MA [*μάγμα*, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the ſtraining of Juices. *L.*

MAGNA *Aſſiſa eligenda*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to ſummon four lawful Knights, to chooſe twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, *&c.* to paſs upon the great Aſſize between the Plantiff and Defendant. *L.*

MAGNA *Charta*, the great Charter, containing a Number of Laws, ordained in the 9th Year of *Henry* III. and confirmed by *Edward* I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws in *England*.

MAGNA *Precaria*, a great Reap-Day, upon which the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow* in *Middleſex*, uſed to ſummon his Tenants to do each a Day's Work for him, every Tenant who had a Chimney, being obliged to ſend a Man.

MAGNANIM'ITY [*magnanimité*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] Greatneſs of Mind, Courage.

MAGNAN'IMOUS [*magnanime*, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage or Spirit; generous, brave.

MAGNE'SIA *Opalina* [among *Chymiſts*] is a Sort of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony.

MAG'NET [*magnes*, L. of *μαγνὴς*, Gr.] a Foſſil approaching to the Nature of Iron Ore, and endued with the Property of attracting Iron to itſelf, and of both pointing itſelf, and giving the Virtue to a Needle touched by it, of pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNET'ICAL
MAGNET'ICK } [*magnetique*, F. *magneticus*, L.] belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNET'ICAL *Amplitude* [*Aſtronomy*] an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the Sun in his Riſing or Setting, and the Eaſt and Weſt Points of the Compaſs.

MAGNET'ICK *Azimuth* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Horizon intercepted between the *magnetical Meridian*, and the Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAG'NETISM, is the Power a Loadſtone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIF'ICAT, a Song of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, ſo called from *Magnificat* being its firſt Word in *Latin*.

MAGNIF'ICENCE [*magnificentia*, L.] a Largeneſs of Soul in receiving and managing great Things; Grandeur, State, Greatneſs. *F.*

MAGNIF'ICENT [*magnifique*, F. of *magnificens*, L.] that lives in great State; ſtately, noble.

MAGNIF'ICI, a Title given to the Governors of Univerſities in *Germany*.

To MAG'NIFY [*magnifier*, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things ſeem bigger than they really are; to cry up, or praiſe highly.

MAGNIL'OQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of Speaking.

MAGNIL'OQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uſes a ſtately Manner of Speech.

MAG'NITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatneſs, Bigneſs, Largeneſs; with reſpect to the Stars, it is divided into ſix Degrees, as of the firſt, ſecond, *&c.* Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is defined to be a continued Quantity, conſiſting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MA'HEM [*mehaigne*, F.] Maim, Hurt, Wound. *L. T.*

MA'HOMET [Mahammed, *i. e.* praiſed, *Arab.*] a noted *Arabian* Impoſtor, born *A. C.* 527. his Father a *Pagan*, and Mother a *Jeweſs*, who made himſelf Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the Help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the *Turkiſh* Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHOM'ETISM, the Religion contrived by *Mahomet*

MAHO'NE, a *Turkiſh* Ship of great Burden, ſomewhat like a Galleas.

MAHOUNE, Mahomet, *Spen.*

MAID
MAID'EN } [Meꝺen, *Sax.* maeght, *Belg.* Magd, *Teut.*] a Virgin, a young or unmarried Woman; alſo a Fiſh.

MAID'EN [in *Scotland*] a Machine uſed in beheading Criminals.

MAID *Marrion*, or *Morion*, a Boy dreſs'd up in Girl's Cloaths to dance the Morris Dance.

MAIDEN-*Hair*, } different Sorts of
MAIDEN *Lips*, } Herbs.

MAIDEN-*Head* Mæden-hade, *Sax.*] Virginity.

MAIDEN-*Bradley*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſo called from a noble *Virgin*, who being ſeized with a Leproſy herſelf, built there an Hoſpital for ſuch as ſhould be afflicted with the like Diſeaſe afterwards.

MAIDEN-*Rents*, a Noble, or 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth*, in *Radnorſhire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [antiently Maidenhythe, ſo called upon the Account of their ſuperſtitious adoring the Head of a certain *Britiſh* Maid, one of the 11000 Companions of St. *Urſula*] a Town in *Berkſhire*.

MAID'STONE [called anciently Medpæȝeſtun, *Sax.* i. e. *Medway*'s Town, from the River *Medway*'s running cloſe by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJES'TATIVE [*majeſtativus*, L.] majeſtical.

MAJES'TICAL } [*majeſteux*, F.] full
MAJE'STICK } of Majeſty, noble, ſtately.

MA'JESTY [*majeſté*, F. of *majeſtas*, L.] an Air and Mein full of Authority, and venerable Statelineſs, Grandeur, Venerableneſs.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; alſo a kind of Portmanteau or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things; alſo a Speck on the Feathers of a Bird.

Coat of MAIL, a ſort of defenſive Armour.

MAILE', an ancient baſe Coin of *France*, worth half a Denier; alſo an *Engliſh* Silver Half-penny, in the Time of *Henry* V.

MAIL'ED, ſpeckled, full of Specks, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or the Furs of ſome wild Beaſts are.

To MAIM [probably of *mechaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound.

MAIM [probably of *mechain*, O. F.] the Loſs of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIMED [*moymis*, O. F. of *mancus*, L.] having loſt a Member, hurt or wounded.

MAIN [of *magne*, O. F. of *magnus*, L.] chief, principal.

MAIN, the Middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [Mæȝen, of Maȝan, *Sax.* to may or can] Might, Power.

MAIN *Hamper* [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Baſket to carry Grapes to the Preſs.

To *ſet a* MAIN } [of *main*, F. a
To *throw a* MAIN } Hand] to play with a Box and Dice.

MAIN *Body* [of an *Army*] that Body which marches between the *Advance* and *Rear* Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN *Guard*, a Body of Horſe poſted before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garriſon, it is that Guard to which all the reſt are ſubordinate.

MAIN *Maſt* [of a *Ship*] is a long Piece of round Timber, ſtanding upright in the Waiſt or Middle of a Ship, which carries the Main Sail and Main Yard, and is uſually two and a half times the Length of the Midſhip Beam.

MAIN *Port*, a ſmall Duty paid in ſome Places, in Recompence of ſmall Tithes, by the Pariſhoners to the Parſon.

MAIN *Sail*, the Sail belonging to the Main-Maſt, called alſo the *Main Courſe*.

MAIN *Top-Maſt*, a Maſt that is one half the Length of the Main Maſt.

MAIN *Top-gallant Maſt*, is half the Length of the Top-Maſt.

MAIN *Yard* [of a *Ship*] the Yard which belongs to the Main Maſt.

MAIN'OUR } [of *maimer*, F. to handle,
MEIN'OUR } *amenier*, F. to lead away] a Thing which a Thief takes away or ſteals.

MAINPERN'ABLE, bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAINPERN'ORS, are thoſe Perſons to whom a Perſon is delivered out of Cuſtody or Priſon, upon Security given either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAIN'PRIZE [of *main*, F. the Hand, and *priſe*, taken F.] one who is Bail, Pledge, or Security for another Perſon.

MAINPRIZE [in *Law*] is the receiving a Man into a friendly Cuſtody, who otherwiſe is or might be committed to Priſon, upon Security given for his forth coming at the Day aſſigned.

MAIN'SWORN, forſworn or perjur'd. *N. C.*

MAINT, mingled; alſo many, ſeveral. *O.*

To MAINTAIN' [*maintenir*, F. of *manu tenere*, L.] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold; alſo to make good a Thing affirmed.

MAINTAIN'ABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAIN'ER, an Upholder, one who provideth for or ſupporteth another, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] one who ſupports a Cauſe depending in Suit between others.

MAINTE, mixed, mingled. *Chau.*

MAIN'TENANCE [*maintein*, F] Food and Neceſſaries for Life; alſo Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjuſt or wrongful upholding of a Perſon or Cauſe.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Chau.*

MA'JOR, greater, bigger.

MAJOR [in *Logick*] is the firſt Part of a Syllogiſm.

MA'JOR *General* [in an *Army*] is an Officer who is next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant-General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the Left.

MAJOR *of a Brigade*, either of Horſe or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to aſſiſt him in the Buſineſs of his Brigade, and does the ſame as the Major in a Regiment.

MAJOR *Domo* [*Mayordomo*, Span.] the Steward of a great Man's Houſe; a Maſter of the Houſhold.

MAJOR *of a Regiment*, is the next in Office to the Lieutenant Colonel, and is generally made from the oldeſt Captain; his Buſineſs is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercife, draw up, *&c.*

MAJOR *of a Town*, the third Officer of a Garriſon, and next to the Deputy Governor.

MAJORITY [*majorité*, F.] the greater Number or Part; alſo one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID, or *Mermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAI'SON *Dieu* [*i. e.* the Houſe of God] an Hoſpital for ſick Perſons. *F.*

MAI'STERIE } [*Maitre*, F.] a Myſtery, a maſterly Action, Magiſtracy, maſterly Workmanſhip. *Ch.*
MAISTRIE }

MAI'STERFUL, domineering, imperious. *Chau.*

MAIS'TRISE, curious, maſterly Workmanſhip. *Chau. F.*

MA'JUS *Jus*, a Writ of Proceeding in ſome cuſtomary Manors, in order to Trial of Right to Land, *&c.*

MAIZE, a Sort of *Indian* Wheat.

To MAKE [Macan, *Sax.* Maken, *L. S.* Machen, *Teut.*] to cauſe, to form, or frame.

To MAKE [in *Law*] to execute, to perform.

To MAKE, to hinder. *O.*

A MAKE *Bate*, a Cauſer and Promoter of Quarrel.

To MAKE *one's Berde*, to impoſe upon, or deceive one. *Chau.*

To make *faſt* [feſt machen, *Teut. Sea Term*] to bind or tie.

MAKE *Hawk*, an old ſtanch Hawk.

MAKE'LESS, matchleſs. *N C.*

MAKE, a Match. *N. C.* a Conſort. *Sp.*

MAKIDIN, made. *Chau.*

MA'LACHI [מלכי *H. i. e.* my Meſſenger] one of the leſſer Prophets.

MALACIA' [*μαλακία*, Gr.] a Squeamiſhneſs of the Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are coveted that are not proper for Food; a Tenderneſs of Body. *L.*

MALAC'TICA [*μαλάκτικα*, Gr.] Medicines which ſoften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-*Adroit*, unhandſome, clumſy. *F.*

MAL-*Adminiſtration*, Miſdemeanour in publick Employment. *L.*

MAL'ADY [*maladie*, F.] a Diſeaſe, Sickneſs.

MAL'AGA, Wine of *Malaga*, in *Spain*.

MA'LAGMA [*μάλαγμα*, Gr.] a Fomentation or Poultice.

MALAN'DERS, a Diſeaſe in the Fore-legs of an Horſe.

MAL'APERT [q. d. *malè partus*, L. ill-gotten or bred; or as *Minſhew*, *male*, and *apert*, ready, *q. d.* always ready to ſpeak Evil of others] ſaucy, impudent.

MALAXA'TION [among *Apothecaries*] a Moiſtening or Softening of hard Bodies; alſo the Working of Ingredients into a Maſs for Pills or Plaiſters.

MAL'DON [Malꝺun, *Sax.* called by *Tacitus*, *Camalodunum*, from *Camalus* (i. e *Mars*) an Idol worſhipped by the *Britains*, and ꝺune, *Sax.* a Mount, *q. d. Mars Hill*] a Town in *Eſſex*, 32 Miles N. E. by E. from *London*.

MALE [*mâle*, F. of *maſculus*, L.] the male Kind.

MALE [of *μᾶλλος*, a Fleece, *Gr.* becauſe formerly made of Wool] a Sack or Budget to carry Letters, *&c.* in, on a Journey.

MALEBOUCHE, a foul Mouth, an Evil Tongue. *Chau. Fr.*

MALE *Content* [*mal content*, F. of *male contentus*, L.] diſcontented, diſſatisfied, diſaffected.

To MAL'EDICT [*maledictum*, L. *Sup.*] to curſe or imprecate.

MALEDIC'TION, an evil ſpeaking or Curſing. *F.* of *L.*

MALEFAC'TOR [*molfaiteur*, F.] an Evil-doer, an Offender. *F.*

MAL'EFICE [*maleficium*, L.] an evil Deed, or ſhrewd Turn.

MALEF'ICENCE [*maleficentia*, L.] Miſchievouſneſs.

MALEF'ICK [*malefique*, F. of *maleficus*, L.] that cauſes Evil or Miſchief, miſchievous.

MALENGME, evil Artifice. *Spen.*

MALESON, Curſing.

MALETALENT, Ill-will. *O.*

MALETENT', } a Toll of 40 *s.* anciently paid for every Sack of Wool.
MALTOL'TE, }

MALEV'OLENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] Ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALE'VOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears Ill-will or Spite.

MALE'VOLENT [in *Aſtrology*] which has an ill Aſpect or Influence.

MAL-FEASANCE, a doing of Evil. *F. L. T.*

MALICE [*malitia*, L.] Ill-will, Grudge, or Spite. *F.*

MALI'CIOUS [*malicieux*, F. of *malitioſus*, L.] full of Malice, ſpiteful.

MALICO'RIUM [q. d. *mali granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIG'N [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] miſchievous, bent on Miſchief.

To **MALIGN'**, to envy, to wiſh ill.

MALIG'NANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIG'NANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, miſchievous.

MALIGNANT *Diſeaſe*, that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature uſually permits it to do; or rather ſuch a Diſeaſe as is greatly aggravated. It is generally applied to ſuch Fevers as are epidemical or infectious, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A **MALIG'NANT**, an ill-affected Perſon.

MALIG'NITY [*malignité*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulneſs, Miſchievouſneſs, Grudge, Ill-will.

MALITIOS'ITY [*malitioſitas*, L.] Malice, Maliciouſneſs.

MAL'KIN [of *Mall*, Contraction of *Mary*, and *Kin*,] a Sort of Mop or Schovel for ſweeping an Oven.

MALL [*malleus*, a Mallet] a Place to play at Pall-Mall.

Poll-**MALL** [q. d. *pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MAL'LARD [*malart*, F. Malaerd, *Belg.*] a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

MAL'LEABLE [of *malleus*, L. a Hammer] that may be hammer'd out, and will ſpread, being beaten. *L.*

MALLEABIL'ITY, the Quality of bearing to be hammered out.

MALLE'OLUS [in *Botany*] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out itſelf but one Year before. *L.*

MALLEOLUS [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Bone of the Foot.

MAL'LET [of *malleus*, L.] a Sort of wooden Hammer.

MAL'LEUS [in *Anatomy*] is one of the ſmall Bones of the Ear. *L.*

MAL'LORY [of *mal*, bad, and *lievre*, F. an Hare] a Surname.

MAL'LOWS [Mealpe, *Sax.* *malva*, L.] an Herb.

MALLOW *Shrub*, a Plant.

MALMS'BURY [ſaid to be called ſo by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Britains*. It was anciently called *Maidulpheſburg*, from one *Maidulph*, a *Scottiſh* Saint and Hermit, who built an Abbey there, and opened a publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adelmeſbirig*, from *Adelm*, the Scholar of *Maidulph*, and the firſt Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, 74 Miles Weſt from *London*.

MALM'SEY [of *Malvaſia*, the Place whence it comes] a luſcious Sort of Wine.

MAL'PASS [of *mal*, F. ill, and *paſs*, *q. d.* a bad Way] a Town in *Cheſhire*, 130 Miles North-Weſt from *London*.

MALT [Mealt, *Sax.* Maltz, *Teut.*] Barley ſoaked and dried, in order to make Drink.

MALT, melted. *O.*

MAL'THA, an inflammable Slime found in a Pool of *Samoſata*, a City of *Comagena*, the ſame as *Naphtha*.

MALT-*Long*, } an Inſect; alſo a can-
MALT-*Worm*, } cerous Sore about the Hoof of a Horſe.

MALT *Mulna*, a Quern or Malt-Mill. *O. R.*

MALT-*Shot*, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALT'STER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAI'TED, abuſed. *F.*

MALVA'DA, a ſmall *Spaniſh* Coin, 13 of which make a Farthing *Engliſh*.

MALVEIL'LES, Miſdemeanors, or malicious Practices. *F. O. R.*

MAL'VEIS *Procurers*, ſuch as uſed to pack Juries. *O. L. T.*

MALVERSA'TION, ill Converſation, Prevarication, Miſdemeanor in an Office. *F.*

MALVESEY, Malmſey Wine. *Chau.*

MALUM *Mortuum* [the dead Diſeaſe] a Sort of Scab ſo called, becauſe it makes the Body appear black and mortified. *L.*

MAL'URE [*malheur*, F.] a Misfortune, Miſchance. *Chau.*

MAM [Mam, *C. Br.* of *mamma*, L.] a Mother.

MAM'ALUKES, light Horſemen, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief Military Support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

MAMMA [*ma mere*, F. of *mamma*, L.] my Mother.

MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.

MAM'MARY *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veſſels which paſs through the Muſcles and Glands of the Breaſt.

MAMMET, a Puppet. *O.*

MAMMEATED [*mammeatus*, L.] having Paps or Teats.

MAM'MIFORM *Proceſſes* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MAM'MILLARY [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which ſupplies the Breaſt.

MAMMILLARY *Proceſſes* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Bone in the Temples, reſembling the Teats of a Cow.

MAM'MOCK [probably of Man, *C. Br.* little, and Dck, *Dim.*] a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap.

MAM'MON, [Μαμμωνᾶς, Gr.] the God of Wealth.

MAM'MONIST, a covetous Worldling.

MAM'MOODA, a Coin among the *Indians*, of equal Value of our Shilling.

MA'MOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*, value 8 *d.* Sterling.

MAN [Man, *Sax.* Man, *Teut.* Mand, *Dan.*] a Creature endued with Reaſon.

To **MAN** [Mannen, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] to furniſh with Men.

MAN *of War*, a Ship of War.

To **MAN** a *Hawk* [in *Falconry*] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.

MAN *the Capſtan* [among *Sailors*] a Term uſed when they would have Men to heave at the Capſtan.

MANACLES [*manicles*, F. of *manus*, L.] Hand Fetters or Cuffs.

To **MANACLE**, to bind with Hand Cuffs or Fetters.

To **MANAGE** [*menager*, F.] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to huſband.

MA'NAGE [*menage*, F.] a Riding Academy, or Riding-Houſe.

MAN'AGEMENT } [*menagement*, F.]
MAN'AGERY } Managing or Ordering, Conduct.

MANA'GIUM, a Manſion or Dwelling-Houſe. *O. L.*

MANAS'SEH [מנשה *H. i. e.* not forgotten] *Joſeph*'s eldeſt Son.

MANAS'SYANCE, Threatning. *Chau.*

MANATE', } a Fiſh of the Whale Kind,
MANATI', } common in *America*.

MANA'TION, Flowing or Running. *L.*

MAN'BOTE [Man bote, *Sax.*] a Recompence made in Money for the Killing of a Man.

MAN'CA, a ſquare Piece of Gold, in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH *of Silver*, is 60 Shekels, or 7 *l.* 10 *s.* *Of Gold*, 100 Shekels, or 75 *l.* Sterling.

MANCHE' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*

MANCHE' *Preſent*, a Bribe or Preſent from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

MAN'CHESTER [of Maen, *C. Br.* a Stone, and Ceaſter, *Sax.* probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in *Lancaſhire*, 137 Miles North Weſt by North from *London*.

MANCHET [*michette*, O. F.] a fine Sort of ſmall Bread.

MANCHINE'LO-*Tree* [*Mançinilla*, Span.] a Tree in *Jamaica*.

To **MAN'CIPATE** [*mancipatum*, L.] to deliver Poſſeſſion, to give the Right to another, to ſell for Money.

A **MANCIPA'TION**, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another. *L.*

MAN'CIPLE, a Caterer, who buys Victuals and common Proviſions for a College or Monaſtery.

MANCU'SA, an ancient Coin, in Value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDA'MUS [*i. e.* we command] a Writ ſent by the King to the Heads of a College, *&c.* for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into the Society; alſo ſeveral others by which any thing is commanded; as to the Biſhop, to admit an Executor to prove a Will, *&c.*

MAN'DARIN, a Rank of the *Chineſe* Nobility.

MAN'DATARY [*mandataire*, F.] is he to whom a Charge is given; alſo he who attains a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*

MAN'DATE [*mandatum*, L.] a judicial Command of a King or his Juſtices to have any thing done for a Diſpatch of Juſtice.

De **MANDATO** *Panes*, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor on *Manday Thurſday*. *O. R.*

MAN'DERIL, a Sort of wooden Pulley, belonging to a Turner's Lathe.

MAN'DEVIL [q. d. *de magna villa*, i. e. of the great Town] a Surname.

MAN'DIBLE [*mandabilis*, L.] that may be chewed, eatable.

MANDIBLE [*mandibula*, L.] the Jaw, either upper or lower; the upper conſiſts of 12 Bones, on each Side 6; but the lower, at riper Years, grows into one continued Bone, extreamly hard and thick.

MANDIB'ULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR *Muſcles* [with *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles that belong to the lower Jaw.

MAN'DIL, a Kind of Cap or Turban worn by the *Perſians*.

MANDIL'ION [*mandille*, F. *mandiglione*, Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a looſe Caſſock.

MAN'DRAKE [*mandragore*, F. *mandragora*, L. μανδραγόρας, Gr.] a Plant whoſe Root ſometimes reſembles the Parts of a Man, having the Quality of cauſing Sleep.

To **MAN'DUCATE**, to chew or eat.

MANDU'CATION, chewing, eating. *L.*

MANDY-*Thurſday* [q. d. *dies mandati*, L.] the next *Thurſday* before *Eaſter*, ſo called from our Saviour's Charge to his Diſciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANE *of a Horſe* [Maene, *Belg.* Man, *Dan.* Mwng, *C. Br.*] the long Hair hanging down on a Horſe's Neck.

MA'NES, the Souls departed, Ghoſts; alſo Hell. *L.*

MANETH [מנת *H.*] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing 100 Shekels of Gold, in Value about 75 *l.* In Silver, 60 Shekels, in Value about 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

MAN'GANESS, a Sort of Stone uſed in making Glaſs.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, *&c.* an infectious and filthy Diſeaſe in Horſes.

MANG *Corn*, } mixed Corn, Maſling.
MUNG *Corn*, } *O. L.*

MAN'GER [*mangeoire*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a ſort of Trough for Horſes to eat Corn, *&c.* in.

MAN'GER [in a *Ship*] is a circular Place made with Planks faſtened on the Deck right under the *Hawſes*, to receive the Sea-water that beats in at the *Hawſes*.

MANGE'RIE, Eating, Feaſting. *Chau.*

MAN'GINESS, the being mangy.

To MANGLE [*Minſhew* derives it of *mancus*, L. maimed, of mangle, *Teut.* a Defect] to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

MAN'GO, an *Eaſt-Indian* Fruit.

MAN'GON }
MAN'GONEL } [*mangoneau*, F.] an Engine anciently uſed for the caſting of Stones.

MAN'GONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a trimming or furbiſhing up of old Things.

MAN'GY [of *ſe demanger*, F. to itch] troubled with the Mange.

MANHEDE [Manheit, *Teut.*] Manhood. *Chauc.*

MAN'HOOD, Bravery, Courage.

MANI'A [*manie*, F. μανία, Gr.] a ſort of Madneſs; a Delirium without a Fever.

MA'NIAC [*maniaque*, F. *maniacus*, L. of μανιακὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with that Diſtemper.

MANICA *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates*'s *Sleeve*] is a Term uſed by Chymiſts for a Woollen Sack or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, *&c.* are ſtrain'd. *L.*

MANICHEES' [ſo called of *Manes*, a *Perſian*, their Ring-leader] a ſort of Hereticks, who held that *Manes* was the Comforter, whom our Saviour promiſed to ſend; that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, *&c.*

MAN'IFEST [*manifeſte*, F. of *manifeſtus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A MAN'IFEST [in *Traffick*] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, ſhewing what is due to the Maſter for Freight.

To MAN'IFEST [*manifeſter*, F. of *manifeſtum facere*, L.] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publiſh.

MANIFESTA'TION, a making manifeſt, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

MANIFES'TO, an Apology, or publick Declaration of a Prince or State; an Edict or Decree. *Span.*

MAN'IFOLD [manchfaltig, *Teut.*] a great many.

MANIG'LIONS [in *Gunnery*] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of Caſting.

MAN'IPLE [*maniple*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MAN'IPLE, a Kind of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Wriſts by *Roman* Maſs Prieſts.

MANIP'ULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Maniple.

MAN'NA [מן *H. i. e.* what? *q. d.* מן הו What is this?] a delicious Food which diſtilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Iſraelites*; alſo a ſort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry-trees, *&c.* in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, uſed as a gentle Purge.

Chymical MANNA, a Subſtance exceeding white, diſtilled from *Precipitate*.

MANNA-*Pear*, a ſort of Pear ripe in *December* and *January*.

MANNASY', }
MANNATI', } a Fiſh about *Jamaica*, and other Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, reſembling a Cow.

A MAN'NEKIN [Manchen, *Teut.*] a little Man, a Dwarf.

MAN'NER [*maniere*, F.] Faſhion, Way, Cuſtom, Uſage.

MANNER [in *Painting* and *Carving*] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artiſt has.

MANNERS [*manieres*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Converſation, *&c.*

MAN'NING, the Day's Work of a Man. *O. R.*

MAN'NING *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men; alſo furniſhing it with Men.

MANNISCHE [of Man, *Sax.* Wickedneſs] wicked. *Chau.*

MAN'NOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief, when apprehended. *O. L. T.*

MAN'OUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, of *manendo*, becauſe the Lord did uſually reſide there] a Conſtitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this: The King granted to ſome Baron, or military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy; holding ſome Part in Demeſne to his own Uſe and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to free and ſervile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the ſaid Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron; but is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over thoſe who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MAN'OUR *in Groſs*, is the Right and Intereſt of a Court Baron, with the Perquiſites belonging thereunto; which may be veſted in one Perſon, whilſt others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUEL'LER, a Manſlayer or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parſonage or Vicarage-Houſe for the Incumbent to live in.

MANS'FIELD [probably of manȝian, *Sax.* to traffick, and Field, being a Place of Trade] a Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, 98 Miles North-North-Weſt from *London*.

MAN'SION, an Abiding or Dwelling-

Place; alſo the Seat of the Bleſſed in Heaven; alſo a Manſion-Houſe. *L.*

MANSLAUGH'TER [of Man, a Man, and Schlachten, to kill, *Teut.*] in *Law*, is the unlawful killing a Man, without prepenſe Malice.

MANSLAY'ER [Manſlaga, *Sax.* of Man, and Schlager, Killer, *Teut.*] one guilty of Manſlaughter.

MANSORII *Muſculi* [of *mandere*, L. to eat] the ſame as *Maſſeters*.

MANSUEFAC'TION, a making gentle, a taming.

MAN'SUETE [*manſuetus*, L. q. d. *ad manum ſuetus*] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MAN'SUETUDE [*manſuetudo*, L.] Tractableneſs, Gentleneſs, Meekneſs, Tenderneſs of Nature.

MAN'SUM *Capitale*, the chief Manſion, Manour-Houſe, or Court of a Lord. *L.*

MANSU'RA [in *Doomſday Book*] the Manſions or Dwelling-places of the Country People.

MAN'TELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a kind of moveable Pent-Houſe, being puſhed forward upon moveable Trucks, to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To MANTIC'ULATE [*manticulatum*, L.] to pick Pockets.

MAN'TLE [Mantel, *Sax.* Matel, *Teut.* *manteau*, F. *mantilium*, L.] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Repreſentation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flouriſhing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To MANTLE, to flower, to ſmile like Drink, Wine, *&c.*

To MANTLE, to embrace kindly. *N. C.*

To MANTLE [in *Falconry*] to diſplay; as, *the Hawk mantles, i. e.* ſpreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE-*Tree* [*manteau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid acroſs the Head of a Chimney.

MANT'LET, a little Mantle. *Chau.*

MAN'TUA *Gown* [*mantou*, F.] a looſe Gown worn by Women, inſtead of a ſtrait-bodied Coat.

MAN'UAL [*manuel*, F. of *manualis*, L.] belonging to, or performed by the Hand.

A MANUAL [*manuel*, F. of *manuale*, L.] a Pocket-Book.

MANUAL *Goods*, thoſe whereof preſent Profit may be made.

MANUA'LIA *Benefica* [*Old Rec.*] daily Diſtribution of Meat and Drink allotted to Petty Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their ordinary Subſiſtence. *L.*

MANUALIA *Obedientia*, ſworn Obedience or Subjection upon Oath. *L.*

MAN'UALIST, an Handicrafts-man, or Artificer.

MANU'BIAL [of *manubialis*, L.] belonging to Prey or Booty.

MANUCAP'TION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suſpicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. *L.*

MANUCAP'TORS, they who ſtand as Sureties, or Bail for others. *L.*

MANUDUC'TION, a leading or guiding by the Hand. *L.*

MAN'UEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof preſent Profit may be made; alſo a Pocket-Book. *F.*

MANUFAC'TURE [of *manus* and *factura*, L.] any ſort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands. *F.*

To MANUFAC'TURE, to make or work up with the Hands.

MANUFAC'TURED [*manu factus*, L.] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFAC'TURER [*manufactureur*, F. of *manu facere*, L.] one who works up a natural Product into an artificial Commodity.

MANUMIS'SION [q. d. *de manu miſſio*] a making of a Servant free. *L.*

MANUMISSION *expreſſed* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchiſe him by the Word *Manumittere*.

MANUMISSION *imply'd* [*Law Term*] is when a Lord ſues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Leaſe.

To MANUMIT' [*manumittere*, L.] to make a Bondman free.

MANUPAS'TUS [*Law Term*] a domeſtick or Houſhold Servant. *L.*

To MANU'RE [*manœuvrir*, F.] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANU'RE, Dung, Marl, *&c.* uſed for the fattening of the Ground.

MA'NUS, a Hand, *L.* It was antiently uſed [in *Law*] for an Oath, and alſo for the Perſon who took it.

MANUS *Chriſti*, refined Sugar boiled with Roſe-Water, being a ſort of Cordial for Perſons who are very weak; Pearl Sugar. *L.*

MAN'USCRIPT [*manuſcrit*, F. of *manuſcriptum*, L.] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUSPAS'TUS, a Houſhold Servant. *L. T.*

MANUTENEN'TIA, a Writ uſed in caſe of Maintenance. *L.*

MANUTEN'TION, Holding by the Hand. *F.* of *L.*

MAN'WARING [of Man, and Waring, *Teut.* to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Surname.

MAN'WORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head, which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MA'NY [Maniȝ, *Sax.* Menig, *Belg.* Manche, *Teut.*] a great many.

MANY *Feet*, the Fiſh *Pourcontrel*.

Many Hands make light Work.

This Proverb is a proper Inducement to animate Perſons to undertake any *virtuous* Attempt, either for the Relief of the *Diſtreſſed*, the Succour of the *Oppreſſed*, or the Vindication and Defence of *Religion* and *Property*, againſt *potent* Oppreſſors or Invaders; for that, however *difficult* and *unſurmountable* the Attempt may appear to a feeble *few*, yet an *united* Force will make it not only *practicable*, but *eaſy* too, according to the *Latins*: *Multorum manibus grande levatur onus*; and the Greeks πλεόνων δὲ τε ἔργον ἀμείνον, *Homer*.

MAN'ZED *Shrew*, a wicked Scold.

MAP [*mappe*, F. *mappa*, L. a Napkin] a Repreſentation of the Earth, or ſome Part of it, on a plain *Superficies*.

A *General* MAP [in *Geography*] is a Deſcription of the whole Earth, with the ſeveral Countries, Iſlands, Seas, Rivers, *&c.* therein contained, and alſo the Circles of the Globe.

Particular MAPS, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MA'PLE [Mapul, *Sax.*] a ſort of Tree.

MA'PLETOFT [of Mapul, a Maple, and topt, *Sax.* a Tuft or Top] a Surname.

MAP'PERY, Table Linen, *&c. Shakeſp.*

MA'RA, a Meer or Lake; a Marſh or Bog. *O. L.*

MARANA'THA [מרנאתא, *Syr. i. e.* our Lord cometh] the higheſt Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMO'DES [μαρασμώδης, Gr.] a Fever which at laſt ends in a Conſumption.

MARAS'MUS [μαρασμὸς, Gr.] a Fever which waſtes the Body by Degrees.

MARAUD'ING, ranging about for Plunder.

MARAVE'DIS, a *Spaniſh* Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6 *d.* our Money.

MARBLE [*marbre*, F. of *marmor*, L.] a ſort of fine Stone, extremely hard and ſolid, dug out of Quarries.

To MARBLE [*marbrer*, F.] to paint or ſtain like Marble.

MAR'CASITE [*marcaſite*, F.] a Kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a Mineral Body, having ſome metalline Parts, though the Quantity of them be very ſmall.

MARCES'CIBLE [*marceſciblis*, of *marceſcere*, L.] eaſy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars*, the Heathen God] the 3d Month in the Year in vulgar Computation.

To MARCH [*marcher*, F.] to go, to ſet forward as an Army does.

A MARCH [*marche*, F.] the going forward of an Army, *&c.*

Lords MAR'CHERS, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and ſecured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MARCH'ES [Maeꞃeꞅ, *Sax.* of march, *Ger.* a Frontier or Border; or elſe of *marque*, F. a Sign or Mark of Diſtinction] the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*. F.

MAR'CHET, a Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*, that the Lord of the Manour ſhould have the firſt Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Juriſdiction, abrogated by *Malcolm* III. for which they pay a Mark.

MARCHA'RE, to adjoin or border upon. *O. L.*

MAR'CHIONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquis] a Marquis's Lady.

MARCH'PANE [*maſſapane*, F. q. d. *maſſa*, Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Piſtachio Nuts, Almonds, Sugar, *&c.*

MAR'CID [*marcidus*, L.] withered, rotten, feeble.

MAR'CIONISTS, antient Hereticks, ſo called from one *Marcion*, a Stoick, who denied that Chriſt was the Son of God.

A MARE [Maꞃe, *Sax.*] a Female Horſe.

MARE, more. *Chau.*

To *cry the* MARE, a Sport in *Hertfordſhire*, when the Reapers tie together the Tops of the laſt Blades of Corn; and ſtanding at ſome Diſtance, throw their Sickles at it; and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MAREIS [*Marias*, F.] Marſhes. *Chau.*

MARESHALL. See *Marſhal*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mermaid*.

MARET'TUM, Marſh-ground. *O. L.*

MARFO'RIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, not far from the Capitol, on which commonly Anſwers to the ſatirical Queſtions faſtened on the latter are fixed.

MAR'GARET } [*Margarita*, L. μαργαρίτης, Gr. a Pearl] a proper Name of Women.
MAR'GERY }

MARGARITIF'EROUS [*margaritifer*, L.] that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MARGELIANE [*marjolaine*, F.] Marjoram. *Chau.*

MAR'GIN [*marge*, F. of *margo*, L.] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; alſo the outermoſt Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes, *&c.*

MAR'GINAL [*marginalis*, L.] belonging to, or written in the Margin. *F.*

MAR'GRAVE, a Kind of Dignity in *Germany*, anſwerable to our Marquis.

MARIANALA'TRISTS [of Μαρία,

Mary, and λατρεύω, Gr. to worſhip] Worſhippers of the Virgin *Mary*.

MA'RIGOLD, a Flower. *Calendula*, L.

MARINA'DE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Fiſh or Fleſh.

MARINA'RIUS, a Mariner or Seaman. *O. L.*

To MA'RINATE [*mariner*, F.] to fry in Oil and then to pickle.

MARINETS, a ſort of Violet Plants, called alſo *Marian Violets*.

MARI'NE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to, or ſerving at Sea. *F.*

The MAR'INE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MAR'INER [*marinier*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MARI'NES, Soldiers who ſerve on board of Ships.

MAR'IOLA [in *ancient Writers*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MAR'JORAM [*marjolaine*, F. *majorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARIS'CA [among *Surgeons*] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. *L.*

MARITA'GIO *amiſſo per Defaultam*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank Marriage, to recover Lands, *&c.* out of which he is kept by another.

MARITA'GIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of beſtowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; alſo the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. *O. L. T.*

MARITAGIUM *habere* [*Law Term*] to have the free Diſpoſal of an Heireſs in Marriage.

MAR'ITAL [*maritalis*, L.] belonging to an Huſband. *F.*

MARIT'IMA *Angliæ*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. *L.*

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. *F.*

A MARK [Meaꞃc, *Sax.* *marque*, F. marck, *Belg.*] a Note, Character, *&c.* ſet upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; alſo a White or Aim to ſhoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 30 *s.* now generally taken for the Sum of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in ſome Parts of *Germany*. 16 Stivers, or 2 *s.* *Sterling*; in *Denmark* it is 16 *s.* or 12 4-5ths *d.* *Sterling*; in *Sweden* the Mark is 22 4-5ths *d.* *Sterling*.

MARK [of מרקוס *Syr.* or *Marcus*, L.] of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To MARK [Meaꞃcan, *Sax.* *marquer*, F. marckieren, *Teut.*] to ſet a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again; to take Notice, to mind.

MARK *Penny*, a Duty of one Penny formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden* in *Eſſex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houſes into the Street.

MARK-*Weight*, a Foreign Weight, commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MAR'KET [*marche*, F. *mercatus*, L.] a Place where Proviſions, or any Manner of Goods are ſet to Sale; the Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the MARKET, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures, according to the King's Standard in the *Exchequer*, and to ſee that all Meaſures in every Place, be anſwerable to them.

MARKET *Geld*, the Toll of a Market.

MARK'ETABLE, that is fit to be ſold or uttered in a Market.

MARK *Lups* [Mark lupſch, *L. S.*] *i. e.* a Mark of *Lubeck*, a great Hanſe-Town, which is there, at *Hamburgh*, and over all the *Lower Saxony*, of 16 *d.* Value, according to their Standard; and three of theſe Marks are equal to a Rucks-Dollar.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot-Prints and Treadings of wild Beaſts.

MARL [margel, *L. S.* mergel, *Teut.* Maꞃl, probably of Meꞃᵹ, *Sax.* Marrow, of *marga*, L.] a Kind of fat Earth which is laid upon the Land to fertilize it.

To MARL, is to ſpread Marl over Land.

MARL'BOROUGH [of Maꞃl, *Sax.* Chalk; or fat Soil, and Buꞃᵹ; but ſome derive it of *Merlin*] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, 62 Miles W. from *London*.

MARLE'RIUM, } a Marl-Pit. *O. L.*
MARLE'TUM, }

MAR'LINE [*Sea Term*] a ſmall Line of untwiſted Hemp well tarred, to keep the Ends of the Ropes from ravelling.

To MAR'LINE *a Sail* [*Sea Term*] is when the Sail is rent out of the *Bolt-Rope*, to make it faſt with Marlines put through the Oyelet-Holes.

MAR'LINE *Spike*, is a little Piece of Iron to ſplice ſmall Ropes together, as alſo to open the *Bolt-Rope*, when the Sail is to be ſewed into it.

MAR'LOW [of Maꞃl, *Sax.* Chalk, and Leaᵹ, a Field] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, 26 Miles Weſt from *London*.

MAR'MADUKE [*Camden* ſays of Maꞃe Meꞃiᵹ, *Sax.* more mighty, and *Duke*] a proper Name.

MAR'MALET } [*marmelade*, F.] a
MAR'MALADE } Confection made of Quinces or other Fruit.

MAR'MORA *Arundeliana*, certain Marble Stones, whereon are inſcribed ſeveral Chronicles relating to *Athens*, given by the Earl of *Arundel* to the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

MARMO'REAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or belonging to Marble.

MARMORA'TION, a Building with Marble.

MAR'MOSET, a Kind of black Monkey,

with a ſhaggy Neck; alſo a Kind of Groteſque Figure in Building.

MARMOT'TA [*Marmotte*, F.] a Creature like a Rabbet, in the *Alps* in *Italy*.

MARO'NEAN *Wine*, a Sort of extraordinary ſtrong Wine.

MA'RONISTS, Chriſtians inhabiting about *Libanus*, ſo called from one *Maron*, who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Repriſal; as Letters of *Marque* or *Mart*. *O. S.*

MAR'QUESS }
MAR'QUIS } [*Marquis*, F.] a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Duke.

MARQUESSET', a She Marquis, a Marchioneſs.

MAR'QUETRY, a Sort of chequered inlaid Work. *F.*

MAR'QUISATE, [*Marquiſate*, F.] a Marquisſhip, or the Juriſdiction of a Marquis.

To MARR [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ἀμαυζόω, Gr. but *Skinner* of *marrer*, *Span.* or Maꞃꞃan, *Sax.*] to ſpoil, deface, or corrupt.

MAR'RIAGE [*mariage*, F.] a civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

.MAR'RIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of Age fit to marry.

MAR'ROQUIN, vulgarly *Marocco*, the Skin of a Goat, or ſome Animal reſembling it, dreſſed in Sumach, much uſed by Bookbinders.

MAR'ROW [Meꞃᵹ, *Sax.* Marck, *Teut.* mer, *C. Br.* *Maralla*, Ital.] a ſoft, fat Subſtance contained in the Hollow of the Bones.

MARROW [*Maraut*, F.] a Rogue. *O.*

MARROWS, Fellows; as, *my Gloves are not Marrows*. *N. C.*

To MAR'RY [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to join or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [among *Chymiſts*] Iron or Steel.

MARS [in *Heraldry*] is the red Colour in Coat Armour of Sovereign Princes.

A MARSH }
MA'RISH } [Meꞃꞅc, *Sax.* Maerſche, *Belg.* *Marais*, F.] a Fen or boggy Ground.

MARSH *Mallows*, an Herb. *Althæa*, L.

MAR'SHAL [*mareſchal*, F. marſchalk, *Teut.*] it was anciently no other than Maſter of the Horſe, but now ſeveral conſiderable Officers bear this Name; as,

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Arms, *&c.*

MARSHAL [*of the Ceremonies*] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the Maſter of the Ceremonies or Aſſiſtants.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Houſe*] whoſe ſpecial Authority is in the King's Palace to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, and to puniſh Faults committed within the Verge.

MARSHAL [*of the Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Cuſtody of the King's Debtors, during the Term Time, for ſecuring the Debts.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Bench*] is he who hath the Cuſtody of the Priſon called the *King's Bench* in *Southwark*.

MARSHAL [*of the King's Hall*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is, when the Tables are preparing, to call out thoſe of the Houſhold and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clerk MARSHAL [*of the King's Houſe*] an Officer who attends the Marſhal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [*at Sea*] is one who puniſhes Offences committed at Sea, and executes Juſtice there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, haling under the Keel, *&c.*

MARSHALS are alſo military Officers, in every Regiment, whoſe Office is to ſee to Priſoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's Houſe.

MARSHAL [of *France*] is the higheſt Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the ſame with Captain General; they command above all Perſons who are not Princes of the Blood, and are alſo the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [*de Camp*] in *France*, the next Officer to the Lieutenant General with us.

MAR'SHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is the proper joining of ſeveral Coats of Arms in one and the ſame Eſcutcheon; alſo the diſpoſing of Perſons at publick Solemnities in their proper Places.

MARSHALS *at Arms*, Purſuivants.

MAR'SHALSEY [*Marchauſſée*, F.] the Seat or Court of the Marſhal for the Priſon of *Southwark*.

MARSUPIA'LIS [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo named from the doubling of its Tendons which reſemble a Purſe.

MART [contracted of *Market*] a great Fair.

MAR'TELED, hammered. *Spen.*

MAR'TEN, }
MAR'TERN, } a little Thing like a Ferret.

MARTEN *Cub*, a Marten of the firſt Year.

MAR'TIAL [*martialis*, L.] warlike, valiant, belonging to the War. *F.*

MARTIAL [in *Aſtrology*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

MARTIAL [in *Chymiſtry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron and Steel.

MARTIAL *Law*, is the Law of War, depending on the King's Pleaſure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officers of War.

MAR'TIALIST, Warrior, a Man at Arms.

MAR'TIN [*q. d. Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MAR'TIN, } a Kind of Swallow, a
MARTINET, } Bird.

MARTIN *Dry*, a Pear that is of an Iſabella red Colour on one Side, and high-coloured Red on the other Side, whoſe Pulp is ſhort and pretty fine to the Taſte, and Juice ſugared and perfumed.

MAR'TINGAL [*martingal*, F.] a Thong of Leather faſtened at one End to the Girts under the Belly, and at the other to the Muſs-Roll, to prevent a Horſe's Rearing.

MAR'TLEMASS, } the Feſtival of St.
MAR'TINMASS, } *Martin*, obſerved on the 11th of *November*.

MAR'TLEMASS *Beef*, Beef ſalted and ſmoaked at that Seaſon.

MART'LET, a Kind of Bird.

MART'LET [in *Heraldry*] a ſmall Bird without Feet.

MART'NETS [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Lines faſtened to the Leetch of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leetch which is next the Yard-Arm cloſe up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To *top the* **MARTNETS** [*Sea Phraſe*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the **MARTNETS** [*Sea Term*] are ſmall Ropes put through the Bolt Rope, in the Leetch of the Sail.

MAR'TYR [μάρτυρ, Gr.] one who bears Witneſs to the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion at the Expence of his Life. *F.* of *L.*

MAR'TYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of μαρτύριον, Gr.] ſuch Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTY'RIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, wherein the Rhetorician confirms ſomething by his own Experience. *Gr.*

MARTYRITH, tormenteth. *Chau.*

MARTYROL'OGY [*martyrologe*, F. μαρτυρολογία, of μάρτυρ, a Martyr, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Book treating of the Acts, Names, and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To **MAR'TYR** [*martyriſer*, F.] to make one ſuffer Martyrdom.

To **MAR'VEL** [*s'emerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MAR'VEL [of *Peru*] a Sort of Nightſhade, with the Flowers of ſuch Variety, that it is called *the Wonder of the World*.

MA'RY [*Maria*, L. of Μαρία, Gr. מרים, *H. i. e.* bitter] a Chriſtian Name of Women; alſo Marrow. *Chau.*

MA'RYGROSS [Mariengroſchen, *Teut.*] a *German* Coin, Value 1 *d.* and 3-4ths of a Farthing *Sterling*.

MAS'CLE [in *Heraldry*] a ſhort Lozenge voided, repreſenting the Maſh of a Net.

To **MAS'CULATE** [*maſculatum*, L.] to make ſtrong or manly.

MAS'CULINE [*maſculinus*, L.] that is of the Male Kind. *F.*

MASCULINE *Signs* or *Planets* [in *Aſtrology*] are ſuch as excel in active Qualities, *i. e.* Cold and Heat.

MASE, a Whim, a Fancy. *Chau.*

MASH *for an Horſe* [probably of miſchen, *Teut.* to mingle] a Compoſition of Water, Bran, *&c.*

To **MASH** [*maſcher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruiſe, or ſqueeze to a Maſh.

MAS'ID, amazed. *Chau.*

MAS'IDNESS, Amazement. *Chau.*

MASK [*maſque*, F.] a Covering for the Face, a Vizard.

MASKEWED, fortified, fenced. *O.*

By the **MASKINS** [*an Oath*] *i. e.* by the Maſs.

MAS'LIN, Corn mix'd, as Wheat, Rye, *&c.* called alſo *Meſcelin*, or *Meſlin*.

MAS'LINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye ſteep'd in Water.

MASON [*maſſon*, or *maçon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MA'SONRY [*maſſonnerie*, F.] Maſon's Work, Stone Work.

MA'SSORA } [מסרה, *H. i. e.* a Tra-
MAS'SERA } dition] the Criticiſm of *Hebrew* Doctors on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible.

MA'SORITES, a Set of *Jews*, who made it their Buſineſs to correct the falſe-written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament, and alſo to number the Letters, *&c.* of the five Books of *Moſes*, to prevent their being corrupted.

MASQUERAD'E [*maſcarade*, F.] a Company of Perſons having Maſks or Vizards on, and dancing or diſcourſing together.

MASS [*maſſe*, F. of *maſſa*, L. *Barb.*] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paſte; it is generally applied to thoſe Compoſitions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Phyſicians*] is applied to ſome Collections of Fluids; as the Maſs of Blood.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans, or 1 *s. Sterling*.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys or 5 2-5ths *d. Sterling*.

MASS [in *India*] a ſilk Weight, one 14th of a Pyce.

MASS [in *Natural Philoſophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The *Popiſh* MASS [Mæſſe, *Sax. Meſſe*, F. *miſſa*, L. q. d. *miſſio*, or *dimiſſio populi*, the Diſmiſſing of the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the *Roman* Catholicks.

A MASS *Prieſt*, anciently was every ſecular Prieſt diſtinguiſhed from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was reſtrained to thoſe kept in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to ſay ſo many Maſſes for the Souls of the Deceaſed.

MAS'SACRE [*maſſacre*, F. of *mactare*, L.] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People not in a Condition to defend themſelves.

To MAS'SACRE [*maſſacrer*, F.] to butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MAS'SES [in *Pictures*] thoſe Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MAS'SETERS [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles of the lower Jaw, which, with the temporal Muſcles, move it to either Side, or forwards, as in Eating.

MAS'SIVE }
MAS'SY } [*maſſif*, F.] ſolid, weighty.

MAST [Mæſt, *Sax.* Maſt, *Dan.* and *Teut.* of Maſten, *Teut.* to fatten] the Fruit of wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, wild Cheſnut, &c.

MAST [of *Amber*] the Quantity of two Pounds and a half Weight.

MAST [Mæſt, *Sax. maſt* or *mat*, F. Maſt, *Belg. L. S.* and *Teut.*] one of thoſe round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are ſet upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made faſt.

To *Spring a* MAST [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Maſt is cracked in any Part.

To *ſpend a* MAST [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Maſt is broken by bad Weather.

MAS'TER [*maiſtre* or *maitre*, F. Meeſter, *Belg.* and *L. S. magiſter*, L.] a Governor, Head, Teacher, one ſkilled in any Art or Myſtery: A Title of ſeveral Officers; as,

MASTER [*of the Armoury*] one who has the Care and Overſight of the King's Armour in any ſtanding Armoury.

MASTER *of Aſſay* [in the *Mint*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee that the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MASTER [*of Arts*] the ſecond Degree taken by Students in our Univerſities.

MASTER [*of the Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whoſe Buſineſs it is to introduce to the King all Embaſſadors, Envoys, &c. ſent from foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [*of the Chancery*] are Aſſiſtants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of theſe there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Maſter of the *Rolls*.

MASTER [*of the Faculties*] an Officer under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Diſpenſations.

MASTER [*of the Horſe*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is alſo a Maſter of Horſe to Noblemen.

MASTER [*of the King's Houſhold*] is an Officer under the Lord Steward of the Houſhold; his Buſineſs is to ſurvey the Accounts of the Houſhold.

MASTER [*of the Jewel Houſe*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate uſed at the King's Table; as alſo of all the Plate in the Tower of *London*, as looſe Jewels, Chains, &c.

MASTER [*of the Mint*, Muntz Meiſter, *Teut.*] an Officer who is now called the Warden of the Mint, whoſe Office is to receive and take Care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER *Worker* [*of the Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, cauſes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Moneyers, and receives it from them again when it is made.

MASTER *Gunner* [of *England*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to inſtruct all that deſire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*, and to adminiſter an Oath to every Scholar, that he will not ſerve any foreign Prince o State without Leave.

MASTER [*of the Ordnance*] a great Officer, who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [*of the King's Muſters*, General Muſter Meiſter, *Teut.*] is one who takes care that the King's Forces be compleat, well arm'd and train'd; called alſo the *Muſter-Maſter-General*.

MASTER [*of the Poſts*] an Officer who has ohe appointing, placing, or diſplacing ſuch through *England*, as provide Poſt-Horſes for carrying the King's Meſſages, &c.

MASTER [*of the Requeſts*] is the chief Judge of the Court of *Requeſts*, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [*of the Rolls*] an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and in his Abſence hears Cauſes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [*of the Court of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [*of a Ship*] is a chief Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to have the chief Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the neceſſary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER *de Camp* [in *France* and *Spain*] is a Colonel of Horſe.

MASTER *de Camp General*, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horſe, and commands in the Abſence of the Colonel General.

To MASTER [*maitriſer*, F.] to make one's ſelf Maſter of, to get the better of.

MASTER *Note* [in *Muſick*] is the ſame as Meaſure Note.

MASTER *Piece*, a moſt exact or excellent Piece of Workmanſhip in any Art.

MAS'TERLESS, which has no Maſter, headſtrong.

MAS'TERLY, maſterlike.

MAS'TERSHIP, [*magiſterium*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Maſter.

MAS'TER *Wort*, an Herb. *Imperatoria*, L.

MAS'TERY [*magiſterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conqueſt, Victory.

To MAS'TICATE [*maſticatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASTICA'TION, Chewing. *F.* of *L.*

MASTICA'TORY [*maſticatoire*, F. of *maſticatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chew'd to provoke Spitting.

MAS'TICK [*maſtique*, F. *maſtiche*, L. μαστίχη, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentiſk Tree.

MAS'TICOT, } a yellow Colour uſed
MAS'SICOT, } in Painting. *Ital.*

A MAS'TIFF [*un mâtin*, F. *maſtivus*, L. Barb.] a Sort of great Dog.

MASTLING, ſhining. *Chau.*

MASTINUS, a Maſtiff, a great Dog. *O. R.*

MASTOI'DES [μαστοειδὴς, Gr.] certain Muſcles which bend the Head, ariſing from the Neck-Bone, and terminating in the Mamillary Proceſſes: Any Proceſſes ſhaped like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MA'SURA [in *Doomſday-Book*] an old decayed Houſe or Wall.

MASURA *Terræ*, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 *Oxgangs.*

MAT [Meatte, *Sax.* Matte, *Teut.* *matta*, L.] a Contexture of Ruſhes.

MATCH [of Maete, *Belg.* a Companion; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it from μάχη, Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; alſo an Equal.

MATCH [*mêche*, F.] a Sort of Rope, made on Purpoſe for the Firing of Guns, or the ſetting Fire to Trains of Mines, *&c.*

To MATCH [*q. d.* to mate] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To MATCH [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting-Time is ſaid to go to *Match* or *Mate.*

To MATCH *Cocks* [among *Cock-fighters*] is to ſee that they be of an equal Height, Length, and Bigneſs in Body.

MATCH'ABLE, which may be matched or coupled; alſo that may be equalized.

MATCH'LESS, that may not be equalled, incomparable.

MATE [Maca, *Sax.* Maet, *Belg.*] a Companion or Aſſiſtant.

MA'TED, conquered, ſubdued. *Spen.*

MATE'LOTTE [in *Cookery*] Victuals dreſſed after the Seamens Way. *F.*

MATEOL'OGY [ματαιολογία, of μάταιος, vain, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a vain Inquiry or over-curious Search into high Matters.

MATER'NUS, a hardy ever-green Shrub, ſomewhat of the Species of the *Philly-rea.*

MATES [at *Sea*] are Aſſiſtants to ſeveral Officers on board a Ship.

Check MATE [at the Play at *Cheſs*] is when the Game is brought to that Paſs, that there is no Way left for the King to eſcape.

MATEOTECH'NY [*mateotechnia*, L. of ματαιοτεχνια, of μάταιος, vain, and τεχνὴ, Science, *Gr.*] a vain or idle Science.

MATER *Dura* [*Anat.*] a ſtrong Membrane next to the Skull, encompaſſing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities which ſupply the Place of Veins. *L.*

MATER *Metallorum* [among *Chymiſts*] is Quickſilver. *L.*

MATER *Pia* [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately inveſting the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood-Veſſels. *L.*

MATER *Tenuis.* See *Mater Pia.*

MATE'RIA *Medica* [with *Phyſicians*] whatever is uſed in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes.

MATERIA *Prima* [in *Philoſophy*] is the firſt Matter or Subject of all ſubſtantial Forms.

MATE'RIAL [*materiel*, F. of *materialis*, L.] conſiſting of Matter or Subſtance; alſo being of ſome Concern or Moment.

MATE'RIAL, belonging to Matter, momentous, of great Conſequence.

MATE'RIALNESS, Weightineſs, the being of great Moment.

MATE'RIALIST, a Druggiſt.

MATE'RIALS [*materiaux*, F. *materialia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any Thing.

MATERIAL'ITY [of *materialis*, L.] a being material, the Subſtance of Matter.

MATERIA'TION, a Felling of Timber for Building. *L.*

MATER'NAL [*maternel*, F. *maternalis*, L.] belonging to a Mother, motherly.

MATER'NITY [*maternité*, F.] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNA'LITY [*maternalitas*, L.] Motherhood, *&c.*

MATH [in *Agriculture*] a Mowing.

MATHEMAT'ICAL }
MATHEMATICK } [*mathematique*, F. *mathematicus*, L. of μαθηματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Mathematicks.

MATHEMAT'CKS [*mathematiques*, F. *artes mathematicæ*, L.] Sciences exerciſed about Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quantity continued or diſcrete.

Pure MATHEMATICKS, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, which treat only of Number and Magnitude, abſtractedly conſidered from all Kind of Matter.

Mixed MATHEMATICKS, are thoſe Arts and Sciences that treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Beings, or ſenſible Objects; as *Aſtronomy*, *Geography*, *Navigation*.

Practical MATHEMATICKS, thoſe which ſhew how to demonſtrate ſomething uſeful, or to perform ſomething propoſed, which may tend to the Benefit of Mankind.

Speculative MATHEMATICKS, implies only the ſimple Knowledge of Matters propoſed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falſhood with reſpect to them.

MATHU'RINS, a religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent*, for Redemption of Chriſtian Captives out of *Turkiſh* Slavery.

MATRA'CIUM [among *Chymiſts*] a little Bag in which is put calcin'd Tartar, *&c.* having Holes put in it to let out the Liquor.

MA'TRAS [among *Chymiſts*] is a long ſtrait necked Veſſel of Glaſs, uſed in Diſtillations or Digeſtions. *F.*

MATRICA'LIA [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines for Diſeaſes in the Matrix. *L.*

MA'TRICE }
MA'TRIX } [*matrix*, L.] the Mother or Womb.

MA'TRICES, Moulds or Forms in which Printers Letters are caſt by the Founders. *F.*

MA'TRICIDE [*matricida*, L. of *mater*, and *cædo*] a Murderer of his or her Mother.

MA'TRICIDE [*matricidium*, L.] Murder of a Mother.

MATRIC'ULAR [*matricule*, F. of *matricula*, L. a Regiſter-Book] belonging to a Regiſter-Book.

To MATRIC'ULATE [*matriculatum*, L.] to ſet down in the Regiſter or matricular Book the Names of young Scholars, after they have been ſworn in an Univerſity.

MATRICULA'TION, the Act of Swearing, Regiſtering, *&c.* L.

MATRIMO'NIAL [*matrimonialis*, L.] belonging to Matrimony. *F.*

MA'TRIMONY [*matrimonium*, L. *q. d. qua mulier fiat mater*] Wedlock, Marriage.

MA'TRON [*matrone*, F. of *matrona*, L.] a grave, motherly Woman.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts of Sinnet, or Rope-yarn and Thrums beaten flat and interwoven to ſave the Yard, *&c.* from galling.

MATROS'SES, Soldiers in the Artillery, next below the Gunners.

MATT-*Weed*, an Herb.

MAT'TED, wrought or covered with Mats.

MATTED [*ſpoken of Hair*] entangled and clung together.

MATTED [among *Botaniſts*] is a Term applied to Herbs when they grow as if they were platted together.

MAT'TER [*matiere*, F. of *materia*, L.] the Stuff any Thing is made of; a Cauſe or Occaſion; alſo a Thing or Buſineſs.

MATTER [probably of maꞇn, *Sax.* 𝔐𝔞𝔱𝔯𝔢𝔞𝔡𝔡, *C. B.* rotten] that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philoſophy*] the ſame as *Body*; it is a penetrable, diviſible, and paſſible Subſtance, extending itſelf into Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs, and capable of putting on all Manner of Forms.

MATTER *in Deed* [in *Law*] is a Truth of a Matter that may be prov'd, though not by Record.

MATTER *of Record* [in *Law*] is that which may be proved by ſome Record.

MAT'THEW [מתו *H. i. e.* a Reward] a Chriſtian Name of Men.

MAT'THIAS [מתיה *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

MAT'TINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L.] Morning Prayers; alſo one of the Canonical Hours in the *Romiſh* Church.

MAT'TISON }
MAD'DISON } [*i. e.* the Son of *Matthew*, or, as Dr. *Th. Herſhaw* thinks, of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MAT'TOCK [mattuc, *Sax.*] a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, *&c.*

MAT'TRESS, a Kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, *&c.* a Flock-Bed.

To MAT'URATE [*maturatum*, L.] to ripen, to haſten.

MATURA'TION, a ripening, a haſtening. *L.*

MATURATION [among *Chymiſts*] is the Proceſs of Digeſtion, Circulation, *&c.*

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours.

MATU'RE [*maturus*, L.] ripe, come to its full Growth, perfect.

MATU'RITY [*maturité*, F. of *maturitas*, L.] Ripeneſs of Fruit or Years, the Arrival of any Thing to its juſt Degree of Perfection.

MATUTI'NAL [*matutinalis*, L.] belonging to the Morning, or Morning Prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus*, L.] belonging to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Aſtrol.*] Planets are ſaid to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the Riſing of the Sun.

MAUD [contract. of 𝔐𝔞𝔱𝔥𝔦𝔩𝔡𝔦𝔰, from 𝔐𝔞𝔢𝔠𝔥𝔱, a Maid, *Belg.* a Lady, or of *Magdalene*] a Name of Women.

To **MAU'DLE**, to beſot or put out of Order, as drinking ſtrong Drink does in a Morning.

MAUD'LIN [contracted of *Magdalene*] a proper Name of Women.

MAUD'LIN, half drunk, tipſey, maudled.

Sweet **MAUDLIN**, an Herb.

MAU'GRE [*malgre*, F.] in ſpite of, or whether one will or no.

MA'VIS [*mauves*, F. 𝔐𝔢𝔴𝔢, *Teut.*] a Kind of Thruſh, a Bird.

To **MAUL** [prob. of *Maillet*, F. *malleus*, L. a Hammer] to bang or beat ſoundly.

MAUL-*Stick* [𝔐𝔞𝔩𝔰𝔱𝔬𝔠𝔨, *Teut.*] a Painter's Stick, upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAUL'KIN. See *Malkin.*

MAULS, Mallows. *N. C.*

MAUM, a ſoft brittle Stone in *Oxfordſhire.*

MAUM, ſoft and mellow. *Northum.*

A **MAUNCH** [*Mancke*, Fr.] in *Heraldry*, the Repreſentation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [manꝺ, *Sax.* *Mande*, F. of *manus*, L. a Hand] a Hamper, or Baſket with Handles, a Scrip. *Shakeſp.*

MAUND *of unbound Books*, is 8 Bales, of each 1000 *lb.* Weight, or two Fats.

MAUND *Shaw* [at *Ormus*] 12 *lb.* and a half Averdupois.

MAUND [at *Maſulipatan*] is 26 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Surat*] one is 33 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 7 *dr.* another 27 *lb.* Averdupois.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 *lb.* and a quarter Averdupois.

To **MAU'NDER** [*maudire*, F. of *maledicere*, L. to curſe] to grumble or mutter.

MAUNDING [of *demander*, F.] begging. *O.*

MAUN'DY *Thurſday.* See *Mandy.*

MAU'RICE } [*Mauritius*, L.] a proper
MOR'RICE } Name of Men.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous Marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Feet about, ſupported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemiſia*, in Honour of her Huſband *Mauſolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norfolk.*

MAW [maȝa, *Sax.* 𝔐𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-*Worms* [𝔐𝔞𝔤𝔢𝔫 𝔚𝔲𝔯𝔪, *Teut.*] Worms in a Horſe.

MAWK'ISH, ſick at the Stomach, ſqueamiſh.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty, naſty Slut; alſo Maggots. *N. C.*

MAW'MET, an Idol or little Image ſet up to be worſhipped.

MAW'METRY, Idolatry, or the worſhipping of Idols.

MAXIL'LARY [*maxillaris*, L.] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MAX'IM [*maxime*, F. *maxima*, L. ἀξίωμα, Gr.] a Propoſition or Principle in any Art or Science generally received, grounded upon Reaſon, and not to be denied.

MAXIMIL'IAN [compoſed of *maximus* and *Æmilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MAXIMIS & *minimis* [among *Mathematicians*] a Method uſed for the Reſolution of a great many perplexed Problems, which require the greateſt or leaſt Quantity attainable in that Caſe.

MAXIM'ITY [*maximitas*, L.] Greatneſs.

MAY [*Maius*, from *majores*, L. ſo called by *Romulus* in Reſpect of the Senators] the fifth Month of the Year.

To **MAY** or *Can* [maȝan, *Sax.* 𝔐𝔬𝔤𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to be able to do.

MAY-*Bug*, *Fly*, an Inſect.

MAYDINHODE, Maidenhead. *Chau.*

MAY-*Games*, Sports on the firſt Day of *May.*

MAY-LILY, the Flower of *Liriconfancy.*

To **MAYL** *Hawks* [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

MAY'NARD [*Verſtegan* derives it of *Man* and *Heart*, q. d. ſtout-hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR [anciently, meeyr, of mirer, *Welſh*, to keep, *maire*, F. *major*, L.] the chief Magiſtrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYORAL'TY [*mairie*, F. *majoratus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAY'ORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAYSTRY, a Maſter-piece. *O.*

MAZARI'NE, a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of *France* during the Minority of *Lewis* XIV.

A la **MAZARINE** [in *Cookery*] a particular Manner of dreſſing ſeveral Sorts of Fowls.

MAZARINES, little Diſhes to be ſet in the Middle of a large Diſh; alſo a Sort of ſmall Tarts filled with Sweetmeats.

MAZARINE *Blue*, a deep blue Colour.

MAZARINE *Hood*, made after the Faſhion of that worn by the Dutcheſs of *Mazarine.*

MAZE [probably of maꝛe, a Gulph] Aſtoniſhment, Perplexity.

A **MAZE** [in a *Garden*] a Place made with many artificial Turnings and Windings.

MA'ZELINE, a Mazer; a wooden Cup made of Maple. *Chau.*

MA'ZER [of 𝔐𝔞𝔢𝔰𝔢𝔯, *Belg.* Maple-wood] a broad ſtanding Cup or Drinking-Bowl. *O.*

MAZ'ZARDS, Black Cherries. *W. C.*

MAZ'ZAROTH [מזרות, *Chaldee*] the Zodiack.

ME'ABLE [*meabilis*, L.] that may be paſſed through, running away eaſily.

MEA'COCK [*q. d.* mewcock, one who mews himſelf up out of Harm's Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [meꝺo, *Sax.* med, meddyglin, *Welſh*, meed, *L. S.* meth, *Teut.*] a Drink made of Honey and Water; alſo a Meadow.

MEA'DOW [meꝺo, *Sax.* of maƿan, to mow] a Land that yields Store of Grain for Hay or Paſture.

MEADOW-*Sweet*, an Herb. *Ulmaria*, L.

MEAGRE [mæꝣꞃe, *Sax.* *maigre*, F. maeger, *L.* and *Belg.* Mager, *Teut.* of *macer*, L.] lean, thin, ſcraggy.

MEA'GRENESS, Leanneſs, Thinneſs.

MEAK, } an Inſtrument for mowing of
MEAG, } Peaſe, Brake, *&c.* F.

MEAL [Mealeƿe, *Sax.* meal, *L. S.* Mehl, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] the Flour of Corn.

A MEAL [Mele, *Sax.* mael, *Belg.*] a ſufficient Portion of Food for one Eating.

MEAL *Rents*, Rents heretofore paid in Meal for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by the Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*.

MEALS, } the Shelves or Banks of Sand
MALES, } on the Sea Coaſt of *Norway*.

MEALTIDE [Mahlzeit, *Teut.*] Meal-time. *Chau.*

MEAL'Y-*mouth'd* [*q. d.* mild or mellow-mouth'd] over modeſt in Speech, baſhful.

MEALY-*Tree*, a Plant; called alſo *Wild Vine*.

To MEAN [Menan, *Sax.* meenen, *L. S.* mienen, *Teut.*] to intend or reſolve; to ſignify or underſtand.

MEAN [of Gæmene, *Sax.* gemein, *Teut.* common, vulgar; or Mæne, *Sax.* bad] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [*moyen*, F.] the Middle, between two Extremes.

MEAN [in *Law*] the interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in *Muſick*] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN *Diameter* [in *Gauging*] is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a cloſe Caſk.

MEAN *Motion of the Sun* } [in *Aſtro-*
MEAN *Longitude of the Sun* } *nomy*] is an Arch of the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries* to the *Line of the Sun's mean Motion*.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Geometry*] is a Quantity, which is as big in reſpect of a third Term, as the firſt is in reſpect of it.

MEAN *Proportional* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Quantity which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds or is exceeded by the firſt.

MEANS [of *moyen*, F.] Methods, Ways or Devices that Perſons uſe, in order to obtain an End, or to do a Thing.

MEANS, Wealth or Eſtate.

Continual MEANS [in *Arithmetick*] when one Root or firſt Number is multiplied by itſelf, and the Product again multiplied by itſelf, and this laſt Product multiplied by itſelf, and ſo on, the Numbers between the firſt and laſt are *continual* Means.

MEAN'DER. See *Mæander*.

MEAN'ELS, ſmall black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horſe, of a whitiſh Colour.

MEANDICHE, moderate. *Chau.*

MEAR [mæꞃe, meer, *L. S.* of *mare*, L. the Sea] a marſhy Ground.

MEAR [mæꞃe, *Sax.*] a Baulk or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Spenc.*

MEAR-*Stones* [of mæꞃa, *Sax.* a Bound or Limit] Stones ſet up for Boundaries or Landmarks in open Fields.

MEARS [of mæꞃa, *Sax.* a Marſh, or maꞃa, *Sax.* Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Blackbird.

MEASE [*Law Term*] a Meſſuage or Dwelling-houſe.

MEASE, } a Meaſure of Herrings, con-
MESE, } taining Five Hundred.

MEA'SLES [maſelen, *Du.* Bliſters] a cutaneous Diſeaſe.

MEA'SON *Due* [*Maiſon Dieu*, F. the Houſe of God] a Monaſtery, Religious Houſe or Hoſpital. *O.*

MEA'SURABLE [*meſurable*, F. *menſurabilis*, L.] that may be meaſured, moderate.

MEAS'URE [*meſure*, F. of *menſura*, L.] is ſome certain Quantity or Quantities fixed and agreed upon, whereby to eſtimate the Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickneſs, or Capacity of other Things.

MEASURE [in *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*] is ſaid of a certain Number or Quantity, which being ſeveral times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEASURE [in *Muſick*] is a Space of Time ſet out by a conſtant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down ſucceſſively.

MEASURE *Note* [in *Muſick*] a Semibreve.

MEASURE *of Time* [in *Aſtrology*] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artiſt has a Direction, he may know how long it may be before it operates.

To MEASURE, to take the Dimenſions of a Thing.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purpoſes.

MEAS'URING *Money*, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, beſides *Alnage*.

MEAT [mæte, *Sax.*] **Fleſh, Proviſions of any Sort.**

MEATH [mæð, *Sax.* Power] as, *I give you the Meath of the Buying, i. e.* full Power to buy. *Lincolnſh.*

MEA'TUS, a Moving, or Courſe, a Paſſage, or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS *Auditorius* [*Anatomy*] the auditory Paſſage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear, and ending at the *Tympanum.* L.

MEATUS *Urinarius* [in *Anatomy*] the Paſſage whereby the Urine is conveyed to the Bladder.

My MEAUGH, my Wife's Brother, or Siſter's Huſband. *N. C.*

MEAZ'LED, full of Meaſles, Spots or Blotches.

MEAZLES [𝔐𝔞ſ𝔢𝔯𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] a Diſeaſe ſomething like the Small-Pox; alſo a Diſeaſe in Swine.

MECÆ'NAS, a *Roman* Knight, who was the Patron of the learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors of Learning are now called *Mecænas's.*

MECHAN'ICAL } [*mechanique,* F. *me-*
MECHANIC'K } *chanicus,* L. of μηχανικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Mechanicks; alſo pitiful, mean, baſe.

MECHANICAL *Affections* [in *Philoſophy*] ſuch Properties of Matter or Body as ariſe from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL *Philoſophy,* is that which explains the Phænomena, or Appearances of Nature by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL *Demonſtration,* is that whoſe Demonſtrations are drawn from the Rules of Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL *Solution of a Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is either when the Lines made uſe of to that Purpoſe are not truly Geometrical ones, or when the Propoſition or Queſtion is ſolved by repeated Trials.

MECHAN'ICK *Powers,* } are common-
MECHAN'ICK *Principles,* } ly reckoned ſix, the Balance, the Lever, the Pully, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A MECHANICK [*mechanique,* F. *mechanicus,* L. of μηχανικὸς, Gr.] a Handicraftſman.

The MECHAN'ICKS [*mechaniques,* F. *Artes mechanicæ,* L. of μηχανικὴ, Gr.] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produced by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requiſite to produce and ſtop ſuch and ſuch Motions. Alſo ſuch Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requiſite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

ME'CHANISM [*mechaniſme,* F.] mechanick Power.

MECHA'TION [*mæchatio,* L.] Fornication.

MECHOACA'NA, a purging Root like Briony, brought from the *Weſt-Indies.*

MECO'NIUM [μήκων, Gr.] the Juice of Poppies, drawn by Expreſſion, and dried.

MECONIUM [by *Anatomiſts*] is uſed for the Excrements of a *Fœtus,* which adhere to the Inteſtines after Birth.

MECONO'LOGY [μηκωνολογία, Gr.] a Deſcription or Treatiſe of Opium.

MED'AL [*medaille,* F. of *metallum,* L.] a Piece of Metal like Money, ſtamped upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

A MEDAL'LION [*medaillon,* F.] a large Medal.

To MED'DLE, to mingle. *Chau.*

To MEDDLE [of *mêler,* F. to mingle, or *q. d.* to *middle,* i. e. to interpoſe one's ſelf in the *Middle*] to concern one's ſelf with.

MEDE'RIA, a Mead Houſe, or Place where Mead and Metheglin were made.

MEDESHAMSTED [of mæde, a Meadow, ham, a Village, Stedda, Place, *Sax,* from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of *Peterborough,* now a Biſhop's See.

MEDE *Wife,* a Woman of Merit or Worth, *Sax.* from whence comes our Name *Midwife.* See *Midwife.*

MEDES, to boot. *O.*

MED-*Fee* [medfeoh, *Sax.*] Bribe or Reward; alſo Compenſation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

ME'DIAN [*medianus,* L.] which is in the Middle.

MEDIA'NA *Linea* [in *Anatomy*] a Sort of Seam dividing the Tongue, *&c.* into two equal Parts.

MEDIANA *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] the middle Vein in the Bending of the Elbow, between the *Cephalick* and *Baſilick.* L.

MEDIAS'TINE [*mediaſtinus,* L.] belonging to the Middle.

MEDIAS'TINUS [in *Anatomy*] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which goes to the *Mediaſtinum* and *Thymus.* L.

MEDIAS'TINUM [*Anatomy*] the double Skin or Membrane, which ſtands in the Middle of the Breaſt, and divides its Cavity into two Partitions, *viz.* a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM *Cerebri,* the ſame as *Septum Tranſverſum.*

ME'DIATE [*mediatus,* L.] that which is in the Middle.

To MEDIATE [*mediatum,* L.] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIA'TION, an Interceding or Intreating in any one's Behalf. *F.* of *L.*

MEDIA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] a Dividing by Two, or the taking the Half of any Number.

MEDIA'TOR [*mediateur*, F.] a Manager between two Parties, an Interceſſor. *L.*

MEDIATO'RIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. *L.*

MEDIA'TORS [of *Queſtions*] ſix Perſons who were to determine any Queſtion or Debate ariſing among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool or undue Packing.

MEDIA'TRIX [*mediatrice*, F.] a Woman who mediates. *L.*

MED'ICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

MED'ICAL *Month*, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDIC'AMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or Phyſical Compoſition. *F.*

MEDICAME'NTAL }
MEDICAMEN'TOUS } [*medicamentoſus*, L.] Medicinal. *L.*

MEDICAS'TER, a Quack, a peddling Phyſician. *L.*

To **MED'ICATE** [*medicatum*, L.] to heal or cure.

MED'ICATED [*medicatus*, L.] medicinally prepared.

MED'ICINABLE [*medicinabilis*, L.] belonging to Phyſick, phyſical.

MEDI'CINAL [*medicinal*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Phyſick, phyſical.

MED'ICINE [*medicine*, F. *medicina*, L.] the Art of Phyſick; alſo a phyſical Remedy.

MED'ICK *Fodder*, an Herb.

MEDI'ETAS *Linguæ* [*Law Term*] a Party Jury, impanelled upon any Caſe wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one half are Denizens, and the other Foreigners. *L.*

MEDI'ETY [*medieté*, F. of *medietas*, L.] the Moiety or Half of a Thing.

ME'DIN in *Egypt*, 3 Aſpers; at *Aleppo* it is 1 *d.* 1-5th *Sterling*; and of Corn in *Cyprus* one Buſhel *Engliſh*.

ME'DIO *acquittando*, is a Writ Judicial to diſtrain the Lord for acquitting a mean Lord from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court before not to belong to him.

MEDIOC'RITY [*mediocrité*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] Competency, Indifferency.

ME'DISANCE, Evil ſpeaking, Obloquy, Reproach. *F.*

MEDI'TABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] penſive, thoughtful.

To **MED'ITATE** [*mediter*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muſe, to ponder, to think upon.

MED'ITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, thoughtful. *L.*

MEDITA'TION, thinking, pauſing, or muſing upon. *F.* of *L.*

MEDITERRA'NEAN [*mediterranée*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] ſhut up between the Lands, Inland.

The **MEDITERRA'NEAN** *Sea*, ſo called, becauſe it lies between the three great Continents of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*.

MEDITUL'LIUM [*Anatomy*] the ſpongy Subſtance between the two Tables of the Skull.

ME'DIUM, mean or middle State; alſo an Expedient, Way, or Device. *L.*

ME'DIUM [*Philoſophy*] that peculiar Conſtitution or Frame of any Space through which Bodies move; ſo the Air is the Medium in which Meteors breed and move.

MEDIUM *Cœli* [among *Aſtrologers*] the Mid-Heaven, the Tenth-Houſe. *L.*

ME'DIUM *Tempus*, the main Profits. *O. L. T.*

MEDIUS *Venter* [in *Anatomy*] the Cheſt or Hollow of the Breaſt. *L.*

MED'LAR [mæꝺ, *Sax.* *meſple*, F. *meſpilum*, L. of μεσπιλὸν, Gr.] a Fruit which is grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till it be rotten.

MEDDLE [of *mêler*, F.] to mingle. *O.*

MED'LEFE [of *mêler*, F.] quarrelling, ſcuffling, or brawling. *O. L. T.*

MED'LEY [of *mêler*, F. to mingle] a Mixture of odd Things.

MEDLEY }
MIDG'LEY } [meꝺely, *Sax.* *q. d.* the middle Paſture, becauſe it lies in the Middle between two Rivers] a Town in *Yorkſhire*; alſo a Name of Men.

MED'LEY-*Coat*, a Coat of mixed Stuffs. *Chau.*

ME'DRINACLES, a Sort of coarſe Canvas.

MEDSYP'PE, a Harveſt Supper given to the Labourers, upon the bringing in of the Harveſt. *O. R.*

MEDUL'LA [in *Mineralogy*] the ſofteſt Part which is found in ſome Stones.

MEDULLA [among *Botaniſts*] is the Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDULLA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Marrow of the Brain, a white ſoft Subſtance covered on the Outſide with the barky Subſtance of a more aſhy Colour. *L.*

MEDULLA *Oblongata* [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the Brain which is the Beginning of the ſpinal Marrow. *L.*

MEDULLA *Oſſium* [among *Anatomiſts*] is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Subſtance in the hollow Part of the Bones, and involved in a Membrane. *L.*

MEDULLA *Spinalis* [*Anat.*] the ſpinal Marrow, that Part which goes down the Middle of the Back, by the Vertebres, and is terminated at the *Os Sacrum*. L.

MEDUL'LAR }
MEDUL'LARY } [*medullaris*, L.] belonging to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY *Oil* [*Anat.*] the finer and more ſubtil Parts of the Marrow of the Bones.

MEDU'SA's *Head* [among *Aſtronomers*] a Conſtellation.

MED'WAY [*Somner* ſuppoſes it ſo called, becauſe it runs in the Middle of *Kent*, or it may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Meadows it runs among] a River in *Kent*

MEED [meꝺe, *Sax.*] Reward, Merit. *Spen.*

MEEDLESS, unruly. *N. C.*

MEEK [probably of Meca, *Sax.* a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not eaſily provoked.

MEEK'NESS, Eaſineſs of Temper, Gentleneſs.

MEEN } [*mine*, F.] the Countenance,
MEIN } the Air of the Face.

MEER [*merus*, L.] downright, arrant.

MEER [meꞃe, *Sax.* meat, *Belg.*] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marſhy Ground. See *Mear.*

MEES [*mees*, O. F.] Meadows. *Chau.*

To MEET [meꞇan, *Sax.* Moeten, *Belg.* meten, *L. S.*] to come together.

MEET [of meꝺe, *Sax.* a Meaſure, or Mate, *L. S.* Maet, *Belg.* a Companion] fit, apt.

MEET *now*, juſt now. *N. C.*

To MEET [of meꝺian, *Sax.* Chemet, *Du.* a Meaſure] to meaſure.

MEET'ER [*metrum*, L. of *μέτρον*, Gr.] Rhyme, Verſe, or Meaſure.

MEET'ERLY, } handſomely, mo-
MEETHERLY, } deſtly, indifferently. *N. C.*

ME'GACOSM [*μεγάκοσμος*, of *μέγας*, great, and *κόσμος*, the World, *Gr.*] the great World.

MEGALOG'RAPHY [*megalographia*, L. *μεγαλογραφία*, of *μεγάλη*, great, and *γραφὴ*, Writing, *Gr.*] a drawing Pictures at large.

MEGALO'PHONOUS [*μεγαλόφωνος*, of *μέγας*, great, and *φωνὴ*, the Voice, *Gr.*] one who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSY'CHY [*μεγαλοψυχία*, of *μεγάλη*, great, and *ψυχὴ*, the Soul, *Gr.*] Magnanimity, Greatneſs of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS [*μεγαλόσπλαγχνος*, of *μέγας*, great, and *σπλάγχνος*, the Bowels, *Gr.*] one whoſe *Viſcera* are preternaturally large.

ME'GRIM [*megrain*, F. of *hemicrania*, L. of *ἡμικρανιον*, Gr.] a Diſtemper cauſing great Pains in the Temples and Forepart of the Head.

MEINE [meniᵹe, *Sax.*] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINT, mingled. *Spen.*

MEINY [of meniᵹeo, *Sax.* a Multitude] a Family, or Houſhold Servants; all that live together in a Houſe. *F. L. T.*

MEIOSIS [*Rhetor.*] a Figure where a ſlighter Term than the Matter requires, is uſed by way of Diſparagement.

MEI'WELL, a Sort of ſmall Cod, of which Stock-fiſh is made.

To MEL [of *mêler*, F.] to mingle. *O.*

MELAN'AGOGUES [of *μελαναγωγὸς*, Gr.] Medicines which drive away black Choler.

MELANCHOL'ICK } *melancholique*, F.
MEL'ANCHOLY } of *melancholicus*, L. of *μελαγχολικὸς*, Gr.] troubled with, or ſubject to Melancholy, penſive, ſullen, dumpiſh; alſo cauſing Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, one given up to Melancholy.

MEL'ANCHOLY [*melancholie*, F. of *melancholia*, L. *μελαγχολία*, Gr.] a Kind of Phrenzy, proceeding from the overflowing of black Choler; alſo Sadneſs, Penſiveneſs, Dumpiſhneſs.

MELAS'SES, the Dregs of Sugar, commonly called Treacle.

MEL'CHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but eſpecially of the Ringleader of a Sect called *Melchorites.*

MELCHIZ'EDECH [מלכיצדק *H.* of מלך, a King, צדק Juſtice, *i. e.* King of Righteouſneſs] a Prieſt and King of *Salem.*

MELCHIZEDE'CHIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, who held *Melchizedech* to be the Holy Ghoſt.

MEL'CHITES, a Sect of Chriſtians in *Syria*, ſubject to the Patriarch of *Alexandria.*

MELD'FEOH [of melꝺa, a Diſcovery, *Sax.*] a Reward given to one who diſcovered any Breach of penal Laws.

MELE'TIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who joined with the *Arians*, and were Followers of one *Meletius.*

MELI'CERIS, a Tumour incloſed in a *Cyſtis*, conſiſting of Matter like Honey.

MELICET, a Sort of Fiſh, a Keeling.

MELICO'TONY, } a Sort of yellow
MELICOTOON', } Peach.

MEL'ILOT [*melilotus*, L. *μελίλωτος*, Gr] an Herb ſo called.

To ME'LIORATE [*melioratum*, L.] to mend or make better.

MELIORA'TION, a making better, mending or improving. *L.*

MELIOR'ITY [*melioritas*, L.] Betterneſs.

MEL'ISCENT [*i. e.* Honey-ſweet] a proper Name of Women. *L.*

MELIUS *inquirendo*, a Writ which lieth for a ſecond Inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died poſſeſſed of, where Partiality was ſuſpected.

A MELL [*malleus*, L.] a Mallet or Beetle. *N. C.*

To MELL [*mêler*, F.] to mingle. *Spen.* To meddle with. *Shakeſp.*

MELLA'GO, any Juice or Liquor boil'd up to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

MELLA'TION, the Time of taking Honey out of the Hives. *L.*

MEL'LEOUS [*melleus*, L.] belonging to, or like Honey.

MEL'LET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horſe's Fore-foot.

MELLIF'EROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bringing, or bearing Honey.

MELLIFICA'TION, a making of Honey. *L.*

MELLIF'ICK [*mellificus*, L.] making Honey.

MELLIF'LUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.]
MELLIF'LUOUS } flowing with Honey; full of Sweetneſs, eloquent.

MELI'GENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the ſame Kind with Honey.

MEL'LITISM, Wine mingled with Honey. *L.*

MELLIL'OQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] ſpeaking ſweetly.

MEL'LING, meddling. *Spen.*

MEL'LOW [meaꞃƿa, *Sax.* ſoft, tender, *maturus*, L.] ſoft by ripening.

MELOCOTOON' [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a Quince.

MELO'DIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of Melody, muſical.

MEL'ODY [*melodie*, F. of *melodia*, L. of *μελωδία*, Gr.] Harmony, a Mixture of muſical Sounds delightful to the Ear.

A ME'LON, a Sort of Fruit. *F.*

MEL'OSIS [in *Surgery*] a ſearching with a Probe. *Gr.*

MEL'OTIS [*μέλωτις*, Gr.] the leſſer *Specillum*, or that Inſtrument contrived to ſearch or cleanſe the Ear with.

MELPO'MENE [Μελπομένη, Gr.] one of the Muſes, to whom is attributed the Invention of *Tragedies*, *Odes*, and *Songs*.

To MELT [myltan, *Sax.* ſmelten, *L. S.*] to make liquid or fluid hard Bodies.

MEL'TERS [Schmeltzer, *Teut.* in the *Mint*] who melt the Bullion before it comes to Coining.

MEL'TON *Mowbray*, [Dr. *Henſhaw* ſuppoſes it to be called *Melton*, q. d. *Mill Town*, and it is called *Mowbray* from the Family of the *Mowbrays*, who were Landlords thereof] in *Leiceſterſhire*, 75 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

MEL'WELL, a Sort of Cod-fiſh.

MEM'BER [*membre*, F. of *membrum*, L.] the outward Parts of the Body, which grow from, as it were Branches from the Trunk of the Tree.

MEM'BRANE [*membrana*, L.] a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, ſpreading Subſtance, covering the Bowels, Muſcles, *&c.* F.

MEMBRA'NA *adipoſa* [*Anatomy*] a fat Membrane ſurrounding the Kidneys.

MEMBRANA *carnoſa* [*Anatomy*] one of the five Teguments or Coverings of the Body. *L.*

MEMBRANA *nictitans* [*Anatomy*] is a thin Membrane, which ſeveral Beaſts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Duſt, *&c.*

MEMBRANA *urinaria* [in *Anatomy*] the urinary Coat belonging to a young Quadruped in the Womb. *L.*

MEMBRANA'CEOUS [*membranaceus*, L.] partaking of, or full of Membranes.

MEMBRA'NOUS [*membraneux*, F. *membraneus*, L.] membranaceous.

MEMBRANO'SUS [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo named from the large membranous Expanſion it is joined to.

MEM'BRATURE [*membratura*, L.] a ſetting or ordering of Members or Parts.

MEM'BRED [in *Heraldry*] is applied to thoſe Birds who are either whole-footed, or have no Talons.

MEMBROS'ITY [*membroſitas*, L.] the Largeneſs or Hugeneſs of Members.

MEMEN'TO [*i. e.* Remember thou] uſed ſubſtantively for a Hint, or putting in mind.

MEMOI'RS [*memoires*, F.] remarkable Obſervations.

MEM'ORABLE [*memorabilis*, L.] worthy of Remembrance, famous, notable.

MEMORAN'DUM [*q. d.* to be remembered] a ſhort Note or Token for the better remembring of a Thing. *L.*

MEM'ORATIVE, of or belonging to the Memory.

MEMORIÆ, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. *O. L.*

MEMO'RIAL [*memoriale*, L.] that which ſerves to put one in mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory.

A MEMO'RIAL [among *Stateſmen*] a Writing delivered by a publick Miniſter of State about Part of his Negotiation.

MEMO'RIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMO'RIOUS [*memorioſus*, L.] that hath a good Memory.

MEMOR'ITER, by Memory. *L.*

ME'MORIZED, recorded in Hiſtory.

MEM'ORY [*memoire*, F. of *memoria*, L.] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things received by former Senſations, or preſerves the Remembrance of known and paſt Things; alſo the Act of Remembrance or Calling to Mind.

MEN [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies leſs, or not ſo much: Thus,

MEN *Allegro*, denotes a Movement not ſo gay and briſk as *Allegro* ſignifies and requires when it ſtands alone.

To MEN'ACE [*menacer*, F. of *minari*, L.] to threaten, to ſwagger.

A MEN'ACE, a Threat, a hard Word. *F.*

MENA'HEM [מנחם *H. i. e.* a Comforter] a King of *Judah*.

MEN'ASITH, threateneth. *Chau.*

To **MEND** [*emendare*, L.] to mend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; alſo to repair a Thing worn or damaged, *&c.*

MENDACI'LOQUENT [*mendaciloquus*, L.] telling Lies, lying.

MENDE, Men. *Chau.*

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chau.*

MEN'DICANT [*mendicans*, L.] begging, a Beggar. *L.*

MEN'DICANTS, a Term applied to ſeveral Orders of Religious, who live on Alms, and beg from Door to Door.

To **MEN'DICATE** [*mendier*, F. of *mendicatum*, L.] to beg.

MENDICA'TION, a Begging. *L.*

MENDI'CIENCE, Beggary. *Chau.*

MENDI'CITY [*mendicité*, F. of *mendicitas*, L.] Beggarlineſs.

MENDO'SA *Sutura* [in *Anat.*] a ſcaly Joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.

MENE, moderate. *Chau.*

MENEHOUT' [in *Cookery*] a peculiar Manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. *F.*

MEN *Forte* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not too loud, or leſs loud.

MEN'GED [Vermengel, *Teut.*] mingled. *O.*

MENGRE'LIANS, *Circaſſians* of the *Greek* Religion, ſaving that they baptiſe not their Children till eight Years old.

ME'NIAL [of *meſnie*, F. a Family, or of *mœnia*, L. Walls] belonging to the Houſhold, as menial Servants. *L.*

MENIN'GES [*meninga*, L. of *μένιγγος*, Gr.] two thin Skins which incloſe the Subſtance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat*

MENINGOPHY'LAX [among *Anatomiſts*] that which preſerves the *Meninx* or Skin of the Brain.

MENIS'CUS *Glaſſes* [*μήνισκοι* Gr. little Moons] ſuch as are convex on one Side, and concave on the other.

ME'NIVER, } a Sort of Fur, the Skin
ME'NEVER, } of a milk-white Creature in *Muſcovy*.

MENK'EK, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEN'OW [of *menu*, F. ſmall, of *minutus*, L.] a little freſh-water Fiſh.

MEN'NONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptiſts* in *Holland*, ſo called from one *Mennon Simon* of *Friſia*, who lived in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the firſt *Anabaptiſts*.

MENOL'OGY [*menologium*, L. *μηνολόγιον*, Gr.] a Diſcourſe concerning Months.

MEN *Preſto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not too quick, or leſs quick.

MEN'SA [in *Anat.*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat. *L.*

MEN'SAL [*menſalis*, L.] of a Table, *&c.*

MENSA'LES [among the *Canoniſts*] ſuch Parſonages as were united to the Tables of religious Houſes. *O. L.*

MENSE'FUL, comely, graceful, crediting, or giving Reputation to a Man. *N. C.*

MEN'SES [*i. e.* Months] Women's monthly Courſes.

MEN'SIS *Chymicus*, a Chymical Month, which contains forty Days. *L.*

MEN'SIS *Vetitus*, Fence-Month, wherein Deer fawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Foreſt. *L.*

MEN'STRUA [*menſtrues*, F.] the monthly Flowers of Women. *L.*

MENSTRUA *Alba*, the white Flux, the ſame as *Fluor Albus*.

MEN'STRUAL [*menſtrualis*, L.] and

MENSTRUAL *Diſcharge*. The ſame as *Menſes*.

MEN'STRUOUS [*menſtruus*, L.] belonging to Women's monthly Courſes.

MENSTRUOS'ITY [*menſtruoſitas*, L.] the monthly Flux of Women.

MEN'STRUUM [*Chymical Term*] a diſſolving Liquor which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as Vinegar and *Aqua-fortis*, &c. All Liquors are ſo called which are uſed to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infuſion, Decoction, *&c.* L.

MENSTRUUM *peracutum* [among *Chymiſts*] a Menſtruum or Diſſolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre ſeveral Times from Butter of Antimony. *L.*

MENSU'RA *regalis*, the Standard Meaſure kept in the *Exchequer*. *L.*

MENSURABIL'ITY, Capableneſs of being meaſured.

MEN'SURABLE [*menſurabilis*, L.] capable, or that may be meaſured.

To **MEN'SURATE** [*menſuratum*, L.] to meaſure.

MENSURA'TION [*Geometry*] a finding the Length, Surface, or Solidity of Quantities of Bodies in ſome known Meaſure.

MENT, mingled. *Spen.*

MENTA'GRA [with *Surgeons*] a wild Tetter or Scab like a Ring-Worm, which begins at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breaſt, and Hands. *Gr.*

MEN'TAL *Reſervation*, a ſeeming to declare one's Mind, but at the ſame time concealing one's real Meaning. *L.*

MEN'TION, a ſpeaking of, or naming. *F.* of *L.*

To **MEN'TION** [*mentionner*, F.] to take Notice of, to ſpeak of, to name.

MENTI'TION, a Lying.

MENTULA'GRA, a Diſtemper wherein the Genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulſion.

MEN'UET, } [of *mener*, F. to lead] a
MIN'UET } *French* Dance, or the Tune belonging to it. *F.*

MEN'US *Droits* [in *Cookery*] a certain Diſh proper for Intermeſſes.

To MENUSE, to diminiſh. *Chau.*

MENY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEPHIB'OSHETH [מפיבשת of מ privative פה the Mouth, and בשת Shame, *H. i. e.* Shame of Mouth] a Son of *Jonathan*.

MEPHI'TIS, a ſtrong ſulphureous Smell, a Damp. *L.*

MEPHIT'ICAL [*mephiticus*, L.] ſtinking, noxious, poiſonous.

MEPHIT'ICAL *Exhala'tions*, poiſonous or noxious Steams iſſuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE, Scorn. *F. Spen.*

MERA'CITY [*meracitas*, L.] Clearneſs or Pureneſs.

MER'CABLE [*mercabilis*, L.] that may be bought.

MER'CANDISE, all manner of Wares expoſed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. *O. L.*

MERCANTI'LE [*mercantile*, F.] Merchant-like, belonging to Merchants.

MER'CATIVE [*mercativus*, L.] belonging to Chapmanry, Buying or Selling.

MERCATOR's *Chart*, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the Meridian increaſe towards the Poles in the ſame Proportion that the parallel Circles decreaſe towards them; ſo called from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted *German* Geographer, its firſt Inventor.

MERCATOR's *Sailing*, the Art of finding upon a Plane the Way of a Ship, upon a Courſe aſſigned, the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude ſtrait Lines.

MER'CATURE [*mercatura*, L.] Merchandiſe, Traffick.

MER'CENARY [*mercenaire*, F. of *mercenarius*, L.] greedy of Gain, that may be hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act for the ſake of Gain.

MERCENA'RIUS, an Hireling or Servant. *O. L.*

MERCER [*mercier*, F. of *merces*, L. Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks, *&c.*

MER'CERY [*merciere*, F.] Mercers Goods or Wares.

MER'CHANDISE [*marchandiſes*, F.] Commodities or Goods to trade with; alſo Trade, Traffick.

To MER'CHANDISE [*marchander*, F.] to deal as a Merchant, to traffick or trade.

MER'CHANT [*marchand*, F.] a Trader or Dealer by Wholeſale.

MER'CHANT-*Man*, a trading Ship.

MER'CHANTABLE, that is fit to be uttered or ſold.

MER'CHENLAGE [Myrcna-Laga, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who anciently inhabited eight Counties in *England*.

MER'CHET, a Fine, anciently paid by inferior Tenants to the Lord of the Manor, for Liberty to diſpoſe of their Daughters in Marriage.

MERCIABLE, merciful. *Spen.*

MERCIMONIA'TUS *Angliæ*, the Impoſt of *England* upon Merchandiſe. *O. L. T.*

To *be* MERK'D, } to be troubled or
To *be* MARK'D, } diſturbed in Mind. *C.*

MERCURI'AL [*mercurialis*, L.] full of Mercury, ingenious, lively.

MERCU'RIALS [in *Phyſick*] Things compounded or prepared with Quickſilver.

MERCU'RIALS [*mercurialia*, L.] Medicines prepared with Quickſilver.

MERCU'RIALIST [among *Aſtrologers*] one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

MERCU'RIUS *dulcis* [*i. e.* ſweet Mercury] corroſive Sublimate of Quickſilver, corrected and reduced to a white Maſs.

MER'CURY [*Mercure*, F. of *Mercurius*, L.] the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandiſe and Handicrafts.

MERCURY [among *Aſtronomers*] the leaſt of all the Planets, and alſo the loweſt except the Moon.

MERCURY [among *Chymiſts*] Quickſilver; and is taken for one of their active *Principles*, commonly called *Spirits*.

MERCURY [*Heraldry*] the purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

MERCURY *Women*, Women that ſell News-Books and Pamphlets to the Hawkers.

MER'CY [of *merces*, L. or as *Minſhew* has it, of *miſereſce*, L. have Pity upon, whence *miſericordia*, L. or of *merci*, F.] Compaſſion, Pity.

MERCY [in a *Law Senſe*] the Arbitrament or Diſcretion of the King or Lord, in puniſhing an Offence, not directly cenſured by Law.

MERDI'FEROUS [*merdifer*, L.] bearing Dung.

MER'DOUS [*merdoſus*, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

MERE [mere, *Sax.* meer, *Belg.*] a Lake, Pool, or Pond. See *Mear*.

MERETRI'CIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] whoriſh, belonging to a Whore.

MERID'IAN [*meridien*, F. of *meridianus*, L.] belonging to Noon.

MERIDIAN [*Circulus Meridianus*, L. in *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*] is a great

Circle paſſing through the Poles of the World, and both the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, croſſing the Equinoctial at right Angles, into a *Weſtern* and *Eaſtern Hemiſphere*. It is called *Meridian*, of *Meridies*, L. Mid day; becauſe when the Sun comes to this Circle, it is then Mid-day, or Noon. Theſe Meridians being various and multiplex, it is neceſſary to have one fixed, which is called the firſt Meridian, and uſually begun at *Teneriff*, one of the *Canary* Iſlands.

The firſt MERIDIAN [on the *Globe* or *Sphere*] is repreſented by the brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN *Altitude* [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greateſt Height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN *Line* [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line ariſing from the Interſection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the Dial.

MERID′IONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] lying, or that is towards the South, Southern. *F.*

MERIDIONAL *Diſtance* [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude* between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at preſent, and any other ſhe was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Parts* [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians in *Wright*'s or *Mercator*'s Charts increaſe, as the Parallels of Latitude decreaſe.

MERIDIONAL′ITY, its Situation in reſpect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIA′TION, a taking a Nap at Noon. *L.*

MERILS′, a Play among Boys, otherwiſe called *Five Penny Morris.*

MERIN′GUES [in *Cookery*] a ſort of Confection. *F.*

MERIS′MUS [μερισμὸς, Gr.] a Rhetorical Deſcription of Things in their proper Places.

MER′IT [*merite*, F. of *meritum*, L.] Deſert, Worth, Excellency; alſo Demerit, or Ill-deſerving.

To MERIT [*meriter*, F. of *mereri*, L.] to deſerve, to be worthy of Reward or Puniſhment.

MERITORIE, meritorious. *Chau.*

MERITO′RIOUS [*meritoire*, F. of *meritorious*, L.] deſerving, full of Deſert.

MERITO′RIOUSNESS, Deſervingneſs.

MER′ITOT, a ſort of Play uſed by Children, by ſwinging in Ropes.

MERK, dark. *O.* Alſo a Mark. *Chau.*

MERKENRIKE [myꞃcna, ꞃice, *Sax.*] the Kingdom of *Mercia.* *Chau.*

MERK′IN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and kin, a *Dim.*] counterfeit Hair for Womens privy Parts.

MERKIN [i. e. *Jove*'s Market] a dangerous Port in *Cornwall*, ſo called from the many Storms ariſing there.

MER′LIN [merlin, *Belg.*] a ſort of Hawk.

MER′LON [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breaſt-work of a Battery, which is between two Port Holes. *F.*

MER′MAID of *mer*, F. of *mare*, L. the Sea, and maid] (if we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea Monſter, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fiſh.

MERODACH-BALADAN [מרדה בלדן of מרה Bitter רה Contribution, בלי without דין Judgment, *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment] a King of *Babylon.*

MER′RICK [*Camden* ſuppoſes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, Maurice] a Name common among the *Welſh.*

MER′RIMENT, a Merry-making, Jollity.

MER′RINESS, Chearfulneſs, Briſkneſs.

MER′RY-*Bauks*, a cold Poſſet. *Derb.*

MER′RY [myꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] gay, chearful, jocund, frolick.

MERRY-*Wings*, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troubleſome in the Night.

MERSH-*Ware* [of meꞃꞅe, a Marſh, and ƿæꞃ, *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* Inhabitants of the Marſhes, as thoſe of *Romney-Marſh* were anciently called] a Place in *Kent.*

MER′SION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. *L.*

MERTHE, Mirth. *Chau.*

MER′TON [of meeꞃ, a Marſh, and ꞇun, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey.*

MESARÆUM [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſame as the *Meſenterium*, when its Veſſels are called as well *Meſariack*, as *Meſenterick.*

MESARAICK [*meſaraicus*, of *meſaræum*, of μεσαραιον, Gr.] belonging to the Meſentery.

MESARAICK *Veins* [in *Anatomy*] Branches of the *Vena Porta*, ariſing from, or incloſed in the Meſentery.

MESCH-FAT [Meſch-Faſz, *Teut.*] a maſhing Veſſel for Brewing.

MESEL, a Leper. *Chau.*

MESENTER′ICK [*meſenterique*, F. *meſentericus*, L. of μεσεντερικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Meſentery.

MESENTERICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the Right Branch of the *Vena Porta.*

MESEN′TERY [*meſentere*, F. of *meſenterium*, L. of μεσεντέριον, Gr.] a membranous Part, ſituate in the Middle of the lower Belly, which faſtens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another.

MES'LING } [of *meſler*, F. to mingle]
MES'CELING } Corn that is mix'd, as
MAS'LIN } Wheat, Rye, *&c.* to make Bread.

MESN } [*Law Term*] a Lord of a
MEASN } Manor who holds of a ſuperior Lord, though he has Tenants under himſelf; alſo a Writ which lies where there is a Lord Meſn and a Tenant.

MESN'AGERY [of *Meſnage*, Houſekeeping, *F.*] the prudent Management of a Family.

MESN'ALTY, the Right of the Meſne Lord.

MESOGLOS'SI [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſame Muſcles, as the *Genioglosſi*.

MESO'COLON [μεσόκωλον, of μέσος, the Middle, and κῶλον, Gr.] that Part of the Meſentery which is joined to the Colon, and the Beginning of the ſtrait Gun. *Anatomy.*

MESOLA'BIUM [μεσολάβιον, μέσος, the Middle, λαβεῖν, to take, *Gr.*] a mathematical Inſtrument for finding mean Proportionals between any two Lines given.

MESOPLEU'RII [in *Anatomy*] the intercoſtal Muſcles, 22 in Number, which lie between the Ribs. *L.*

MESOPLEURY [*meſopleuria*, L. of μεσοπλεύριον, of μέσος, the Middle, and πλεῦρον, the Pleura, *Gr.*] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOZEUG'MA [μεσοζεῦγμα, of μέσος, the Middle, and ζεῦγμα, Zeugma, *Gr.*] Part of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in grammatical Conſtruction. *L.*

MESS [*mets*, F. *meſſo*, *Ital. q. d. Cibus miſſus*, L. Meat ſent; but others derive it of meſe, *Sax.* a Table, of *Menſa*, L.] a Portion of Food for one or more Perſons.

MES'SA [in *Muſick Books*] are particular Pieces of divine Muſick frequently made uſe of in the *Roman* Church. *Ital.*

MES'SAGE [*meſſaggio*, Ital.] an Errand. *F.*

MES'SAGERY [*meſſagerie*, F.] a publick Meſſenger, the diligent bringing of a Meſſage.

MESSA'LIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Time of *Conſtantius*.

MESSA'RIUS, a Reaper or Mower. *O. L. T.*

MESSE [in *India*] a Piece of Money, in Value 1500 Petties, or 15*d. Sterling*.

MES'SENGER [*meſſager*, F.] one who goes between Party and Party, to deliver Buſineſs and carry Diſpatches, *&c.*

MES'SENGERS [of the *Exchequer*] Officers belonging to that Court, who attend the Lord Treaſurer, and carry his Letters and Orders.

King's MESSENGERS, Officers who attend the Secretary of State to carry Diſpatches; alſo to take into Cuſtody State-Priſoners.

MESSENGER [of the *Preſs*] one who by Order of the Court ſearches Printing-Houſes, Bookſellers Shops, *&c.* in order to find out ſeditious Books.

MESSI'AH [משיח *H. i. e.* anointed, the ſame with Χριστος, in *Greek*] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt.

MES'SINA, Reaping Time, Harveſt. *O. L.*

MESSO'RIUS [*meſſorius*, L.] belonging to Reaping and Harveſt.

MES'SUAGE [in *Common Law*] a Dwelling-Houſe with ſome Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, *&c.* and all other Convenience belonging to it.

MEST [meeſt, *L. S.* meiſt, *Teut.*] moſt. *O.*

MESTIF'ICAL [*mæſtificus*, L.] that makes ſad or ſorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

MET, a Strike or Buſhel. *O.*

MET, } dreamed. *O.*
METER, }

METAB'ASIS [μετάβασις, Gr.] a Tranſition, or paſſing from one Thing to another. *L.*

METAB'ASIS [among *Phyſicians*] is the paſſing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

METAB'OLE [μεταβολὴ, Gr.] an Alteration or Change. *L.*

METABOLE [among *Phyſicians*] is a Change of Time, Air, or Diſeaſes.

METACAR'PIUM [μετακάρπιον, Gr.] the Back of the Hand, from the Knuckles to the Wriſt. *L.*

METACAR'PUS [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRO'NISM [μεταχρονισμὸς, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, either reckoning under or over.

METACON'DYLI [μετακόνδυλοι, Gr.] the utmoſt Bones of the Fingers.

MET'AL [*metallum*, L. of μέταλλον, μετα, after or with, and ἀλλα, other, becauſe it is turned out one after or with another, *Gr.*] a well digeſted and compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, *&c.* *F.*

To be laid under METAL [among *Gunners*] a Term when the Mouth of a Gun lie lower than the Breech.

METALEP'SIS [μετάληψις, Gr. *i. e.* a tranſlating] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, deſigning to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word through a Succeſſion of Significations.

METALEP'TICK [*metalepticus*, L. o μεταλεπτικὸς, Gr.] tranſlative.

METALEP'TICK [with *Anatomiſts*] as a metaleptick Motion, *i. e.* a traverſe Motion of a Muſcle.

METAL'LICK } [*metallique*, F. *metallicus*, L. of μεταλλικος, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the
METAL'LINE } Nature of Metals.

METALLIF'EROUS [*metallifer*, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] producing Metals.

METAL'LIST [*metallarius*, L. μεταλλευς, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is ſkilled in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOG'RAPHY [μεταλλογραφία, of μέταλλον, Metal, and γραφὴ, Deſcription, *&c.* Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Metals.

METALLUR'GY [μεταλλουργία, of μέταλλον, and ἔργον, Work, *Gr.*] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, beautiful, or uſeful to Mankind.

METAMOR'PHISTS, a Name given to thoſe Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of Jeſus aſcended into Heaven wholly deified.

To METAMOR'PHIZE [*metamorphoſer*, F. of μεταμορφόω, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMOR'PHOSIS [*metamorphoſe*, F. of μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] a changing of one Shape into another.

METAMORPHOSIS [among *Naturaliſts*] is applied to the various Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth; and alſo the various Shapes ſome Inſects in particular paſs through, as the Silk-Worm and the like.

METANOI'A [μετανοία, Gr.] a Change of Mind or Opinion. See *Epanorthoſis*.

MET'APHOR [*metaphore*, F. *metaphora*, L. of μεταφορα, of μεταφέρω, to transfer, *Gr.*] a Trope of *Rhetorick*, by which we put a ſtrange and remote Word for a proper one, by reaſon of its Reſemblance to the Thing of which we ſpeak, as *ſmiling Meadows*, &c.

METAPHOR'ICAL [*metaphorique*, F. *metaphoricus*, L. of μεταφορικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

META'PHRASIS [μετάφρασις, Gr.] a bare Tranſlation out of one Language into another.

MET'APHRAST [*metaphraſte*, F.] a Tranſlator.

METAPHRE'NUM [μετάφρενον, Gr.] that Part of the Back that comes after the Midriff. *Anat.*

METAPHYS'ICAL [*metaphyſique*. F.] *metaphyſicus*, L. of μεταφύσικος, Gr.] belonging to Metaphyſicks.

METAPHYS'ICKS [*metaphyſique*, F. of *metaphyſica*, L. of μεταφυσικα, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entity, and its Properties, or the Science of immaterial Beings. That Part of Philoſophy which treats of Forms in general, abſtracted from Matter, and on ſuch Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, *&c.*

MET'APLASM [*metaplaſmus*, L. μεταπλασμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein Words or Letters are tranſpoſed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAP'TOSIS [μετάπτωσις, Gr.] a falling away [among *Phyſicians*] is the degenerating of one Diſeaſe into another, as when a *Quartan Ague* degenerates into a *Tertian*. L.

METAS'TASIS [μετάστασις, Tranſpoſition, *Gr.*] a Change, when one Thing is put for another. *L.*

METASTASIS [among *Phyſicians*] is when a Diſeaſe departs from one Part to another, as in apoplectick People, when the Matter which affects the Brain is tranſlated into the Nerves.

METASYN'CHRISIS [of μετὰ, and σύγκρισις, Gr.] a reſtoring of the Parts or Paſſages of the Body into their natural Eſtate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally applied.

METATAR'SUS [of μετὰ and τάρσος, Gr.] is compoſed of five ſmall Bones, connected to thoſe of the firſt Part of the Feet.

META'THESIS [μετάθεσις, of μετατίθημι, to tranſpoſe, *Gr.*] Tranſpoſition, Change. *L.*

To METE [*metiri*, L.] to meaſure. *O.*

METEBO'RDE, a Table. *Chau.*

METE-*Corn*, a certain Meaſure or Quantity of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manor, as a Reward for Labour.

METE'GAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, comely. *Chau.*

METEWAND, a Yard or Meaſuring-rod.

METEMPSY'CHOSIS [*metempſychoſe*, F. of μετεμψύχωσις, Gr.] a Tranſmigration or paſſing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beaſt.

METEMPSY'CHI [μετεμψύχοι, Gr.] Hereticks, who, in Imitation of *Pythagoras* and *Plato*, held the Tranſmigration of Souls.

METEOROL'OGY [*meteorologia*, L. of μετεωρολογία, of μετέωρον, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *&c* *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe of Meteors.

METEORO'LOGIST [*Meteorologicus*, L. of Μετεωρολόγος, Gr.] one ſkilled in, or who diſcourſes of Meteorology.

A ME'TEOR [*meteore*, F. *meteorum*, L. of μετέωρον, of μετά, beyond, and ἀείρω, to lift up, *Gr.*] certain imperfectly mix'd Bodies, conſiſting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited in different Forms, of which ſort is *Ignis Fatuus*.

Airy ME'TEORS, are ſuch as are bred of flatuous and ſpirituous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery METEORS, are thoſe which conſiſt of a fat and ſulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightning, *&c.*

Watery METEORS, are compoſed of Vapours ſeparated from each other by means of Heat, and variouſly modified, as Rain, Hail, Snow, *&c.*

To METEO'RIZE, to aſcend upwards.

METEOROG'RAPHY [of *μετέωρον*, a Meteor, and *γραφὴ*, Gr. Deſcription] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Meteors.

METEOROS'COPY [*meteoroſcopia*, L. of *μετέωρον*, a Meteor, and *σκοπέω*, to view, Gr.] that Part of Aſtronomy which treats of the Difference of ſublime heavenly Bodies, the Diſtance of Stars, *&c.*

ME'TER [*metrum*, L. of *μέτρον*, Gr.] Meaſure, or Verſes made by Meaſure.

METHE'GLIN [Meddyglyn, *Welſh*; *methegla*, L. of *μεθυ*, Wine, and *αἰγλήεν*, or contracted, *αἰγλὴν* ſplendid, noble] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, *&c.*

METH'OD [*methode*, F. *methodus*, L. of *μέθοδος*, of *μετὰ*, according to, and *ὁδὸς*, a Way, *Gr.*] is an apt Diſpoſition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, ſo as to be eaſieſt underſtood or retained.

METHOD'ICAL [*methodique*, F. *methodicus*, L. of *μεθοδικὸς*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHODICAL *Medicine*, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules, ſuch as were taught by *Galen* and his Followers, in Oppoſition to the Empirical.

METH'ODIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

To METH'ODIZE, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METH'ODISTS, thoſe that practiſe according to methodical Medicine.

METHU'SELAH [מתושלה, *H. i. e.* the Weapons of Death] the longeſt lived of all Men.

METICULOS'ITY [of *meticuloſitas*, L.] Fearfulneſs.

To METIN, to dream. *Chau.*

METON'ICK *Year* [ſo called from *Meton* an *Athenian*, the Inventor] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONYM'ICAL [*metonymique*, F. *metonymicus*, L. of *μετωνυμικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the Figure *Metonymy*.

METON'YMY [*metonymie*, F. *metonymia*, L. of *μετωνυμία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which implies a changing, or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the *Cauſe* is put for the *Effect*, the *Subject* for the *Adjunct*, or the contrary.

METO'PA [*metope*, F. of *μετόπη*, Gr.] is a Space or Interval between every Triglyph in the Frize of the *Dorick* Order; alſo the Space between the Mortoiſe-Holes of Rafters and Planks.

METOPOS'COPY [*metopoſcopie*, F. of *metopoſcopia*, L. of *μετωποσκοπία*, of *μετωπὸν*, the Forehead, and *σκοπέω*, to view, *Gr.*] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclinations by looking on their Faces.

ME'TRE [in *Turkey*] a Meaſure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts 1 Pint 1-3*d*.

METRENCHY'TA [*μητρεγχύτες*, of *μήτρα*, the Womb, and *ἐγχέω*, to pour in, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb. *L.*

METRE'TA [*μετρητὴς*, Gr.] an *Attick* Meaſure for liquid Things, containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts, and a little more.

ME'TRICAL [*metricus*, L. of *μετρικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to Metre or Verſe.

METRI'CIANS, Poets. *Chau.*

METROP'OLIS [*metropole*, F. of *μετρόπολις*, of *μήτρα*, the Matrix, or rather *μητὴρ*, the Mother, and *πόλις*, a City, *Gr.*] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom.

METROPOL'ITAN [*metropolitain*, F. of *metropolitanus*, L. of *μετροπολίτης*, Gr.] belonging to a Metropolis.

A METROPOL'ITAN, an Archbiſhop, ſo called, becauſe his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOL'ITAN *and Primate of all England*, is a Title uſually given to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN *and Primate of England*, is a Title uſually given to the Archbiſhop of *York*.

METROPROP'TOSIS [*μετροπρόπτωσις*, *Gr.*] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient *Saxon* Meaſure, about a Buſhel.

MET'TADEL [at *Florence*, &c.] a Meaſure of Wine, containing one Quart, and near half a Pint, two whereof make a Flaſk.

MET'TESHEP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omiſſion to do cuſtomary Duty. *Sax.*

MET'TLE [of *metallum*, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightlineſs.

To MEVE [of *movere*, L.] to move, *O.*

MEW, the Herb called alſo *Spikenel* and wild *Dill*. *Meum*, L.

MEW [mep, *Sax.* mew, *Teut.* *moete*, F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A *Hawk* MEW, a Coop for Hawks; or a Kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers; whence the Stables, called the *Mews*, at *Whitehall*, took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mews*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To MEW [mauwen, *Teut.* *mauler*, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW [*muer*, F. to change] to caſt the Horns, as a Stag does.

To MEW *up* [of *mue*, F. an Incloſure for Birds] to ſhut up.

To MEW [among *Falconers*] to moult or caſt the Feathers as Birds.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. *O. L.*

MEZE'RION, the Dwarf Bay-tree.

MEZZO *Tinto* [*i. e.* half ſtained, becauſe the Shades appear of a uniform Colour without the Appearance of any hatcht Lines] a particular Way of engraving Pictures on Copper Plates by punching and ſcraping. *Ital.*

MIAS'MA [*μίασμα*, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, *&c.* more particularly ſuch Particles or Atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Diſtance.

MICAI'AH [מיכיה, of מי, who, כ, as יה, the Lord, *i. e.* who is as the Lord?] the Name of a Prophet.

MI'CEL *Gemotes*, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

MICE [Meuſe, *Teut.*] the Plural of *Mouſe*.

To MICH, to lie hid, to ſkulk in a Corner.

MI'CHAEL [מיכאל, of מי, who, כ as, אל *H. i. e.* who is like God?] the Name of an Archangel, alſo of Men.

MICH'AELMAS, the Feſtival of St. *Michael*, the Archangel, obſerved on the 29th of *September*.

MI'CHAL [מיכל, of מי, who, and כלל, perfect, *H. i. e.* who is perfect?] a Daughter of King *Saul*.

To MICHE, to ſtand off, to hang back.

MI'CHEL *Grove* [micl, *Sax.* much, and grove, *Sax. q. d.* great Grove] a Place in *Suſſex*.

MI'CHER [*miſer*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Crumb] a covetous, ſordid Fellow.

MI'CHES [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to ſome Manors.

MICK'LE [micl, *Sax.*] much. *O.*

MICK'LETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of micl, much, and hpoit, a Paſture, *Sax.*] a Surname.

MICRACOUS'TICKS [of *μικρὸς*, little, and *ἀκουστὴ*, hearing, *Gr.*] magnifying Ear-Inſtruments, to help the Hearing.

MI'CROCOSM [*microcoſm*, F. *microcoſmus*, L. *μικρόκοσμος*, of *μικρὸς*, little, and *κόσμος*, the World, *Gr.*] a little World, *i. e.* the Body of a Man ſo called, as a Kind of Compendium of the greater.

MI'CROPHONES [of *μικρὸς* and *φωνὴ*, the Voice, *Gr.*] Inſtruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY [of *μικρὸς*, ſmall, *κόσμος*, the World, and *γραφὴ*, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the little World, *viz.* Man.

MICROG'RAPHY [*μικρὸς*, and *γραφὴ*, *Gr.*] the Deſcription of the Parts and Properties of ſuch very ſmall Objects as are only diſcernible by Means of a Microſcope.

MICRO'LOGY [*micrologia*, L. *μικρολογία*, of *μικρος*, little, and *λογία*, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a mean or low Speech, of little Value.

MICROM'ETER [of *μικρὸς*, and *μέτρον*, Meaſure, *Gr.*] an Aſtronomical Inſtrument to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturaliſts*] an univerſal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had ſome Participation.

MICROPH'THALMY [of *μικρὸς*, and *ὀφθαλμία*, *Gr.* a Diſeaſe of the Eyes] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, a having little Eyes.

MICROPSY'CHY [*micropſychia*, L. of *μικροψυχία*, of *μικρὸς*, little, and *ψυχὴ*, the Soul, *Gr.*] Meanneſs of Spirit, Cowardlineſs, Faintheartedneſs.

MI'CROSCOPE [of *μικρὸς*, and *σκοπὴ*, a Looking Glaſs, *Gr.*] an Optical Inſtrument which magnifies any Object extremely, by means of which the ſmalleſt Things may be diſcerned.

MID'DILLIST [Mittelſte, *Teut.*] middlemoſt. *Chau.*

MID'DING, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

MID'DLE [middel, *Sax.* mittel, *Teut.* *medius*, L.] the Midſt.

MIDDLE *Latitude* [in *Navigation*] is a Method of working the ſeveral Caſes in ſailing, nearly agreeing with *Mercator*'s Way; but without the Help of *Meridional* Parts.

MIDDLE *Man* [*Military Term*] he who ſtands the middlemoſt in the File.

MID'DLEMOST, in the Midſt.

MID'DLING, indifferent, the Mean between two Extremes.

MID'DLETON [*i. e.* the *middle Town*] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ethelſtan*, for the Expiation of the Murder of his Brother *Edwin*; alſo a Surname.

MIDGE [micge, *Sax.* myg, *Dan.*] a Gnat or Inſect.

A MIDGE, a lawleſs or out-law'd Perſon.

MID'IAN [מדין, *i. e.* Judgment, or Striving] a Son of *Abraham*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MID'RIFF [of mid, between, and hrif, the Womb, *Sax.* rather of *Mid*, the Middle, and *Rive*, to ſplit, *q. d.* to ſeparate in the Middle] a Skin or Membrane which ſeparates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MID'SHIP *Beam* [in a *Ship*] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP-*Men* [*on Board a Ship*] Officers who aſſiſt on all Occaſions, both in ſtowing and rummaging the Hold, and ſailing the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preferment, having ſerved the limited Time in the Navy as Volunteers.

MID'SUMMER-*Day*, commonly accounted the 24th of *June*, the Feſtival of St. *John the Baptiſt*.

MID'WALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MID'WARD, the Middle, *Chau*.

MID'WIFE [*Henſhaw* derives it of mıdpıf, *Sax. i. e.* a Wife hired for Money; but *Minſhew* of miſt or middle, becauſe ſhe is in the Midſt of Wives, or becauſe her Buſineſs is with the middle Parts] one who delivers Women with Child.

MIEN. See *Meen*.

MIGHT [of mıhte, *Sax.* Macht, *Teut.*] Power, Ability, *&c.*

I, *&c.* **MIGHT** [of mıhtan, *Sax.*] to be able.

MIGH'TY [mightigh, *Belg.* machtig, *Teut.*] powerful.

MIG'MA [μίγμα, Gr.] a Mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

To **MI'GRATE** [*migratum*, L.] to remove or ſhift from one Place to another.

MIGRA'TION, a removing or ſhifting the Habitation. *L.*

MILCH, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*, &c.

MILD [mılde, *Sax.* mild, *Teut.*] ſoft, gentle, eaſy, not harſh or rough.

MIL'DERNIX, a ſort of Canvas for Sail-Cloth.

MIL'DEW [mıldeape, *Sax.* Mehltaw, *Teut.*] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, *&c.* and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature, unleſs it be waſhed off by the Rain; alſo Spots on Cloth.

MIL'DEWED, corrupted with Mildew, blaſted; alſo ſpotted or ſtained.

MIL'DRED [of mıld and ꞃæde, Counſel, *Sax. q. d.* mild in Counſel] a proper Name of Women.

MIL'DROP, Dropping of the Noſe. *Ch.*

MILE [meil, *Teut.* *Mille*, F. and L.] the Diſtance of 1000 Paces, or 5280 *Engliſh* Feet, or eight Furlongs. *F.*

MILES [of *milium*, millet, L.] a Chriſtian Name of Men; alſo a Surname.

MIL'FOIL, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium*, L.

MI'LITANT [*militant*, F. *militans*, L.] combating, fighting; as *Church Militant* is the Church here on Earth, ſubject to Trials, Combats, and Temptations.

MIL'ITARIST, a military Man, a Soldier. *Shakeſp.*

MIL'ITARY [*militaire*, F. *militaris*, L.] belonging to Soldiers, or War, warlike.

MILITARY *Architecture*, is the ſame as *Fortification*.

MILITARY *Execution*, a ravaging and deſtroying a Country by Soldiery.

MILI'TIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City or Country, formed into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [meolc, *Sax.* milk, *Dan.* milch, *Teut.*] Food well known.

To **MILK** [meolcian, *Sax.* melcken, *Teut.*] to preſs out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MI'LKEN, a Houſe-breaker. *Cant.*

MILK *Thiſtle, Weed, Wort*, ſeveral Sorts of Herbs.

MIL'KEY-*Way*, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Tract, which appears in a clear Night, and conſiſts of an infinite Number of ſmall Stars, inviſible to the naked Eye.

MILKI'NESS, a Dairy. *N. C.*

MILL [mulin, *C. Br.* mylen, *Sax.* molen, *Belg.* muhle, *Teut.*] an Engine for Grinding, *&c.*

To **MILL**, to ſteal.

MILL-EAT, } a Trench to convey Wa-
MILL-LEAT, } ter to or from a Mill.

A **MILL'ER** [muller, *Teut.* *molitor*, L.] one who grinds Corn, *&c.*

MILL-*Holmes*, watery Places about a Mill-Dam. *N. C.*

MILL *Mountain*, an Herb.

MILL-*Ree* [*i. e.* 1000 *Rees*] a *Portugal* Coin worth 6 *s.* 8 ½ *d.* Sterling.

MILL-*Stone* [Myln Stan, *Sax.* Muhlſtein, *Teut.*]

MILLENA'RIANS, } Sectaries who be-
MIL'LENARIES, } lieve that Chriſt ſhall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful 1000 Years before the End of the World.

MIL'LENER [of *mille*, L. a Thouſand] a Seller of Ribbons, Gloves, *&c.*

MIL'LERS-*Thumb*, a ſmall River Fiſh.

MIL'LET [*milium*, L.] a Plant ſo called from the great Number of its ſmall Grains or Seeds.

MIL'LING, grinding, or working in a Mill.

MIL'LION [*millione*, Ital.] the Number of ten hundred thouſand. *F.*

MILLION, a Muſk Melon; which ſee.

MILOGLOS'SUM [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcle of the Tongue which aſſiſts the *Genioglossum*.

MILREE' } [in *France*, near the *Mediter-*
MILREA' } *ranean*] a Meaſure of Wine and Oil, four Scandals, or ſeventeen Gallons *Engliſh* Wine Meaſure.

MILT [milt, *Sax.* milte, *L. S.* Miltz, *Teut.*] the Spleen; alſo the ſoft Roe of Fiſhes.

MILT *of Gold*, a *Portugueſe* Coin, in Value two Ducats and a Half.

MILT-*Pain*, a Diſeaſe in Hogs.

MILT-*Waſt*, *Wort*, Herbs. *Aſplenium*. L.

MIL'TER [Milcher, *Teut.*] the Male among Fiſh.

MIL'TING, a Diſeaſe in Beaſts.

MIL'TON [either *q. d.* Mill-Town, or Middle-Town] a Town in *Kent*, 37 Miles E. by S. from *London*; alſo a Surname of a famous *Engliſh* Poet.

MILVI'NE [*milvinus*, L.] belonging to a Kite.

MI'MESIS [μίμησις, Gr.] Imitation.

MIMESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein the Actions and Words of other Perſons are repreſented.

MIMIAM'BUS [μιμίαμϐ۞, Gr.] a ſort of Verſe anciently uſed in Lampoons, Farces, *&c.* Raillery, Drollery.

MIMI'CAL [*mimicus*, L. of μιμικὸς, Gr.] Buffoon-like, apiſh.

A MIM'ICK [*mime*, F. *mimus*, L. of μίμ۞, Gr.] one that counterfeits the Geſtures, Countenance or Behaviour of others; a Buffoon, a Jeſter on the Stage, a Writer of Lampoons or ſhort Jeſts.

MINA'CITY [*minacitas*, L.] menacing, threatening.

MINA'TOR, } a Miner, or Digger in
MINERA'TOR, } the Mines. *O. L.*

To MINCE [*mincer*, F.] to cut ſmall.

MIN'CHINS [of Munch, *Teut.* q. d. Munching, a She Monk] Nuns.

MIN'CING [in *Geſture*] finical, affected Motions of the Body in walking.

The MIND [Ᵹemynde, *Sax.*] the Reaſon, or rational Part of the Soul.

To MIND [Ᵹemyndian, *Sax.*] to obſerve, to take Notice of.

To put in MIND [myndeᵹan, *Sax.* minder, *Dan.*] to admoniſh, to warn.

MIND'BURCH, a hurting of Honour and Worſhip. *Sax.*

MINDLESS, regardleſs.

MINE [Min, *Sax.* miin, *L. S.* mein, *Teut.*] of or belonging to me.

A MINE [*mine*, F. *Daviſius* derives it of meen, *Welſh*, a Store, *minera*, L] a Portion of Ground dug for finding Metals, Coals, *&c.*

To MINE [*miner*, F.] to dig the Earth hollow, and fill it with Gunpowder, *&c.*

A MINE [in *Military Affairs*] a Hole dug to be filled with Barrels of Gunpowder, in order to blow it up. *F.*

MINE-*Dial*, an Inſtrument made for the Uſe of Miners.

MINE *Ships*, Ships filled with Gunpowder, incloſed in ſtrong Vaults of Brick or Stone, to be fired in the Midſt of an Enemy's Fleet.

MI'NEN [minieren, *Teut.*] to undermine. *Chau.*

MIN'ERA *Morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] the Seat or Source of any Diſeaſe.

MI'NERS [*mineurs*, F.] Men who work in Mines.

MINE'RAL [*mineralis*, L.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals. *F.*

MINERAL *Courts*, peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead Mines.

MINERAL *Cryſtal* [among *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition of Salt-Petre well purified, and Flower of Brimſtone.

MINE'RALS, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth, or Mines, being in Part of a metalline, and in Part of a ſtony Subſtance, and ſometimes with ſome Salt and Sulphur intermixed with the other.

MIN'ERALIST, one ſkilled in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

MINERAL'OGY [of *minera*, or *mineralia*, L. and λογία, of λέγω, Gr.] a Treatiſe or Deſcription of Minerals or Mines.

MINERATI'VA [with *Phyſicians*] the leſſer or weaker Purges, as *Manna*, *Lenitive Electuary*, &c.

MINER'VA, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, and all the Arts; the Preſident of Learning. *L.*

MINER'VAL, Entrance Money, given for teaching. *L.*

MINEW. See *Minow.*

To MIN'GLE [Ᵹemenᵹan, *Sax.* mingelen, *L. S.* mengen, *Teut.* μιγνύω, Gr.] to mix or blend together.

To MING *at one*, to mention. *N. C.*

To MING [of mantichen, *Teut.* to dabble] to mingle. *O.*

MIN'GLED [Ᵹemænceð, *Sax.*] mixed together.

MINI'ATED [*miniatus*, L.] covered or painted with Vermilion.

In MIN'IATURE [*migniature*, F.] in ſmall.

MINIATURE [*migniature*, F.] a drawing of Pictures in a very ſmall Compaſs, a Painting in Water-Colours.

MINIUM, Red Lead. *L.*

MINGINA'TER, a Maker of Fretwork. *Yorkſh.*

MIN'IM, a brown, tawny, or dark Colour.

MIN'IM [in *Muſick*] half a Semibreve.

MINIM [of *minimus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MIN'IMA [in *Muſick Books*] a *Minim*; a Note or Character ſo called.

MINIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philoſophers*] Particles, or little Parts of Matter called *Atoms*; or the leaſt poſſible Diviſion of Matter, and out of which all Bodies are compounded.

MINIM *Friars*, a Branch of the *Franciſcan* Order.

MIN'IMENTS [in *Law*] Writings or Evidences, whereby a Perſon is able to defend his Title to an Eſtate.

MINIOG'RAPHER [*miniographus*, L.] one who writes, or paints with Vermilion.

MIN'ISTER [*miniſtre*, F. of *miniſter*, L.] an Attendant or Waiter, an Aſſiſtant.

MINISTER [*of the Goſpel*] a Clergyman, whoſe Office is to attend the Service of God.

MINISTER [*of State*] one intruſted by the Prince with the Adminiſtration of the Government; alſo an Ambaſſador, Agent, or Reſident at a Prince's Court.

To MIN'ISTER [*miniſtrare*, L.] to officiate, to ſerve.

MINISTE'RIAL [*miniſterialis*, L.] of a Miniſter of Church or State.

MIN'ISTERY } [*miniſtere*, F. *miniſterium*, L.] Service or Charge in any Employment; but uſed more eſpecially for the prieſtly Function, or that of a Miniſter of State.
MIN'ISTRY

MIN'ISTRANT, miniſtring, ſerving. *Milton.*

MINISTRA'TION, a miniſtring, ſerving.

MINISTRELSY, a Company of Muſicians, or Band of Muſick. *Shakeſp.*

MIN'NEKIN [Minicene, *Sax.* a Nun] a nice Dame, a mincing Laſs, a proud Minks.

MIN'NEKINS, fine Pins uſed by Women in dreſſing; alſo a Sort of ſmall Catgut Strings for Violins, *&c.*

MIN'NING *Days*, Days, or anniverſary Feaſts, on which the Souls of the Deceaſed were had in ſpecial Remembrance, and regular Offices ſaid for them.

MIN'NINGS *of a Diſeaſe*, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

MINOR [*mineur*, F.] leſſer. *L.*

MINOR [in *Law*] is one in Non-age, or Minority, or more properly an Heir, Male or Female, before they come to the Age of twenty-one Years.

MINOR [in *Logick*] is the latter Part of a Syllogiſm, or logical Argumentation, otherwiſe called the Aſſumption.

MINOR [in *Muſick*] is applied to ſixths and thirds, as a ſixth or a third *Minor.*

MINORA'TION, a making leſs. *L.*

MIN'ORIES, near *Aldgate*, ſo called from a Cloiſter of *Minorites* formerly there.

MINOR'ITY [*minorité*, F. of *minoritas*, L.] Non-age, or being under Age.

MI'NORS, } the Friers of the Order of St. *Francis*, ſo called by the Rules of their Order.
MI'NORITES,
Friers MI'NORS,

MINORS [of *minores*, L. the Moderns, or *mineurs*, F. Diggers] a Surname.

MINO'VERY [of *main œuvre*, F.] a certain Treſpaſs committed by a Man's Handy Work in the Foreſt, as an Engine to catch Deer, *&c.* L. T.

MIN'STER [Mynſter, *Sax.* *monaſterium*, L.] a Monaſtery or Conventual Church.

MIN'STREL [*meneſtrier*, or *menetrier*, F.] a Player on a muſical Inſtrument, a Fiddler or Piper.

MIN'SRALCIE, } Muſick. *Chau.*
MIN'STRALSY,

MINT [Minte, *Sax.* minte, *Dan.*] the Place where the King's Coin is made.

To MINT [Myntan, *Sax.* munten, *L. S.* muntzen, *Teut.*] to coin Money.

To MINT *a Thing*, to aim at, to have a Mind to it. *N. C.*

A MINT'ER [Myntere, *Sax.* Muntzer, *Teut.*] a Coiner.

MINU'TE [*minutus*, L.] ſmall, little.

MINUTE *Tithes*, ſmall Tithes, ſuch as uſually belong to the Vicar, as Wool, Lambs, Pigs, *&c.*

A MINUTE [*minute*, F.] the ſixtieth Part of an Hour.

MINUTE [in *Geography*] the ſixtieth Part of a Degree.

To MINUTE *down* [*minuter*, F.] to draw a rough Draught, to enter ſhort Notes for Memorandums.

MIN'UTES, the firſt Draughts of Writings; alſo the Abſtract of a Judge's Sentence; ſhort Notes on any Thing. *F.*

MINU'TION, a diminiſhing or leſſening.

MINUTION, a letting of Blood. *O. R.*

MINX, a proud Girl.

MIQUE'LETS, People living among the Mountains of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, Highlanders.

MIRAB'ILARY, a Book of Wonders.

MIRABIL'ITY, [*mirabilitas*, L.] Admiration.

MIR'ACLE [*miraculum*, L.] a Work performed by the Almighty Power of God, or ſome intelligent Agent, ſuperior to Man; any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which ſeems above the Power of Nature. *F.*

MIRAC'ULOUS [*miraculeux*, F. of *miraculoſus*, L.] belonging to a Miracle.

MIRAD'ICAL [*miradicus*, L.] ſpeaking ſtrange Things.

MIRE [moyer, *Du.*] Dirt, Mud.

MIRE *Drumble*, the Herb Spoon-Wort or Scurvy Graſs. *Cochlearia.* L.

MIR'IAM [מרים *H. i. e.* Bitterneſs of Affliction] the Siſter of *Moſes.*

MIRIF'ICAL [*mirificus*, L.] wonderfully done, ſtrangely wrought.

MI'RINESS, full of Mire, Dirtineſs.

MIRK, dark, obſcure. *Spen.*

MIRK'SOM, obſcure, filthy. *Spen.*

MIROB'OLANS, a Sort of Plums.

MIROIR [in *Cookery*] as Eggs dreſſed *au miroir*, *i. e.* broken into a Plate full of Gravy, and afterwards iced with a red-hot Iron.

MI'ROTON [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Farce made of Veal, Bacon, *&c.*

MIR'ROUR [*miroir*, F.] a Looking-Glaſs, or the Surface of any opaque Body poliſh'd, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROUR-*Stone*, a Stone growing in *Muſcovy*, which repreſents the Image of that which is ſet behind it.

MIRTH [Myꞃhðe, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheared, made merry. *Ch.*

MIRTH'LESSE, ſad. *Chau.*

MIR'TLE. See *Myrtle.*

MIS, a Particle, which in Compoſition implies ſome Defect or Error, as *Miſbehaviour*, &c.

MI'SA, a Compact, or Agreement, or Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTA'TION, a wrong Underſtanding or Apprehenſion of any Thing.

MISACCOUMP'TID, miſreckoned. *Ch.*

MISADVEN'TURE } [*miſaventure*, F.
MISAVEN'TURE } *miſaventura*, It.] the Killing of a Man purely by Negligence, and partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, careleſly ſhooting an Arrow, *&c.* L. T.

MISADVI'CE, wrong, miſtaken, or perverſe Advice.

To MISADVI'SE, to act unadviſedly. *Ch.*

MISAGAFT, miſtaken, miſgiving. *Suff.*

MISAN'THROPIST [*miſanthropus*, L. of μισάνθρωπος, of μισέω, to hate, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] a Man-hater.

MISANTHRO'PY [*miſanthropia*, L. of μισανθρωπία, Gr.] the hating of Men.

To MISAPPREHE'ND [of *mis* and *apprendre*, F.] not to underſtand rightly.

To MISBEHA'VE, to behave one's ſelf illy.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, ill Conduct.

To MISBELIE'VE, to diſtruſt. *Chau.*

MISBETI'DE, a Miſhap. *Chau.*

MISBOD'E [of *mis*, and boꝺian, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed. *O.*

MISBORNE, miſbehaved. *Chau.*

MISCAR'RIAGE [of *mis* and *carriage*, F.] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Succeſs of Buſineſs; alſo the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To MISCAR'RY, to bring forth a Child before the Time; not to ſucceed, to be loſt.

MISCELLA'NEOUS [*miſcellaneus*, L.] mixed together, without Order.

MIS'CELLANY [*miſcellanea*, L.] a Collection of ſeveral different Matters.

MISCHA'NCE, an unhappy Event.

MIS'CHIEF [*miſchef*, F. obſol.] Hurt, Damage.

To MISCHIESE, to chuſe amiſs. *Chau.*

MISCHIEV'OUS, doing Miſchief, injurious.

MISCHIEV'OUSNESS, Injurioufneſs, Hurtfulneſs.

MISCLEPYNG, naming amiſs. *Chau.*

MISCOG'NISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

MISCONSTRUC'TION [of *mis* and *conſtructio*, L.] a miſconſtruing, or making an ill Conſtruction of.

To MISCON'STRUE [of *mis*, and *conſtruere*, L.] to interpret amiſs, to put an ill Meaning upon.

MISCONTIN'UANCE, Diſcontinuance.

To MISCORD, to diſagree. *O.*

MISCOVETING, unlawful Deſire. *Ch.*

MISCRE'ANCY [of *mis* and *creance*, F. *q. d.* a miſtaken Faith] the State and Condition of a Miſcreant.

MISCREANT [of *mis* and *creant*, of *croyant*, F. q d. *male credens*, L. one who believes amiſs] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; alſo a baſe-minded Perſon.

MISCREA'TED, ill begotten. *Spen.*

MISCREED, decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED' [Miꞅꝺaꝺ, *Sax.* Miſſethat, *Teut.*] a Crime, a Fault.

To MISDEMEAN', to act amiſs.

MISDEMEAN'OUR [of *mis* and *demener*, F.] a behaving one's ſelf ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to High Treaſon.

To MISDEPART', to diſtribute or divide amiſs. *Chau.*

To MISDOE' [Miꞅꝺoen, *Sax.*] to do amiſs.

To MISDOUBT', to ſuſpect.

MISE [*Law Word*] a Gift or cuſtomary Preſent of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MI'SES, the Profits of Lands, Taxes or Tollages, Expences or Coſts.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the ſame as
MEASE } Meſſuage. *F.*

MISE-*Money*, Money given by Way of Compoſition or Agreement, to purchaſe any Liberty, *&c.*

A MI'SER, a covetous Wretch. *L.*

MIS'ERABLE [*miſerabilis*, L.] wretched, unfortunate; baſe, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

MIS'ERABLENESS, Covetouſneſs, Niggardlineſs; alſo Wretchedneſs.

MISERE'RE [i. e. *have Mercy*, L.] a Title given to the fifty-firſt Pſalm, uſually called the Pſalm of *Mercy*; and commonly preſented by the Ordinary to ſuch Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allowed them.

MISERERE *Mei* [among *Phyſicians*] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Cholick, where the Pains are ſo exquiſite as to draw Compaſſion from a By-ſtander. *L.*

MISERICOR'DIA [in *Law*] is an arbitrary Fine impoſed upon any for an Offence.

MISERICORDIA *in Cibis & Potu*, any Portion of Victuals which is given *gratis* to religious Perſons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ *Regulares*, a certain ſet Allowance, or ſuch Over-commons, as upon ſome extraordinary Days were made in ſome Convents.

MIS'ERY [*miſere*, F. of *miſeria*, L.] Wretchedneſs, Misfortune, Trouble.

MISESE, Uneaſineſs. *Chau.*

MISFARE, Misfortune. *Chau.*

MISFEA'SANTS [*Law Term*] Miſdeeds or Treſpaſſes. *F.*

MISFEA'SOR, a Treſpaſſer or Miſdoer. *F.*

MISFIL, miſcarried. *Chau.*

MISFOR'TUNE, unhappy Fortune, ill Luck.

MISGRAF'FED, grafted amiſs, wrong, or illy. *Shakeſp.*

MISH, a Churl. *Cant.*

MISH-*Topper*, a Coat. *Cant.*

To MIS'HAP, to diſappoint. *Chau.*

A MIS'HAP, a Miſchance.

MISHAPEN, ill-ſhaped.

MISHERIS'ING, }
MISKER'ING, } the ſame as Abiſheriſing.

MISH-*Maſh* [miſch=maſch, *Teut.*] a confuſed Heap or Mixture of Things.

MISIE *Bird*, a Thruſh which feeds on Miſletoe.

To MISINTER'PRET [of *mis* and *interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Senſe of, to interpret amiſs. *F.* of *L.* with *mis.*

MISKEN'ING }
MISKON'ING } [*Law Term*] a varying or changing one's Speech in Court.

MIS'KIN, a little Bagpipe. *O.*

MIS'KIN, a Dunghill. *W. C.*

MISKIN *Frow*, a Maid-Servant.

MISLEEK, Miſlike. *Spen.*

To MIS'LE [*q. d.* to miſtle, *i. e.* to rain in a Miſt, or mieſelen, *Du.*] to rain ſmall.

MISLEDEN, to miſbehave. *Chau.*

MIS'LIKE, Diſlike.

To MISMAN'AGE, to act imprudently.

MISMAN'AGEMENT, ill Conduct.

MISNO'MER [*mis* and *nommer*, F. to name] miſ-terming, or miſ-calling, the uſing one Term or Name for another.

MISOCHYM'ISTS [of *μισέω*, Gr. to hate, and *Chymiſt*] thoſe who profeſs themſelves Enemies to the Chymiſts.

MISOG'AMIST [*miſogamus*, L. of *μισογάμος*, Gr.] a Woman-hater.

MISOG'AMY [*miſogamia*, L. of *μισογαμία*, of *μισέω*, to hate, and *γάμος*, Marriage, *Gr.*] a hating of Marriage.

To MISPEND, to waſte.

To MISPLA'CE, to put in a wrong Place.

MISPLEA'SURE, Diſpleaſure. *Chau.*

To MISPRINT', to print wrong.

MISPRIS'ION [*mepriſon*, of *mepriſer*, F. to ſet light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Overſight. *T. L.*

MISPRISION [of *Treaſon*] the Concealment or not diſcloſing of known Treaſon. *L. T.*

To MIS'QUEAM [of *mis* and Cƿemon, *Sax.* to pleaſe] to diſpleaſe. *O.*

To MISRECK'ON, to reckon wrong.

To MISREPRESENT' [of *mis* and *repreſenter*, F. or *repræſentare*, L.] not to repreſent fairly, to give a falſe Character of.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, a Repreſenting wrong.

MIS'RULE, Miſgovernment, Diſorder.

Maſter of MISRULE, the Chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at a Merry-making.

MISS [a dim. Contract. of *Miſtreſs*] a young Gentlewoman; alſo a kept Miſtreſs, a Lady of Pleaſure.

To MISS [miſten, *L. S.* to be miſtaken] to deviate or err from.

To MISS [miſten, *Teut.*] to know the Want of.

MIS'SAL [*miſſel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Popiſh* Maſs, a Maſs-Book.

MIS'SATE, miſbecome. *Chau.*

MISSAT'ICUS [in *Doomſday Book*] a Meſſenger.

MIS'SELDINE }
MIS'SELTOE }
MIS'SLETOE } [miꞅtelta, *Sax.* Miſ=tel, *Teut.*] a Shrub which grows on ſome Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, *&c.*

MISSEMENING [of Mis and Menung, *L. S.*] evil meaning, miſtaken. *Chau.*

MISSEN-*Maſt*, a Maſt which ſtands aft in the ſternmoſt Part of a Ship.

MISSEN, when uſed alone, is underſtood of the Sail and not of the Maſt.

Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phraſe*] bring the Miſſen Yard over to the other Side of the Maſt.

Peek the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the Miſſen Sail right up and down the Maſt.

Set the MISSEN, *i. e.* fit the Miſſen right as it ſhould ſtand.

Spell the MISSEN, *i. e.* let go the Sheet, and peek it up.

MISSENGROSS [or *Silver Groſs*] a *German* Money, in Value 2 *d.* Half-penny.

MIS'SILE [*miſſile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.

MISSILE [in *Heraldry*] a Mixture of ſeveral Colours together.

MIS'SION, a ſending. *F.* of *L.*

MIS'SIONARIES, Perſons ſent; commonly ſpoken of Chriſtian Prieſts, ſent to unbelieving Countries, to convert the People to Chriſtianity.

MIS'SIVE [*q.* of *miſſivus*, L.] ſent; as *Letters miſſive*, that are ſent from one Perſon to another. *F.*

MIS'SIVES, Gifts ſent.

MISS'URA [*i. e.* about to ſend] a ſinging a Hymn called *Nunc dimittis*, and performing other ſuperſtitious Ceremonies recommend and diſmiſs a dying Perſon, uſed by the *Roman* Catholicks.

A MIST [miſt, *Sax.* miſt, *Du.*] a Condenſation of Vapours, commonly called a Fog.

A MISTA'KE, an Error.

To MISTA'KE, to take a Thing wrong, to err.

MISTECHT [*q. d.* miſ-teached] miſtaught.

MISTER, Need, Want. *O.* Alſo a Myſtery. *Chau.*

MISTER, Kind; as *miſter Perſon*, Kind of Perſon. *Spen.*

MISTERETH *Not*, needeth not. *Spen.*

MISTERY. See *Myſtery.*

MISTIHED, a Myſtery. *Chau.*

To MISTI'ME, to do a Thing out of Seaſon.

MIS'TION, the ſame as Mixture. *L.*

MIS'TRESS [*maitreſſe*, F.] the Miſtreſs of an Houſe; a Sweet-heart, or kept Miſtreſs.

MISTRI'AL [*Law Term*] an erroneous or falſe Trial.

A MISTRUST' [Miſtrawen, *Teut.*] a Suſpicion, Jealouſy.

To MISTRUST, to ſuſpect.

MIS'TURNID, turned upſide down. *Ch.*

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, to take a Thing wrong.

To MIS'USE, to make wrong Uſe of.

MISU'SER [of *miſuſare*, Ital.] an Abuſe of Liberty or Benefit.

To MISWEEN, to miſjudge. *Spen.*

MIS-WENT, gone aſtray. *Spen.*

MIS-WOMAN, a lewd Woman, a Whore. *Chau.*

To MIS-WRITE, to copy wrong. *Chau.*

MISY, a Mineral, or rather an Effloreſcence of the *Chalcites*, of a golden Colour; a Sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stone called *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine-Trees.

MITE [*mite*, F. mitte, *Belg.* Miete, *Teut.*] a little Worm breeding in Cheeſe, *&c.* a ſmall Coin about the third Part of our Farthing, the fourteenth Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITEL'LA [among *Surgeons*] a Swathe which holds the Arm, when it is wounded or hurt. *L.*

MITER. See *Mitre.*

MITES [in *Falconry*] a Sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITH'RIDATE [called after its Inventor, *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*] a Confection, that is a ſpecial Preſervative againſt Poiſon.

To MIT'IGATE [*mitiger*, F. *mitigatum*, L.] to pacify or appeaſe; to allay, aſſwage, or eaſe.

MITIGA'TION, a pacifying or aſſwaging, a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Puniſhment. *F.* of *L.*

MI'TRAL *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindering the Blood running into the Lungs, taking their Name from their Reſemblance to a Mitre.

MI'TRE [*mitra*, L. of *μίτρα*, Gr.] a Bonnet or Turbant; Attire for the Head, with Labels hanging down, worn by Biſhops, *&c.* F.

MITRE [in *Architecture*] an Angle of 45 Degrees.

MI'TRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRED *Abbots*, ſuch Governors of Monaſteries, who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Croſier Staff of a Biſhop.

MIT'TA, } an ancient Meaſure of
MIT'TEN, } ten Buſhels.

MIT'TENDO *manuſcriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the *Exchequer* to ſearch and tranſmit the Foot of a Fine, from the *Exchequer*, to the *Common Pleas.*

MIT'TENS [*mitaine*, F.] a Sort of Gloves without Fingers.

MIT'TIGAL [at *Surat*] a Weight for Silk, two Drams, and about one eighth.

MIT'TIMUS [*i. e.* we ſend] a Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, for ſending an Offender to Priſon; a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another.

MITTLE, mighty. *O.*

MI'VA [in *Pharmacy*] is the Fleſh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Conſiſtence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixtionner*, F. of *mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MIX'EN [mixen, *Sax.*] a Dunghill or Heap of Dung.

MIXT [*mixtus*, L.] mingled. *F.*

MIXT *Body* [in *Chymiſtry* and *Philoſophy*] is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature, ſuch as Minerals, Vegetables, *&c.*

MIXT *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is one, which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as 1 and a $\frac{1}{2}$.

MIXT *Angle* [in *Geometry*] is an Angle which is formed by one right Line, and one curved one.

MIXT *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure, which is bounded by Lines, partly right and partly crooked.

MIXT *Reaſon* } [in *Logick*] is when
MIXT *Proportion* } the Sum of the Antecedent and Conſequent is compared with the Difference between the ſame Antecedent and Conſequent.

MIXT *Tithes*, Tithes of Butter, Cheeſe, Milk, *&c.* and of the Young of Cattle.

MIXTI'LIO, } mixed Corn or Maſlins.
MESTILO, } *O. L.*

MIX'TURE [*mixtion*, F. *mixtura*, L.] a mingling of ſeveral Things together.

To MIZ'ZLE [*q. d.* to *miſtle*, from *miſt*] to rain in very ſmall Drops.

A MIZ'ZEY, a Quagmire. *N. C.*

MIZ-*Maze*, a Labyrinth or Place full of intricate Windings.

MNEMON'ICKS [*mnemonica*, L. of μνημονικὰ, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSY'NE [μνημοσύνη, Gr.] Memory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [ma, *Sax.*] more.

MOAB [מואב *H. i. e.* of the Father] *Lot*'s Son, the Father of the *Moabites*.

MOACKS, a Maſhing in brewing Drink.

MOAT [prob. of moꞇ, or meꞇan, *Sax.* to meet] a ſtanding Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompaſſing a Manſion-Houſe or Caſtle.

MOAT [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprizes.

Dry MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.

Flat-bottomed MOAT, is a Moat which has no Slopings, its Corners being ſomewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, is one whoſe Sides are caſed with a Wall of Maſon's Work.

MOAT, } a Body ſo ſmall, that it ſeems
MOTE, } to be indiviſible; ſuch as play in the Beams of the Sun.

MOB [*mobile*, ſc. *vulgus*, L.] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOB, a Woman's Night-Cap.

MOB'BISH, acting like the tumultuous Rabble.

MOB'BY, a Sort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.

MOBIL'ITY [*mobilité*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] Power, or Aptneſs to move, or be moved, Moveableneſs; a Mob or Rabble.

MOBLIS [*Meubles*, F.] moveable Goods. *Chau.*

MOCHEL, much. *Spen.*

MOCHLIA' [μοχλία, Gr.] the Reduction of diſlocated Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Chau.*

To MOCK [*moquer*, F. mocken, *Du.* μωκῶμαι, Gr.] to deride, to ſcoff or laugh at, to flout.

MOCK'ADOES, a Sort of Woollen-Stuff for Darning; Weavers Thrums.

MOCK'ERY [*moquerie*, F.] Deriſion, Mocking, Banting, Jeſting, &c.

MOCK'ING-*Bird*, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MOCK-*Privet*, a Plant.

MOCKS, the Maſhes of a Net.

MO'DAL [of *Modus*, L.] a Term uſed by Schoolmen, to ſignify a Manner of exiſting.

MOD'BURY [either of moꝺe, Valour, and buꞃᵹ, *Sax.* a Town, or of muꝺ, and burg, *q. d.* muddy Town] a Village in *Devonſhire*, 170 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

MODDER } [of moer, *Dan.*] a young
MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norſ.*

MODE [*modus*, L. moꝺ, *Sax.*] Way, Manner, Faſhion, or Garb, &c.

MOD'EL [*modelle*, F. *modello*, Ital. *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or Deſign of any Thing in little; a Plat-form made of Wood, or any other Materials, for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To MODEL [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to Model, to faſhion.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Place of an Aſtrolabe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Chau.*

MOD'ERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, meaſurable.

MODERA'TA *miſericordia* [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating of an immoderate Amerciament in any Court not of *Record.*

MOD'ERATE [*moderé*, F. *moderatus*, L.] temperate, ſober; which does not exceed.

To MOD'ERATE [*moderer*, F. *moderatum*, L.] to allay, qualify, or temper; alſo to govern, or ſet Bounds to.

MODERA'TION, Temperance, Diſcretion, Government. *F.* of *L.*

MODERA'TOR [*moderateur*, F.] a Decider of Controverſy, an Umpire at a Diſputation. *L.*

MODERA'TRIX [*moderatrice*, F.] a Governeſs, Arbitratrix, &c. L.

MOD'ERN [*moderne*, F. of *modernus*, L.] new, of late Time.

MOD'EST [*modeſte*, F. *modeſtus*, L.] baſhful, ſober, grave, diſcreet in Behaviour.

MOD'ESTY [*modeſtie*, F. *modeſtia*, L.] Sobriety, Diſcretion, Shamefacedneſs.

MODI'CITY [*modicité*, F.] Sadneſs.

MOD'ICUM, a ſmall Pittance, a little Matter. *L.*

MODIF'ICABLE, capable of being modified.

To MODIF'ICATE [*modificatum*, L.] to modify.

MODIFICA'TION, a modifying or qualifying; a ſetting Bounds or Limits to any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

To MOD'IFY [*modifier*, F. of *modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To MODIFY [in *Philoſophy*] to give the Modality or Manner of Exiſtence.

MODIL'LION [*modillion*, F.] a little Model or Meaſure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often ſet under the Corners, and ſerve to ſupport the Projecture of the Drip.

MODI'OLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that

Part of the Trapan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is diſtinguiſhed into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the Middle, to fix it the better in its Operation. *L.*

MO'DISH [of *modeſte*, or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the Mode or Faſhion.

MO'DO & *forma* [*Law Term*] are Words in Proceſſes and Pleadings uſed by the Defendant, when he denies the Thing charged.

To MOD'ULATE [*modulatum*, L.] to ſing or make an Harmony.

MODULA'TION [in *Muſick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony.

MODU'LE [in *Architecture*] a Meaſure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuſcan*, or *Dorick* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. *F.*

MOD'US *decimandi* [*Law Term*] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Penſion, is given to the Parſon, &c. by Compoſition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in Kind. *L.*

MOD'WALL, a Bird, which deſtroys Bees.

MOE, more.

MOE'BLE, moveable. *Chau.*

MO'GNIONS [of *Moignon*, a Stump of a Limb, *F.*] Armour for the Shoulders.

MOG'SHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

MOGUL', the Emperor of *India*.

MO'HAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, F. of *mojacar*, an *Indian* Word] a Sort of Stuff.

Welly MOIDERED, almoſt crazed. *Cheſ.*

MOIDO'RE, a *Portugal* Gold Coin, in Value 27 *s* *Sterling*.

MOI'ETY [*Moitié*, F. *medietas*, L. Middle or Mean] the Half of any Thing.

To MOIL [moil, old Word for mule, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] to work with might and main, to drudge.

To MOIL [probably of modele, *Belg.* to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; alſo to ſprinkle. *Chau.*

MOILE [in *Cookery*] a Diſh of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high-ſoled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Perſons.

MOINEAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat Baſtion raiſed in the Middle of an over-long Courtin.

MOIS'ON [*Moiſon*, F.] Harveſt, Ripeneſs of Corn. *O.*

MOIST [*moite*, F.] wettiſh, damp.

MOIS'TURE [*moiteur*, F.] Wetneſs, Dampneſs, a wateriſh cold Humour proceeding from Abundance of liquid Matter that riſes out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MO'KEL, much. *Sax.*

MOKES, the Maſhes of a Net.

MO'KEY, cloudy. *O.*

MO'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone, on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MO'LA *Carnea* [in *Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravaſated Blood, which forms a Kind of Fleſh, and moſt commonly happens in the Womb, and is called a falſe Conception; or a fleſhy and ſpongy Subſtance without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World inſtead of a *Fœtus*.

MOLA *Patella* [*Anat.*] a round broad Bone at the Joining of the Thigh and Leg, the Knee-pan.

MO'LAR [*molaris*, L.] of a Mill.

MOLAR *Teeth* [i. e. *Grinders*] the five outmoſt Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLAS'SES, the refuſe Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLD-WARPS [Maulwurffe, *Teut.*] Moles. *Spen.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Pier, or Fence, againſt the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE [mael, *Belg.* mahl, *Teut.* of *macula*, L.] a Spot on the Skin.

MOLE [*mulot*, F. mol, *Du.* maul, *Ant. Eng.* mouldwarp, *Dan.* which Dr. *T. Henſhaw* derives from mold, Earth, and pyppan, *Sax.* to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground.

MOLE, a River in *Surrey*, ſo called, becauſe like a Mole, it forceth its Paſſage under Ground and thereby mixes its Water with the *Thames*.

MOLE'CULA, a little Cake or Lump, or a little Spot on the Skin. *L.*

MOLENDA'RIOUS [*molendarius*, L.] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIOUS [*molendinarius*, L.] the ſame as before.

MOLEN'DINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLE'SEY [of Mole and Ea, *Sax.* Water, *q. d. Mole*'s Water, from its paſſing under Ground] a Place in *Surrey*.

To MOLEST' [*moleſter*, F. of *moleſtare*, L.] to diſturb, vex, trouble, or diſquiet.

MOLESTA'TION, a vexing, diſquieting, or putting to Trouble.

MOLIM'INOUS [of *molimen*, L.] weighty, momentous.

MOLI'NE [*Herald.*] a Sort of Croſs.

MOLI'NES [of *moulin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MOL'INISTS, the Followers of *Molina*, a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-will.

MOLI'TION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITU'RA [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill; Griſt, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground. *L.*

MOL'LES, Kaſtrels, a Kind of Hawks. *Chau.*

MOL'LIENT [*molliens*, L.] ſoftening, mollifying.

MOLLIFICA'TION, a making ſoft. *L.*

To MOL'LIFY [*mollier*, F. *mollificare*, L.] to make ſoft, ſupple, or tender.

MOL'LINET, a ſmall Mollar to grind Colours.

MOL'LOCK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMU'TIN *Laws*, the Laws of *Dunwallo Malmutius*, the ſixteenth King of the *Britains*; they were famous here till the Time of *William* the Conqueror.

MO'LOCH [מלך *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Amorites*, to whom they ſacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*.

MO'LOSES [μώλωπες, Gr.] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; alſo red Spots in malignant and peſtilential Fevers.

MOLOS'SES [*mallace*, F. of *malazzo*, Ital.] coarſe Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuſe Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOS'SUS [μώλοσσος, Gr.] a Verſe in Poetry conſiſting of three long Syllables.

MOL'TEN [ᵹemolten, *Sax.* or a Contraction of the *Teut.* geſchmoltzen] melted or caſt.

MOLTEN *Greaſe* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

MOL'TER, Mill-toll. *N. C.*

MO'LY, a Sort of wild Garlick. *L.*

MO'MBLISHNES [of mummelen, *Teut.*] Talk, Muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockiſh Fellow.

MO'MENT [*momentum*, L.] an Inſtant, the leaſt Part of Time that can be aſſigned; alſo Importance, Force, Weight; alſo the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *L.*

MO'MENTANY } [*momentane*, F.
MOMENTA'NEOUS } of *momentaneus*, L.] that laſts, as it were but for a Moment, that is of a very ſhort Continuance.

MO'MENTARY [*momentarius*, L.] the ſame as momentaneous.

MO'MENTOUS [*momentoſus*, L.] of ſome Weight, Moment, or Worth.

MO'MENTS [among *Mathematicians*] are ſuch indeterminate, and unſtable Parts of Quantity, as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* continually increaſing or decreaſing; and they are looked upon as the generative Principles of Magnitude.

MO'MUS [Μῶμος, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Buſineſs to carp at the other Gods; whence it is uſed to repreſent a Fault-finder, or one who ſnarls at any Thing.

MO'NACHAL [*monachalis*, L.] belonging to a Monk, monkiſh. *F.*

MO'NACHISM [*monachiſme*, F.] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONA'DES [μονάς, Gr.] the ſame as Digits or Units in Arithmetick. *L.*

MONAD'ICAL, belonging to Unity.

MON'ARCH [*monarque*, F. of *monarcha*, L. μονάρχης, Gr.] a ſingle Governor.

MONARCHI'CAL [*monarchique*, F. *monarchicus*, L. of μοναρχικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MONAR'CHICALS, Chriſtian Hereticks about the Year 196, who acknowledged but one Perſon in the Holy Trinity, and ſaid that the Father was crucified.

MO'NARCHO, a Monarch. *Shakeſp.*

MO'NARCHY [*monarchie*, F. *monarchia*, L. of μοναρχία, of μόνος, alone, and ἀρχὴ, Empire or Command, *Gr.*] the Government of a State by a ſingle Perſon, kingly Government.

MONASTE'RIAL [*monaſterialis*, L.] belonging to a Monaſtery or Monks.

MON'ASTERY [*monaſtere*, F. *monaſterium*, L. μοναστήριον, Gr.] a Convent or Cloiſter; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONAS'TICAL } [*monaſtique*, F. *mona-*
MONAS'TICK } *ſticus*, L. μοναστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND [*monde*, F. of *mundus*, L.] the World, the Univerſe.

MOND, } a golden Globe, one of the
MOUND, } Enſigns of the Emperor.

MON'DAY [monanᵭæᵹ, *Sax.* maendagh, *Belg.* q. d. moon-day] the ſecond Day of the Week.

To MONE [menan, *Sax.* *Minſhew* derives it of μόνος, Gr. alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *monde*, F. the World] a Globe; alſo the Moon; alſo Complaint. *Ch.*

MONES'TE [a Contraction of *admoneſter*, F.] to admoniſh. *Chau.*

MONE'TA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETA'GIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of coining Money.

MONETA'RIUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. *L.*

MON'EY [*monnoye*, F. of *moneta*, L.] a Piece of Metal ſtamped with the Effigies of a Prince, or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to paſs at a common Rate.

Money makes the Mare to go.

This Proverb is a good Leſſon of *Induſtry* in our Calling, and *Frugality* in our Expences, intimating its Uſefulneſs, in that it *cloaths* the Naked, *feeds* the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple; as *Horace* ſays,

Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidemque, & amicos,
Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.

In a Word, it carries on all the Buſineſs upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair, either of Neceſſity or Convenience; and by its Aſſiſtance we may almoſt work Miracles, as ſay the *Greeks*, Ἀργυρέαις λόγχασι μάχȣ καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις, and rightly, ſince *Pecunia obediunt omnia*, *Latin*; which is a trite Adage, and owes its Original to *Solomon*'s טכספיענה את הכל *H.* Money anſwers all Things.

MONEY-*Wort*, an Herb, *Nummularia*, L.

MO'NEYED, well ſtored with Money.

MO'NEYERS, Coiners; alſo Bankers, who deal in Money upon Returns, *&c.*

MONG-*Corn*, mix'd Corn or Maſlin.

MON'GER [manᵹeꝛe, *Sax.* a Merchant]

chant] now added to ſeveral Mercantile Trades, as Cheeſemonger, Fiſhmonger, Ironmonger, *&c.* a Trader or Dealer.

MONGER, a Kind of Fiſher Boat.

MO'NGREL [q. *mingrel*, of *mingle*, Eng.] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MO'NIAL [*monialis*, L.] living alone, ſolitary.

MONI'TION, a Warning or Admonition. *F.* of *L.*

MON'ITOR, an Admoniſher, Warner, an Overſeer of Manners in Schools. *L.*

MON'ITORY [*monitoire*, F. of *monitorius*, L.] belonging to Admonition or Warning.

MONITORY *Letters*, Letters from an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuſes within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [Monch and Munch, *Teut.* munck, *Dan. moine*, F. of *monachus*, L. of *μόνος*, Gr. ſolitary] one that lives in a Monaſtery, under a Vow to obſerve the Rules of the Founder.

MONK *Fiſh*, a Sort of Fiſh reſembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONKS *Cloth*, a Sort of coarſe Cloth.

MONK'S *Seam* [*Sea Term*] is when the Selvedges of Sails are laid a little over one another, and ſew'd on both Sides.

MONK'ERY, the Profeſſion or the Humour of Monks.

MONK'EY [probably of mon for man, and Dim. kin, *q. d.* monikin, a little Man] a Creature well known.

MON'MOUTH [called Monawy, of the Rivers Munow and Wy, at the Meeting of which it is ſeated, and therefore called Monmouth, q. d. *Munow's Mouth*] the County Town of *Monmouthſhire*, 100 Miles N. W. from *London*, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince *Henry* V.

MON'OCHORD [*monochorde*, F. *monochordum*, L. *μονόχορδον*, of *μόνος*, one, and *χορδὴ*, the String of a muſical Inſtrument, *Gr.*] a Kind of Inſtrument, anciently of ſingular Uſe in the Regulation of Sounds: But ſome appropriate the Name of *Monochord* to an Inſtrument, which hath only one String.

MONOCHOR'DO } [in *Muſick Books*]
MONOCOR'DO } ſignifies a very long Inſtrument, that hath but one String, the Uſe of which is to find out the true and exact Diſtance of each Note, and half Note, the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONO'CHROMA [*μονόχρομα*, of *μόνος*, and *χρῶμα*, Colour, *Gr.*] a Picture all of one Colour, without any Mixture.

MONO'COLON [of *μονόκωλος*, of *μόνος*, and *κῶλον*, a Member] the Gut, otherwiſe called the *Cœcum Inteſtinum.*

MONOC'ULUS [*μόνος*, Gr. and *oculus*, L.] a Perſon who hath but one Eye. *L.*

MON'ODY [*monodia*, L. of *μονῳδία*, Gr.] a Funeral Ditty ſung by one Perſon.

MONOG'AMY [*monogamus*, L. of *μονογάμος*, of *μόνος*, and *γάμος*, Marriage, *Gr.*] ſingle Marriage, a having but one Huſband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MON'OGRAM [*monogramme*, F. *monogramma*, L. of *μονόγραμμον*, of *μόνος*, and *γράμμα*, a Letter. *Gr.*] a Cypher or Character, conſiſting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verſe.

MONOGRAPH'ICK *Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHE'MEROUS *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as laſt but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MO'NOLOGUE [*monologia*, L. of *μονολογία*, of *μόνος*, and *λογία*, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor ſpeaks. *F.*

MONOM'ACHY [*monomachia*, L. of *μονομαχία*, of *μόνος*, and *μαχὴ*, a Combat, *Gr.*] a ſingle Combat or Fighting of two Hand to Hand, a Duel.

MONO'MIAL [in *Algebra*] a Quantity of one Name, or one ſingle Term.

MONOPET'ALOUS [of *μόνος*, alone, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPETALOUS *Flowers* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch, as tho' they may be ſeemingly cut into 4 or 5 ſmall *Petala* or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together, have their Flower in one Piece.

MONOP'OLIST [*monopoleur*, F. *monopola*, L. of *μονοπώλης*, of *μόνος*, and *πωλέω*, to ſell, *Gr.*] one who monopolizes or engroſſes all a Commodity or Trade to himſelf.

To MONOP'OLIZE, to engroſs all a Commodity, *&c.* into his own Hands.

MONOP'OLY [*monopole*, F. *monopolium*, L. of *μονοπώλιον*, Gr.] an Ingroſſing of Commodities, the buying of any Commodity up, ſo that none can ſell or gain by it, but one Perſon, or Partners in Company.

MONOPOLY [in *Law*] is a Grant from the King to any Perſon or Perſons for the ſole buying, ſelling, working, or uſing of any Thing.

MONO'PTERON [*μονόπτερον*, Gr.] a Kind of round Temple, having its Roof only ſupported by Pillars, and having but one Wing or Iſle.

MONO'PTICK [*monopticus*, L. of *μονοπτικὸς*, Gr.] one that ſees only with one Eye.

MONOPTO'TON [in *Gram.*] a Noun which has but one Caſe. *Gr.*

MONOPY'RENOUS *Fruit* [of *μόνος*, alone, and *πυρενὴ*, a Kernel, *Gr.*] ſuch Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONOR'CHIS [of *μόνος*, alone, and ὄϱχις, Gr. a Teſticle] a Perſon that hath but one Teſticle.

MONOS'TICHON [*μονόϛιχον*, of *μόνος*, and *ϛῖχος*, a Verſe, *Gr.*] an Epigram conſiſting of one ſingle Verſe.

MONOSYL'LABLE [*monoſyllabe*, F. of *monoſyllabum*, L. of *μονοσύλλαϐον*, of *μόνος*, and *συλλαϐὴ*, a Syllable, *Gr.*] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONOTHE'ISM [of *μόνος*, alone or ſingle, and Θεὸς, Gr. God] the Doctrine or Principles of the *Unitarians*.

MONO'THELITES [of *μόνος*, alone, and *θέλημα*, Will, *Gr.*] a Sect of Hereticks in the ſeventh Century, who held there was but one Will in Jeſus Chriſt.

MONOT'ONY [of *μόνος*, and *τόνος*, Tone, *Gr.*] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRI'GLYPH [*monotriglyphon*, L. of *μονοτρίγλυφον*, Gr.] the Space of one Triglyph between two Pilaſters or two Columns.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Palmiſtry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore finger.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Anatomy*] is that plump Part of the female Privities which covers the *Os Pubis*.

MON'SOONS, periodical Winds in the *Eaſtern* Sea, *i. e.* which blow half the Year, or three Months one Way, and the other half, or three Months, on the oppoſite Points.

MONS'TER [*monſtre*, F. of *monſtrum*, L.] any Thing againſt or beſide the common Courſe of Nature; a miſ-ſhapen living Creature, which degenerates from the right and natural Diſpoſition of its Parts.

MON'STRABLE [*monſtrabilis*, L.] that may be ſhewed or declared.

MON'STRANS *de droit* [in *Law*] ſignifies a Suit in *Chancery*, for the Subject to be reſtored to Lands and Tenements which he proves to be his Right. *F.*

MONSTRANS *de Faits ou Records*, a ſhewing of Deeds or Records. *F.*

To MON'STRATE [*montrer*, F. *monſtratum*, L.] to ſhew.

MONSTRAVE'RUNT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for Tenants of *ancient Demeſne*, being diſtrained for Payment of Toll or Impoſition contrary to their Privilege.

MONS'TRE, an Eſſay or Proof; alſo a Sample; alſo a Maſter-piece. *O.*

MONS'TRED, rendered monſtrous. *Sha.*

MONSTRE'FUL, monſtrous. *Chau.*

MONSTRIF'EROUS [*monſtrifer*, L.] bringing Monſters.

MONSTROS'ITY } [*monſtroſitas*, L.]
MON'STROUSNESS } a being monſtrous; or which is done contrary to the ordinary Courſe of Nature.

MON'STROUS [*monſtreux*, F. of *monſtroſus*, L.] of or like a Monſter, prodigious, exceſſive.

MONT [*mons*, L.] a Mount, an Hill. *F.*

MON'TANISTS, an heretical Sect, founded by one *Montanus*, who gave out, that he was the Comforter promiſed by Chriſt, condemned ſecond Marriages as Fornication, *&c.*

MONTA'NOUS [*montanus*, L.] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFIAS'CO, a rich Wine, made at *Montefiaſcone*, a ſmall City in *Italy*.

MONTE'RO, a Sort of Cap uſed by Seamen and Hunters.

MONTETH', a ſcolloped Baſon to cool Glaſſes in.

MONT'FORT } [q. *de Mont Fort*, F. *i. e.*
MUM'FORT } of a fortified Mount] a Surname.

MONTGOM'ERY [ſo called from *Roger Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewſbury*, who ſubdued the Country, and built the Caſtle] the County Town of *Montgomeryſhire*, 120 Miles N. W. from *London*.

MONTGOM'ERY [q. d. *Mons Gomeris*, L. i. e. *Gomer*'s Mount] a Surname.

MONTH [monað, *Sax.* monat, *Teut.*] the Space of twenty eight Days, in which the Moon compleats her Courſe.

The *Aſtronomical* MONTH, } is the
The *Synodical Solar* MONTH, } preciſe twelfth Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in paſſing through one of the Signs of the Zodiack, commonly accounted to contain thirty Days, ten Hours, and a half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but ſuch as are ſet down in the Almanack.

The *Civil* MONTH, is ſuch a Month as is ſuited to the different Cuſtoms of particular Nations and People.

Philoſophical MONTH [among *Chymiſts*] is the Space of forty Days and Nights.

MON'TICLES [*monticuli*, L.] little Mountains.

MONTIC'ULOUS [*monticuloſus*, L.] full of Monticles.

MONTIG'ENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born on the Hills.

MONT'JOY [either q. d. *Mons Jovis*, L. *Jupiter*'s Mount, or *Mont Joye*, F. a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTIV'AGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandering on Mountains.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs*, *i. e.* the Poſt of the Invulnerable] is an Eminence choſen out of the Cannon Shot of the Place beſieged, where curious Perſons poſt themſelves to ſee an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being expoſed to Danger.

MONT'PERSON } [q. d. *Mont Peter-*
MOM'PESSON } *ſon*, *i. e.* the Mount of the Son of *Peter*] a Surname.

MONT-*Sorrel* [of *Mont*, F. a Mount, and *Sora*, a River which runs by it] a

Market-Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, 83 Miles N. W. by N. from *London*.

MON'UMENT [*monumentum*, of *moneo*, to admoniſh, *L.*] a Memorial for After-Ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, *&c.* raiſed in Memory of ſome famous Perſon or Action. *F.*

MONUMENT, a ſtately Pillar erected near *London-Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire, which happened the ſecond of *September*, 1666.

MOOD [moꝺe, *Sax.* moed, *Dan.* Muth, *Teut.* Mind] Humour, Temper, Diſpoſition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakeſpear.*

MOODS [*modus*, L. in *Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumſtances of the Affirmation, *&c.*

MOODS [in *Logick*] are the univerſal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Muſick*] ſignify certain Proportions of the Time or Meaſure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOO'DY, angry. *Shakeſp.*

MOON [mona, *Sax.* maane, *Dan.* maene, *Belg.* mond, *Teut.*] one of the ſeven Planets, being the ſecondary Planet of the Earth, in whoſe Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON-*Calf* [Monkalb, *Teut.*] a falſe Conception.

A MOON-*Curſer*, a Link-boy. *Cant.*

MOON'ED, formed like an Half-Moon. *Milton.*

MOON *Eyed*, that can ſee better by Night than Day.

MOON *Eyes*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

MOON-*Wort*, a ſmall Herb. *Lunaria*, L.

MOOR [*More*, F. of *More*, Ital. mohr, *Teut.*] a Native of *Mauritania*, in *Africa*, a Black-moor.

MOOR [moꞃ or mooꞃ, *Sax.* moras. *Dan.* moer, *Belg.* Moraſt, *Teut.* perhaps a l from meer, a Marſh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marſh or Fen.

MOOR-*Hen*, a Water Fowl.

To MOOR [*Sea Term*] is to lay out the Anchors, ſo as is moſt convenient for the ſafe and ſecure Riding of a Ship.

To MOOR *a-croſs* [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or a-thwart a River, and another on the other Side right againſt it.

To MOOR *a-longſt* [*Sea-Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawſer on Shore.

To MOOR *Water-Shot* [*Sea Term*] is to moor quartering between the firſt Ways.

MOOR'GATE [of moꞃ, *Sax.* a Moor or Marſh, and Gate] a North Gate of the City of *London*, ſo called of a Moor or Marſh which was formerly hard by it.

MOOR'ING *for Eaſt, Weſt*, &c. [*Sea Term*] is when they obſerve which Way, and upon what Point of the Compaſs, the Wind or Sea is moſt like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORS [in the *Iſle of Man*] the Bailiffs or the Lord of a Manor.

MOORS-*Head* [among *Chymiſts*] a Copper Cap made in Form of a Head, to be ſet over the Chimney of a reverberating Furnace; alſo the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Noſe to let the raiſed Spirits run down into the Receiver.

MOOSE, an *American* Beaſt, as big as an Ox, ſlow of Foot, and headed like a Buck.

MOOT [moꞇ, or ᵹemoꞇ, a Meeting together, or of meꞇan ᵹemoꞇan, *Sax.* to come together] an Exerciſe or arguing of Caſes performed by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

To *blow a* MOOT [among *Hunters*] a Term uſed at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA *Canum*, a Pack of Dogs. *O. L.*

MOOT'ED [among *Heralds*] a Term applied to Trees torn up by the Roots.

MOOT'HAL [moꞇheal, *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Caſes were anciently handled.

MOOT-*Houſe* } [in *Bingham* in *Nottinghamſhire*] the Hundred Court.
MOOT *Court* }

MOOT'MEN, } Students of the Law, who argue Moot Caſes.
MOOT'ERS, }

Bailiff of the MOOTS, } an Officer who is choſen for the Bench, to elect the Mootmen for the Inns of *Chancery*.
Surveyor of the MOOTS, }

A MOP [probably of moppa, *Sax.* Moppe, *Belg.* a Fleece of Wool, *&c.* or of *mappa*, L. a Napkin] an Utenſil for waſhing Houſes.

To MOP *and Mew* [*q. d.* to mumpmew, probably of mompele, *Belg.* to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one.

To MOPE [probably of mompele, to mutter, or moon, *Du.* Dæmon, *q. d.* moonen, to act like one bewitched or Planet-ſtruck] to become ſtupid or ſottiſh; alſo to make ſo.

MOP'SICAL [*mopſicus*, L.] mope-eyed.

MO'RA, a mooriſh or boggy Ground. *O.*

MO'RA *Muſſa*, a watery or boggy Moor, ſuch as in *Lancaſhire* is called *Moſſe*.

MOR'AL [*moralis*, L.] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. *F.*

MOR'AL [*morale*, F. and L.] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MOR'ALIST, one ſkilled in, or a Practiſer of Morality; one of good and ſound Principles in dealing between Man and Man.

MORA'LITY [*moralité*, F. of *moralitas*, L.] moral Principles.

MORALITY [i. e. *Moral Philoſophy*] is an Art of giving Rules, and which lays down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulation of the Actions of Man, only as he is a Man.

To MOR'ALIZE [*moraliſer*, F.] to give the moral Senſe, to make moral Reflections.

MOR'ALS [*morales*, L.] Moral Philoſophy, the Doctrine of Manners, Principles, Deſigns, or Inclinations.

MO'RASS [moraſz. *Dan.* Moraſt, *Teut.*] a mooriſh Ground, a Marſh, a Fen or Bog.

MORA'TUR *in Lege* [*Law Phraſe*] ſignifies as much as he *demurs upon the Point*.

MOR'BID [*morbidus*, L.] diſeaſed, corrupt, infectious; it is rather ſaid of an unſound Conſtitution, or one inclinable to a Diſeaſe, than of one actually under a Diſtemper.

MORBID'ITY [*morbiditas*, L.] Diſeaſedneſs, Sickline ſs.

MORBIF'ICK [*morbificus*, L.] cauſing Diſeaſes, or Sickneſs.

MORBIL'LI, the Meaſles. *L.*

MOR'BULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full of Diſeaſes, ſickly.

MOR'BUS, a Diſeaſe or Diſtemper, is an unuſual Circulation of the Blood, or the circular Motion of the Blood augmented or diminiſhed, either throughout the whole Body, or ſome Part of it. *L.*

MOR'BUS *Comitialis*, the Falling-Sickneſs, the Epilepſy, ſo called by the *Romans*, becauſe when in any of their publick Aſſemblies Perſons fell down with this Diſtemper, they uſually broke up the *Comitia*, *i. e.* the Courts they called by that Name.

MOR'BUS *Gallicus*, the *French* Pox. *L.*

MORBUS *Regius*, the King's Evil. *L.*

MORBUS *Virgineus*, the Green-Sickneſs. *L.*

MORDA'CIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, gnawing.

MORDA'CITY [*mordacité*, F. of *mordacitas*, L.] Bitingneſs, Sharpneſs, a corroding Quality, Sharpneſs, or Bitterneſs.

MOR'DECAI [מורדכי *H. i. e.* bitter] Queen *Eſther*'s Guardian.

MOR'DICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, ſharp. *F.*

MORE [meꞃe, *Sax.* meere, *Dan.* meer, *L. S.* and *Belg.* mehr, *Teut.* and *C. Br.* great] a great Quantity, *&c.*

MO'REL, an eatable Fungus much in Requeſt.

MORESK' *Work* [in *Carving* or *Painting*] a Kind of antique Work, after the Manner of the *Moors*, conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Reſemblance of Men, Birds, Beaſts, Trees, *&c.* intermingled together.

MOR'GAN [of mor, the Sea, and gan, *C. Br.* born, *q. d.* born by the Sea-ſide] a Chriſtian and Surname.

MORGINGAB [Morgen Gabe, *Teut.*] a Morning Gift. *O.*

MOR'GLAY [of *mort*, Death, and *glaive*, a Sword, *F.*] a mortal and deadly Sword.

MORI'A [*μωρία*, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity, Dullneſs. *L.*

MORIA [with *Phyſicians*] a failing in the Judgment or Underſtanding.

MO'RIBUND [*moribond*, F. of *moribundus*, L.] ready to die, in a dying Condition.

MOR'ICE } [*Mauritius*, of *Maurus*, L.
MOR'RIS } a Moor, and that of *ἀμαυρὸς*, Gr. dark or obſcure] a Name.

MORIGERA'TION, Obedience, Dutifulneſs. *L.*

MORI'GEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORIL'LE, a delicious Kind of Muſhrooms found in Woods. *F.* *Fungus Meruleus*, L.

MO'RION, a Sort of Steel Cap or Headpiece in Uſe formerly. *F.*

MORIS'CO, a Moor, alſo a Morris (or Mooriſh) Dancer. *Span.*

MO'RISH *Work* [*Moreſque*, F. of *Moreſco*, Span. of *Mauritania*, *q. d.* a *Mauritanian* Work] a Kind of antique Work in Carving or Painting after the Manner of the *Moors*.

MOR'KIN [with *Hunters*] a wild Beaſt dead by Sickneſs or Miſchance.

MOR'LING } [of *mort*, F. *mors*, L.
MORT'LING } Death, and *laine*, Wool, *F.*] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MOR'MAL, a Canker, or Gangrene. *O.*

MOR'MO [*μορμόω*, Gr.] a Bugbear, Hobgoblin, Raw-head and Bloody-bones. *L.*

MORN } [maꞃne or moꞃᵹen, *Sax.*
MORN'ING } morghe, *Belg.* morgen, *Teut.*] the firſt Part of the Day, or the Time of the Sun's Riſing.

MORO'COCKS, a Sort of Strawberries, found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MOROL'OGY [*morologia*, L. of *μωρολογία*, of *μωρὸς*, fooliſh, and *λογία*, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a fooliſh Speaking.

MORO'SE [*moroſus*, L.] dogged, ſurly, peeviſh.

MOROS'ITY } [*moroſitas*, L.] Fro-
MOROSE'NESS } wardneſs, Peeviſhneſs, Averſeneſs to pleaſe or be pleaſed.

MOROWNYNGE, the Morning. *Chau.*

MOR'PHEW [*morphe*, F. *q. d.* *mort feu*, dead Fire] a Kind of white Scurf upon the Body, or tawny Spots on the Face.

MOR'RAL, the Plant woody Nightſhade. *Solanum lignoſum.* L.

MOR'RIS-*Dance*, an antick Dance, performed by five Men and a Boy in a Girl's Habit, with his Head gayly trimmed up.

MORSE, a Sea-Ox, an amphibious Creature.

A MOR'SEL [*morceau*, F. *morſellum*, L.] a Bite, a little Piece.

MOR'SULI, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, *&c.*

MOR'SURE, a Bite, or Biting. *F.*

MOR'SUS, a Bite or Sting. *L.*

A MORT [*amort*, F.] a great Abundance. *Lincolnſhire.*

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant.*

To *blow a* MORT [*Hunting Term*] is to ſound a particular Air called a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken, and killed or killing.

MOR'TAL [*mortel*, F. *mortalis*, L.] liable to Death, deadly, or bringing Death.

MORTAL'ITY [*mortalité*, F. of *mortalitas*, L.] the State of Things ſubject to Death. Alſo the Havock and Deſtruction made by peſtilential Diſeaſes.

MOR'TAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Veſſel to pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar-piece, a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, *&c.*

MORTAR } [*mortier*, F. moꝛtar, *Du.*]
MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed together for Building.

MORTARIO'LUM, the Socket wherein the Tooth grows. *L.*

MORTA'RIUM, a Morter, Taper, or Light ſet in Churches over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.

MORT *d'Anceſtre*, a Writ which lies where a Man's Father, Brother or Uncle dies ſeized of Land, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the Land.

MORTER, a Lump. *Chau.*

MORT'GAGE [of *mort*, F. Death, and *gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any Thing moveable laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE', the Party to whom any Thing is ſo pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER', the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTH, Murder. *Sax.*

MORTIF'EROUS [*mortifere*, F. of *mortifer*, L.] Death-bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICA'TION, a making dead, or mortifying; Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when diſappointed or croſſed. *F.* of *L.*

MORTIFICATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

MORTIFICATION [in *Divinity*] is a ſubduing of the Fleſh by Abſtinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [*Surgery*] Loſs of Life, natural Heat, and Senſe in a Member, is when, in any Part, the natural Juices quite loſe their proper Motions, ſo that they fall into a fermentative one, and corrupt and deſtroy the Texture of the Part.

To MOR'TIFY [*mortifier*, F. of *mortificare*, L.] to make or grow dead.

To MOR'TIFY [among *Chymiſts*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixed Body.

To MORTIFY [in *Divinity*] is to ſubdue or conquer the Luſts and Paſſions.

To MORTIFY [in *Cookery*] is to make Fleſh grow tender, to keep it till it has a *Hogoo.*

MOR'TIMER [of *mort*, dead, and *mer*, Sea, *F.*] a Surname.

MOR'TISE [*mortaiſe*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter to let in another.

MORT'LACK [q. d. *mortuus lacus*, L. *i. e.* a dead Lake, or of moꞃð, Death, and lac, a Victim, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*, by the Side of the River *Thames.*

MORT'LING, the ſame as *Morling.*

MORT'MAIN [q. d. *dead Hand*, F.] an Alienation, or making over Lands or Tenements, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their Succeſſors.

MOR'TREIS, a Diſh of Meat made of Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chau.*

MORT'RELL, a Meſs of Milk and Bread allowed to poor People in Hoſpitals. *O. R.*

MOR'TUARY [*mortuaire*, F. of *mortuarium*, L.] a Gift left by a Man at his Death to his Pariſh Church, for a Recompence of his perſonal Tithes and Offerings not duly paid in his Life-time.

Caput MORTUUM [among *Chymiſts*] is the groſs and earthy Subſtance, which is left of any mixed Body when the Moiſture is drawn out.

MORYS, } high and open Places, *N.C.*
MAURES, } In other Places it is uſed for low and boggy Grounds.

MOSAICAL [*Moſaique*, F. *Moſaicus*, L.] belonging to *Moſes.*

MOSAICK *Work*, is a moſt curious Work wrought with Stones of all Colours, artificially ſet together upon a Wall or Floor, ſo as to repreſent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, Fruits, *&c.*

MOSCHET'TO, a ſtinging Gnat, very troubleſome in the *Weſt-Indies.*

MO'SEL [מושה *H. i. e.* drawn up] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews.*

To MOSHER, to corrupt or rot.

MOSK, } a Temple or Church among
MOSQUE, } the *Turks.*

MOSS [meoꞅ, *Sax.* moſz, *Teut.* *mouſſe*, F. of *muſcus*, L.] a Kind of ſpongious or downy vegetable Subſtance, growing upon Trees, Stones, and ſome Earth; alſo a fine Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

MOS'SES, mooriſh or boggy Places.

MOSS *Troopers*, a Sort of Robbers in the Northern Part of *Scotland*.

MOS'SY [Moſſig, *Teut.* *muſcoſus*, L.] full of Moſs or Down.

MOST [meꞅꞇ, *Sax.* meeſt, *L. S.* and *Belg.* meiſt, *Teut.*] the greateſt Part.

MO'STICK [a Contraction of Mahl-ſtock, *Teut.*] the Stick which a Painter reſts his Hand on when at Work.

MOS'TRA [in *Muſick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in Muſick, ſhewing what Note the next Line begins with. The *French* call it *Guidon*. *Ital.*

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntſman winds on his Horn.

MO'TA, a Caſtle or Fort. *N. C.*

MO'TABLE [*motabilis*, L.] always moving or moveable.

MOTA'TION, an often moving to and fro. *L.*

MOTE [moꞇ, *Sax.* a Meeting, of metan, to aſſemble, hence Wardmote] an Aſſembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTE, muſt. *O.*

MOTEE'R, a cuſtomary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manor.

MOTETS. See *Motetto*.

MOTET'TO } [in *Muſick Books*] de-
MOTET'TI } notes Kinds of Church Muſick made uſe of among the *Roman* Catholicks, and are compoſed with much Art and Ingenuity; ſome of them for one, two, three, four, or more Voices, and very often with ſeveral Inſtruments. *Motettos* are of much the ſame Kind or Nature in divine Muſick, as *Cantatas* are in common.

MOTH [moð, *Sax.* motte, *Teut.*] a Fly which eats Cloth.

MO'THER [moðoꞃ, *Sax.* moder, *Dan.* of *mater*, L. Mutter, *Teut.*] a Woman who has brought forth a Child.

MOTHER [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in that Part where the Child is formed; alſo the Womb itſelf.

MOTHER *of Pearl* [Perle Mutter, *Teut.*] the Shell which contains the Pearl Fiſh.

MOTHER *of Time*, an Herb.

MOTHER *of* Wine, *&c.* [moede, *Du.* Lees, Thickening, from mooder, or moder, *Belg.* Mud] the Mouldineſs or Dregs of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, *&c.*

MOTHER *Tongues*, are defined to be ſuch Languages as ſeem to have no Affinity with, or Derivation from, or Dependence upon one another; of which *Scaliger* aſſerts theſe are only in *Europe*, *viz.* the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Teutonick* or *German*, the *Sclavonick*, the *Epirotick* or *Albaneſe*, the *Scythian* or *European Tartar*, the *Hungarian*, the *Cantabrian*, the *Iriſh*, and the *Britiſh* or old *Gauliſh*. Some add four others to this Number, *viz.* the *Arabick*, the *Cauchin*, the *Illyrian*, and the *Jazygian*.

MOTHER *Wort*, an Herb. *Cardiaca*, L.

MOTHER [of moder, *Dan.*] a young Girl. *N. C.*

MOTH *Mullein*, an Herb.

MOTIN, muſt. *Chau.*

MO'TION, the Act of a natural Body which moves or ſtirs itſelf: Alſo an Inclination or Diſpoſition; a Propoſal or Overture. *F.* of *L.*

MO'TION [among *Philoſophers*] is defined to be a continual and ſucceſſive Mutation of Place.

Abſolute MOTION, is a Mutation of abſolute Place, and its Celerity is meaſured according to abſolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a Mutation of relative Place, and its Celerity is meaſured by relative Space.

MOTION *equally accelerated*, is ſuch whoſe Velocity equally increaſes in equal Times.

MOTION *equally retarded*, is ſuch whoſe Velocity equally decreaſes in equal Times, till the Body comes to reſt.

MOTION *of the Apogee* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum mobile*, which is comprehended between the Line of the *Apogee*, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

To MOTION *a Thing* [*motare*, L.] to propoſe it.

MO'TIONLESS, deprived of Motion, without Motion.

MO'TIONS [*of an Army*] are the ſeveral Marches and Counter-marches it makes in the Changes of its Poſts.

A MO'TIVE [*motif*, F. of *motivus*, L.] a moving or forcible Argument or Reaſon, an Incitement.

MO'TIVE [*motif*, F. of *motivus*, L.] which ſerves to, or cauſes Motion.

MOTIV'ITY, the Power of moving.

MOT'LEY [*q. d.* medly, of *meler*, F. to mix] mixed, as a motley Colour.

MOTO'RII [in *Anatomy*] the third Pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MO'TOS [*μότος*, Gr.] a Piece of old Linen toozed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and ſtops the Flux of the Blood.

MOTTE, did mete or meaſure. *Spen.*

MOT'TO [*mot*, F. *motto*, Ital.] a Word or ſhort Sentence put to an Emblem or Device, or the Coat of Arms of Nobility and Gentry.

MO'TUS, a Motion. *L.*

MOTUS *Periſtalticus* [among *Phyſicians*] the Periſtaltick or quibbling Motion of the Guts.

To MOUCH, to eat up. *O.*

To MOVE [*movere*, L.] to ſtir, to ſtir up or egg on; to effect or work upon.

MOVE'ABLE [*mobilis*, L.] that may be moved; alſo that varies in Time.

MOVEABLE *Feaſts*, are thoſe Feſtivals

which though they happen, or are celebrated on the ſame Day of the Week, yet vary in the Day of the Month, as *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, &c.

MOVE'ABLE *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] are *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*.

MOVE'ABLES, Perſonal Goods or Eſtate.

MOVE'MENT, Motion, Moving.

A MOVE'MENT [among *Clockmakers*, &c.] thoſe Parts of a Clock, Watch, *&c.* which are in Motion, and which by that Motion carry on the Deſign, or anſwer the End of the Inſtrument.

MO'VENT } [*movens*, L.] moving, that
MO'VER } which moves or gives Motion.

MOUGHT [moꞇ, *Sax.*] I might.

MOUGHTHES [Mochte, *Teut.*] Moths. *Chau.*

MOULD } [molꝺe, *Sax.* mul, *Du.*
MOLD } Motten, *Teut.*] Earth mixed with Dung.

MOULD } [*Moule*, F.] a Form in
MOLD } which any Thing is caſt; alſo the Hollowneſs in the upper Part of the Head.

To MOULD [*mouler*, F. *amoulder*, Span.] to caſt in a Mould.

To MOULD *Bread*, to work the Maſs of Dough with the Hands, and form it into Loaves.

MOULD [of mogel, *Goth. Swed.*] Mouldineſs.

MOULD'ABLE, that may be put into a Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To MOUL'DER, to fall into Duſt, to conſume or waſte away.

MOUL'DINESS, Hoarineſs, occaſioned by long keeping.

MOULD'INGS [in *Architecture*] are Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; alſo that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar, as ſuch Squares, or Rounds, as ſerve generally for Ornament, as the Breech Mouldings, Muzzle Mouldings, *&c.*

MOULDY [mochlig, *L. S.* *moiſi*, F. of *mucidus*, L.] hoary with Mouldineſs.

To MOULE, to moulder away; alſo to grow mouldy. *Chaucer.*

MOU'LINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller, which being croſſed with two Levers, is uſually applied to Cranes, Capſterns, *&c.* to heave up Stones, Timber, *&c.* F.

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.*

To MOULT } [muyte, *Belg.* *muet.*
To MOUL'TER } F. of *mutare*, L.] to ſhed the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOUL'TER, a young Duck.

MOUN, may. *Chaucer.*

MOUND [*Minſhew* derives it of *monumentum*, L. or prob. of maen, *C. Br.* a Stone] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe with a Croſs upon it.

To MOUND, to ſecure with a Mound, to fence about.

MOUNSI'RE [*monſieur*, F.] my Maſter.

MOUNT [*mont*, F. of *mons*, L.] a Mountain or Hill, a Walk raiſed on the Side of a Garden above the Level of the reſt of the Plot.

A MOUNT [in *Fortification*] a Heap of Earth, on which is a Parapet to cover the Cannon planted upon it.

MOUNT of *Piety*, a Stock of Money, which was antiently raiſed by Contribution, and laid up to be lent on Occaſion to poor People ruined by the Extortion of the *Jews*.

MOUNT [*of Plaiſter of Paris*] the Quantity of 3000 *lb.* Weight.

To MOUNT [*monter*, F. of *montare*, Ital.] to go or get up.

To MOUNT *the Guard* [*Military Term*] is to go upon Duty.

To MOUNT *a Breach*, is to run up it, or to attack it.

To MOUNT *the Trenches*, is to go upon Guard in the Trenches.

To MOUNT *a Piece* [in *Gunnery*] is to ſet it on the Carriage, or to raiſe its Mouth higher.

MOU'NTAGUE [q. d. *de mont aigu*, F. *i. e.* of the ſharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOUNT'AIN [*montagne*, F.] a vaſt Heap of Earth raiſed to a great Height, either by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINE'ER, one who dwells on the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUN'TAINOUS [*montagneux*, F. of *montanus*, L.] full of Mountains, hilly.

MOUN'TAUNCE, } Quantity, Va-
MOUN'TENAUNCE, } lue, Amount; alſo Maintenance, Suſtenance. *Chaucer.*

MOUN'TEBANK [*montinbanco*, Ital.] a Quack, or Pretender to Phyſick.

To MOUN'TEBANK *it*, to act the Part of a Mountebank. *Shakeſp.*

MOUNTEE', an Alarm to mount, or go upon ſome ſpeedy warlike Expedition. *O. R.*

MOUN'TENANCE, the Quantity, the Price which any Thing amounts to; alſo Maintenance, Subſiſtence. *O.*

MOUR'DANT, the Tongue of a Buckle. *O.*

To MOURN [muꞃnan, *Sax.*] to lament, to bewail, to grieve.

MOURN'FUL, abounding with Grief, occaſioning Sorrow.

MOURN'FULNESS, Sorrowfulneſs.

MOURN'ING, grieving, lamenting; alſo black Cloaths worn on the Death of a Relation or Friend.

MOURN'ING *of the Chine* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe which cauſes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [muꞅ, *Sax.* muus, *Dan.* muys, *Belg.* Maus, *Teut.* of *mus*, L.] a ſmall Creature infeſting Houſes.

To MOUSE [muyſe, *Belg.* mauſen, *Teut.*] to hunt, or catch Mice.

MOUSE-*Crope*, a Beaſt that is run over the Back by a *Shrew Mouſe*, is ſaid to be ſo. *O.*

MOUSE-*Ear*, an Herb. *Piloſella*, L.

MOUSE-*Tail*, an Herb. *Cauda Muris*, L.

MOUSEL-*Scab*, a Diſtemper in Sheep. *C.*

MOUTH [muð, *Sax.* mund, *Teut.* and *Dan.* mond, *Belg.* *Minſhew* and *Junius*, derive them of μῦθος, Gr. a Word] Part of the Body of a living Creature.

MOUTH [in *Geography*] a Place where a River empties itſelf, or runs into the Sea.

To MOUTH *it*, to ſpeak after a clowniſh or contemptuous Manner.

MOW [moƿe, *Sax.*] a Stack or Heap of Hay or Corn; alſo the Mouth. *Chau.*

To MOW [maƿan, *Sax.* maken, *Teut.*] to cut Hay or Corn.

MOW *Beater*, a Drover. *Cant.*

MOW'BRAY, a Surname.

MOWE, I may. *O.*

MOW'ER, one who cutteth Graſs with a Scythe.

MOW'ER, a Cow. *Cant.*

MOWITH, the Mouth. *Chau.*

MO'WYNG, being able. *Chau.*

MOXA, a Sort of Down, or *Indian* Moſs, good againſt the Gout.

MOYENAU' [in *Fortification*] a little flat Baſtion raiſed upon a *re-entering Angle* before a *Courtin*, which is too long between two other Baſtions.

Welly MOYDERED, almoſt diſtracted. *Cheſh.*

MOYL [of *Mula*, L.] a labouring Beaſt.

MOYLE, a Graft, or Cyon.

MOYL'ERY, Pains. *O.*

MOYLS, high-ſoled Shoes.

MUC'CULENT [*mucculentus*, L.] full of Snot.

MUCH [*mucho*, Span.] a great Quantity, many.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good Dehortation from too ſanguine a Dependence upon future Expectation, though very promiſing; intimating, that the moſt promiſing Hopes are often daſhed in Pieces by the Intervention of ſome unforeſeen, and unexpected Accident. So ſay the *Latins*; *Multa cadunt inter calicem ſupremaque labra*; and the *Greeks*, Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος, καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου. And *Ben. Syra*, ולאירעה עלחא עלחת לנכנא מה מטילה.

MUCHA'RUM, the Infuſion of Roſes by itſelf, or the Infuſion boiled up to a Syrup.

MUC'ID [*mucidus*, L.] hoary, muſty, mouldy.

MUCI'DITH [*mucedo*, L.] Muſtineſs.

MU'CILAGE [of *Mucilago*, L.] a viſcous Extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, *&c.* with Water.

MUCILA'GINOUS [of *mucilago*, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.

MUCILAGINOUS *Glands* [in *Anatomy*] Glandules, or Kernels about the Joints, that ſeparate the ſlimy Matter for lubricating of them.

MUCK, moiſt, wet. *N. C.*

MUCK [meox, *Sax.* Filth, or mucȝ, an Heap] Dung.

MUCK [*mucho*, Ital.] a great deal.

MUCK-*Hill*, a Dunghill.

MUCK-*Worm*, a covetous Perſon.

MUCKEL, much. *Spen.*

To MUCK'ER [of mucȝ, *Sax.* an Heap] to hoard up. *Chau.*

MUCK'ETTER } [*mocadero*, Span. *moc-*
MUC'KENDER } *clavalo*, Ital. *mouchoir*, F.] an Handkerchief.

MUC'KSON *up to the Huckſon*, Dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon.*

MUCOS'ITY [*mucoſitas*, L.] Snottineſs, Slimineſs.

MUCOUS [*mucoſus*, L.] ſnotty, ſlimy.

MU'CRO *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the lower pointed End of the Heart. *L.*

MU'CRONATED [*mucronatus*, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONA'TUM *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the lower End of the Breaſt-Bone, pointed like a Sword. *L.*

MU'CULENCY [*muculentia*, L.] Snottineſs.

MU'CUS, Snot, moſt properly that which flows from the Papillary Proceſſes, through the *Os Cribriforme* into the Noſtrils. *L.*

MUCUS *Inteſtinorum*, a viſcous Matter flowing from the *Glandules*, whereby the Guts are defended from ſharp and hard Things that paſs through them. *L.*

MUD [modder, *Belg.*] Wet, Filth, or Mire.

To MU'DDLE [moddele, *Belg.*] to root out with the Bill, as Geeſe and Ducks do; alſo to make tipſy or half drunk.

MUDERESSEE'S [among the *Turks*] Perſons who teach Scholars the publick Service of the Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Moſques.

MUD *Suckers*, a Sort of Water-Fowl, which ſuck out of the Mud of Channels ſome oily Juices or Slime, wherewith they are nouriſhed.

MUE } [of *mue*, F.] a Sort of Coop
MEW } where Hawks are kept, when they change their Feathers.

MUES, the King's Stables at *Charing-Croſs*, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.

A MUFF [Muff, *Teut.* moffe, muffel, *Belg.* *mouffle*, F.] a Caſe of Fur to put the Hands in, in cold Weather.

To MU'FFLE [of muð, the Mouth, and ꝼealꝺian, to hide, *Sax.*] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Clothes.

To **MUF'FLE** [maffele, moffole, *Belg.*] to ſtutter or ſpeak unintelligibly.

MUF'FLE [Muffel, *Teut.*] among *Chymiſts*, is the Cover of a Teſt or Copper, which is put over it in the Fire.

MUF'FLER, a Piece of Cloth to be tied about the Mouth or Chin.

MUF'FLING *Cheat*, a Napkin. *Cant.*

MUF'TI, the principal Head of the *Mahometan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Queſtions in their Law.

MUG [of mwyglo, *C. Br.* to make warm] a Cup for warming Drink, *&c.*

MUG-*Wort*, an Herb; alſo Wormwood. *N. C.* *Artemiſia*, L.

MUG'GETS, } Part of the Entrails of
MUG'WETS, } neat Cattle, or of Beaſts of the Foreſt, as Deer, *&c.*

MUGGLETO'NIANS, the Followers of *Lodowick Muggleton*, a Journeyman Taylor, who ſet himſelf up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeves*, about the Year 1657, pretending to an abſolute Power of Saving and Damning whom they pleaſed; and that they were the two laſt Witneſſes of God that ever ſhould be upon Earth.

MU'GIENT [*mugiens*, L.] Lowing or Bellowing.

MUGI'TUS, is properly the Lowing of Cattle; but by ſome Phyſical Authors, it is uſed to expreſs that inarticulate Sound of the Voice, which Perſons utter in Apoplexies, and ſuch like Diſtempers. *L.*

MULA'TTO, one born of Parents, of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MULBERRY [maulbeer, of maul, a Mouth, and beer, a Berry, *Teut.* ſo called, from its ſovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth] a Fruit well known.

MULCH, Straw half rotten. *C.*

MULCIBER, *Vulcan*, the God of Fire, or Smithery. *L.*

MUL'CIBLE [*mulcibilis*, L.] which may be appeaſed.

MULCT [*mulcte*, F. *mulcta*, L.] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULE [*mula*, L.] a Beaſt engendered between an Aſs and a Mare, or a She Aſs and a Horſe.

MULETIER', } a Driver of Mules. *F.*
MULET'TO, }

MULGRO'NOOK, a Kind of Fiſh.

MULIE'BRIA, Womens Privy Parts, or ſo much as is called *Cunnus*; alſo their Monthly Courſes. *L.*

MULIE'BRITY [*muliebritas*, L.] Womaniſhneſs, Effeminacy, Softneſs.

MU'LIER [in *Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with Relation to one born before it of the ſame Man or Woman, who muſt yield the Inheritance to the younger, called *Mulieratus Filius.*

MULIERO'SE [*mulieroſus*, L.] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MULIEROS'ITY [*mulieroſitas*, L.] unlawful Deſire of Women.

MULIER'ITY [*mulieritas*, L.] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Iſſue.

MU'LIO *de Fimo*, a Cart-Load, or Heap of Dung. *O. L.*

To **MULL** *Wine* [of *mollire*, L.] to ſoften, to make ſweet or gentle, to burn, *i. e.* to make hot and ſeaſon it with Spice, Sugar, *&c.*

MULL'AR [of *molleur*, F. *molaris*, of *molere*, L. to grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULL'EN, an Herb. *Verbaſcum*, L.

MUL'LET [*mullus*, L.] a Sort of Fiſh.

MULLET [in *Heraldry*] a Figure like a Star with five Points, uſually the diſtinguiſhing Mark for the third Brother or Houſe.

MULLET [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any Thing offenſive out of the Eye, *&c.*

MUL'LIGRUBS, Sullenneſs, Doggedneſs.

MUL'LINS [formerly *de Mullins*, of *moulin*, F. a Mill] a Surname.

MUL'LOCK, Dirt or Rubbiſh. *N. C.*

MULSE [*mulſum*, L.] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MUL'TA *Epiſcopi*, a Fine formerly paid to the King, that the Biſhop might be impowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTAN'GULAR [*multangulus*, L.] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATI'TIOUS [*multatitius*, L.] gotten by Mulct or Fine.

MULTI'CAVOUS [*multicavus*, L.] full of Holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS [*multifarius*, L.] of divers or ſundry Sorts.

MULTIF'EROUS [*multifer*, L.] bearing many Sorts of Things.

MULTIF'IDOUS [*multifidus*, L.] having many Slits, Clefts, or Crevices.

MUL'TIFORM [*multiformis*, L.] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORM'ITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIF'OROUS [*multiforus*, L.] having many Holes.

MULTIGEN'EROUS [*multigener*, L.] of many Kinds.

MULTILAT'ERAL [of *multus* and *lateralis*, L.] having many Sides.

MULTIL'OQUOUS [*multiloquus*, L.] full of Talk.

MULTIL'OQUY [*multiloquium*, L.] Talkativeneſs.

MULTINO'MIAL [*multinominis*, L.] having many Names.

MULTINO'MIAL *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] Quantities compoſed of ſeveral Names or Denominations.

MULTIP'AROUS [*multiparus*, L.] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPAR'TITE [*multipartitus*, L.] divided into many Parts.

MUL'TIPLE [*multiplex*, L.] one Number is ſaid to be the Multiple of another, when it contains it a certain Number of Times without any Remainder.

MUL'TIPLE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Conſequent, the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE *ſuper Particular Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once, and ſuch an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE *ſuper partient Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another ſeveral Times, and ſome Parts of it beſides.

MULTIPLEE' [in *Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a leſs a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLI'ABLE }
MUL'TIPLICABLE } [*multiplicabilis*, L] that may be multiplied. *F.*

MULTIPLICAND' [*multiplicandum*, L.] that Number which is propoſed to be multiplied by another.

To MULTIP'LICATE [*multiplicatum*, L. Sup.] to multiply.

MULTIPLICA'TION, the Act of multiplying or increaſing. *F.* of *L.*

MULTIPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the third Rule, which ſerves inſtead of a manifold Addition.

MULTIPLICATION *Simple*, is when the Numbers given conſiſt each of them of but one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION *Compound*, is when either one or both of the Numbers given conſiſt of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [in *Geometry*] changes the Species, as a right Line multiplied by a right Line produces a Rectangle or Plane.

MULTIPLICA'TOR }
MUL'TIPLIER } [*multiplicateur*, F.] is the Quantity that multiplieth. *L.*

MULTIPLI'CITY [*multiplicité*, F.] much Variety, a being manifold.

To MUL'TIPLY [*multiplier*, F. of *multiplicare*, L.] to increaſe, to be increaſed, to grow more.

To MULTIPLY [in *Arithmetick*] is to proceed to work, according to the Rule of Multiplication.

MULTIP'OTENT [*multipotens*, L.] able to do much.

MULTIS'CIOUS [*multiſcius*, L.] knowing much.

MULTISIL'OQUOUS *Plants* [of *multus*, and *ſiliqua*, L.] the ſame as *Corniculate* Plants, having many Huſks.

MULTIS'ONANT [*multiſonus*, L.] that hath many or great Sounds.

MUL'TITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great Company or Number of Perſons or Things. *F.*

MULTITU'DINOUS, of, or belonging to, a Multitude. *Shakeſp.*

MULTIV'AGANT [*multivagus*, L.] wandring or ſtraying much abroad.

MULTIV'IOUS [*multivius*, L.] that hath many Ways, manifold.

MULTIV'OLENT [*multivolus*, L.] of many Minds, mutable.

MUL'TO, a Mutton or Wether Sheep. *O. R.*

MULTO'NES *Auri*, Pieces of Gold Coin, ſo called from their being ſtamped on one Side with the Figure of a Sheep. *L.*

MUL'TURE [*molitura*, L.] the Toll or Fee which a Miller takes for the Grinding of Corn. *O. L.*

MUM [mumme, *Teut.*] a ſtrong Liquor brought from *Brunſwick* in *Germany*.

To MUM'BLE [mommele, *Belg.* mummein, *Teut.*] to mutter or growl; alſo to chew aukwardly.

A MUM'MER [mommer, *Belg.* mummer, *Teut.* *mommeur*, F.] a Maſker, or mute Perſon in Maſquerade.

MUM'MERY, Maſquerading, Buffoonery.

MUM'MY [*Arabick*] a Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, or *Jews* Lime gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*; alſo the Subſtance of dead Bodies, anciently embalmed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To MUMP, to bite the Lip like a Rabbet; alſo to ſpunge upon; alſo to beg.

MU'MPER, a genteel Beggar.

MUMPS [of mompele, *Belg.* to mumble] a ſort of Quinſey, or Swelling of the Chaps.

MUMP'ISH, angry, and ſilent withal.

To MUNCH [of *manger*, F.] to chew.

MUNCE'RIANS, a ſort of rebellious *Anabaptiſts* in *Germany*, ſo called from one *Muncer* their Founder.

MUN'DANE [*mondane*, F. of *mundanus*, L.] worldly, or belonging to the World.

MUNDA'NITY [*mondanité*, F. of *mundanitas*, L.] Worldlineſs.

MUNDA'TION, a Cleanſing or Purification. *L.*

MUN'DATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MUND'BRETCH [munðbꞃice, *Sax.*] a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of Privileges; a Breaking of Incloſures.

MUN'DICK, a hard, ſtony Subſtance, found in Tin Ore.

To MUNDIF'ICATE [*mundificatum*, L.] to make clean.

MUNDIFICA'TION, a Cleanſing. *L.*

MUNDIF'ICATIVES, Medicines for cleanſing Ulcers.

To MUN'DIFY [*mundificare*, L.] to cleanſe or purify,

MUNDIV'AGANT [*mundivagus*, L.] wandring about or through the World.

MUNDUN'GUS, any thing having an ill Scent.

MU'NERARY [*munerarius*, L.] belonging to Gifts, Liberality, or Bounty.

To MU'NERATE [*muneratum*, L. Sup.] to give Gifts, to reward.

MUNERA'TION, a recompenſing, or rewarding. *L.*

MUNI'CIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] enjoying or belonging to the Freedom of a City.

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, ſuch as are enjoyed by the Inhabitants of a Free Town or City.

MUNIF'EROUS [*munifer*, L.] bringing Gifts.

MUNIF'ICENCE [*munificentia*, L.] Liberality, Bountifulneſs. *L.*

MUNIF'ICENT [*munificus*, L.] bountiful, liberal.

MU'NIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a Fortification, military Defence, or Fortreſs.

MUNIMENT-*Houſe*, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Caſtles, *&c.* for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, *&c.*

MU'NIMENTS [in *Law*] ſuch authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Eſtate.

MUNI'TION, a Fortification, or Bulwark; alſo Ammunition. *F.* of *L.*

MUNITION *Ships*, Veſſels employed to carry Ammunition, to attend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MU'NIONS [in *Architecture*] are the ſhort upright Poſts or Bars which divide the ſeveral Lights in a Window-Frame.

MUNI'TE [*munitus*, L.] fenced, fortified, made ſtrong.

MUNS, the Face. *N.*

MUR, } a great Cold, the Poſe.
MURRH, }

MU'RAGE [*Law Term*, of *murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of publick Walls.

MU'RAL [*muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MU'RAL *Crown* [*corona muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the antient *Romans*, to thoſe Soldiers, who firſt ſcaled the Walls, and entered the Enemies City.

MURAL *Dials*, ſuch Dials as are ſet againſt a Wall.

MURC [morck, *Dan.* duſky] dark, gloomy.

MUR'CID [*murcidus*, L.] cowardly ſlothful.

MURC } [*Marc*, F.] Huſks of Fruit af-
MORK } ter the Juice is preſſed out.

MURR, a Catarrh.

To MUR'DER } [morðian, *Sax.* mor-
To MUR'THER } den, *L. S.*] to kill with Malice, Purpoſe, Deſign, *&c.*

MUR'DER } [morðre, *Sax.* moord,
MURTHER } *Belg.* Mordthar, *Teut.*] a wilful and felonious Killing of another with Malice prepenſe.

MUR'DERER } [myrðre, *Sax.* Mor-
MUR'THERER } der, *Teut. mourdrier*, O. F.] one who has committed Murder.

MUR'DERING *Pieces*, ſmall Pieces of Cannon, chiefly made uſe of in the Fore-caſtle, Half-Deck, or Steerage of a Ship; and ſuch Shot is called murdering Shot.

MUR'DEROUS, bloody-minded, inclined to commit Murder.

To MURE *up* [*murer*, F. of *murus*, L. a Wall] to wall up.

MU'RENGERS, two Officers in the City of *Cheſter*, choſen annually to ſee that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair.

MURIAT'ICK [*muriaticus*, L.] whatever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any ſuch like Pickle.

A MU'RICIDE [*muricida*, L.] a Mouſe-killer.

MU'RING [in *Architecture*] the raiſing of Walls.

MURK'LINS, in the dark, *N. C.*

MURK'Y, obſcure, dark. *Shakeſp.*

To MURLE, to crumble. *N. C.*

A MUR'MUR [*murmure*, F.] a buzzing or humming Noiſe of People diſcontented; the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

To MUR'MUR [*murmurer*, F. of *murmurare*, L.] to grumble, or mutter.

MUR'MURING, Muttering, Repining; alſo the Purling of Brooks and Streams.

MUR'NIVAL, four Cards of the ſame Suit, as four Kings, *&c.* at the Game called *Gleek*. F.

MUR'RAIN [of *mori*, L. to die, or as *Minſhew*, of *μαραίνω*. Gr. to pine or waſte away] a waſting Diſeaſe among Cattle, the Rot.

MUR'REY [of *morée*, *moreau*, F. *morado*, Span. *morello*, Ital. or of *morum*, L. a Mulberry, *q. d.* the Colour of Mulberries, or *Maurus*, a Moor] a reddiſh Purple.

MUR'RION [*morione*, Ital.] a Steel Head-piece.

A MURTH, an Abundance. *O.*

MUR'THER. See *Murder*.

MURTH'RED, made glad. *Chau.*

MUSA'BIB *Allah* [*i. e.* a Talker with God] a Name by which the *Turks* call *Moſes*.

MUSACH *Laſſa*, a Cheſt or Church-Box in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, wherein the Kings were wont to caſt their Offerings.

MU'SAPH, a Book among the *Turks*, which contains all their Laws.

MU'SARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow. *Chau.*

MUS'CADEL } [of *muſcate*, F. or *moſ-*
MUS'CADINE } *catello*, Ital. becauſe the Grapes ſmell of Muſk, or of *muſcæ*, L. Flies which feed on that Grape more than any other, as *Bochartus* conjectures] a ſort of rich Wine.

MUS'CADINE, a ſort of Grape ſmelling of Muſk; alſo a Sugar Work made by Confectioners.

MUS'CAT, a large Pear, ripe in *Auguſt*.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a muſky Taſte; an excellent Pear. *F.*

MUS'CHAM [as Dr. *Th. H.* ſuppoſes, of *mouſſe*, or *mouſche*, F. a Fly, or *mos* and *champ*, a Field] a Surname.

MUSCHE'TO. See *Moſchetto*.

MUS'CLE [muſchel, *Teut.* *muſculus*, L.] a Shell-Fiſh. *F.*

MUSCLE [*muſculus*, L.] a Bundle of thin and parallel Plates of fleſhy Threads or Fibres, incloſed by one Membrane; an organical Part of an animal Body (framed of its proper Membrane, fibrous Fleſh, a Tendon, Vein, Artery, and Nerve) the chief Inſtrument of voluntary Motion. *F.*

MUSCLE *Veins*, are two Veins, one ariſing from the Muſcles of the Neck, and the other from thoſe of the Breaſt.

MUSCOS'ITY [*muſcoſitas*, L.] Moſſineſs, or Fulneſs of Moſs.

MUS'COUS [*muſcoſus*, L.] moſſy or full of Moſs.

MUS'CULAR [of *muſculus*, L.] of, belonging, or like to Muſcles.

MUSCULOS'ITY [*muſculoſitas*, L.] Bigneſs of Muſcles.

MUS'CULOUS [*muſculeux*, F. of *muſculoſus*, L.] of, or full of Muſcles.

MUSCULOUS *Fleſh* [in *Anatomy*] ſuch as is the Subſtance of the Heart, and other Muſcles.

MUSCULOUS *Vein*, the firſt Branch of the Flank Veins, which is ſpread about ſeveral Muſcles of the Belly and Loins.

MUS'CULUS *Nauticus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Feet, ſo called, becauſe chiefly uſed in climbing up Maſts of Ships, &c.

MUSCULUS *Stepedis* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Ear, which is inſerted into the Head of the little Bone, called *Stapes*.

To MUSE [*muſer*, F. muyſe, *Belg.*] to pauſe, ſtudy, or think upon.

MUSE [*muſa*, L.] as *to be in a Muſe*, i. e. to be in a melancholy Fit, or in a brown Study. *F.*

MUSE
MUSET' } [among *Hunters*] the Place through which a Hare goes to Relief.

MUSE'A
MUSI'A
MUSI'VA } curious Pavements of Moſaick Work, ſo called, becauſe ingenious Devices were uſually attributed to the Muſes, and in regard that the Muſes and Sciences were repreſented in them.

MU'SES [*muſæ*, L. Μοῦσαι, Gr.] Nine imaginary Heathen Deities, *viz.* *Clio*, *Urania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpſichore*, and *Polyhymnia*, fabled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemoſyne*, accounted the Goddeſſes of Muſick and Poetry, as alſo the Patroneſſes of the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSE'UM, a Study or Library; alſo a College or publick Place for the Reſort of learned Men.

The MUSE'UM, a neat Building in the City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq;

MUSH'ROOM [*mouſcheron* or *mouſſeron*, F.] an Imperfect Plant of a ſpongy Subſtance, which grows up to its Bulk on a ſudden. In a figurative Senſe it is uſed for an Upſtart.

MU'SICAL [*muſicus*, L. of μουσικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Muſick.

MU'SICA [in *Muſick Books*] ſometimes ſignifies the Art or Science of Muſick; ſometimes the Books or Inſtruments of Muſick; ſometimes the Melody or Harmony of Muſick; ſometimes the Company of Muſicians that perform the Muſick. *Ital.*

MUSI'CIAN [*muſicien*, F. *muſicus*, L. of μουσικὸς, Gr.] a Profeſſor or Practitioner of Muſick.

MU'SICK [*muſique*, F. *muſica*, L. μουσικὴ, Gr.] one of the ſeven Sciences, termed *Liberal*, belonging to the *Mathematicks*, which conſiders the Number, Time, and Tune of Sounds, in order to make delightful Harmony; the Art of Singing and Playing on all ſorts of muſical Inſtruments.

Practical MUSICK, ſhews the Manner of compoſing all Sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of Singing and Playing on all ſorts of muſical Inſtruments.

Theoretical MUSICK, is that which ſearches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Diſcord, and explains the Proportion between them by Numbers.

MU'SICO, a Muſician or Muſick-Maſter, or one who either compoſes, performs, or teaches Muſick. *Ital.*

MU'SING, a pauſing, or thinking upon.

MU'SING, [among *Hunters*] is the paſſing of an Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*muſc*, F. *muſcio*, Ital.] a Perfume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an *Indian* Beaſt like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK-*Pear*, a ſort of Pear.

MUSK-*Rats*, Rats in *America*, which live in Boroughs like Rabbets, and have the Scent of Muſk.

MUSK-*Roſe*, a Flower.

MUS'KIN [*mus*, L. Mouſe, and kin, *Dan.* Mauſgen, *Teut.* Muſken, *L. S.*] a Bird called a Titmouſe.

MUS'QUASH, a Beaſt in *America* like a Beaver.

MUS'QUET [*mouſquet*, F. *moſcheto*, Ital.] the commoneſt and moſt convenient ſort of Fire Arms for Soldiers.

MUS'QUET-*Baſkets* [in *Fortification*] Baſkets about a Foot and a Half high, and eight or ten Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which bein filled with Earth, are placed on low Breaſt-Works, that the Muſqueteers may fire between them, and be pretty well ſecured againſt the Enemy's Fire.

MUSQUETEE'R [*moſquetaire*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Muſket.

MUSQUETOO'N [*mouſqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuſs, a ſhort Gun of a large Bore, carrying ſmall Bullets.

MUS'ROLL [*muſerol*, F.] the Noſeband of a Horſe's Bridle.

MUSS a Scramble, as *to make a Muſs.*

MUSSA Moſs, or marſhy Ground. *O, R.*

To MUS'SEN, [*Hunting Term*] is when a Stag or Male Deer caſts his Head.

To MUS'SITATE [*muſſitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSITA'TION, muttering, or ſpeaking between the Teeth.

MUS'SELIN } [*mouſſeline*, F.] a fine ſort
MUS'LIN } of Cotton Linen Cloth, brought from *India*, &c.

MUS'SULMAN [*i. e.* faithful in Religion, *Arabick*] a Title which the *Mahometans* take to themſelves.

MUST [of muſſen, *Teut.*] it behoves, there is Need.

MUST [*muſtum*, L. Moſt, *Teut.*] ſweet Wine newly preſſed from the Grapes.

MUSTA'CHES [*mouſtache*, F. *moſtaccio*, Ital. of μυςαξ Gr.] that Part of the Beard growing upon the upper Lip, Whiſkers.

MUSTAPHI'S, Doctors and Prophets, Men of great Learning or Regard among the *Turks*.

MUS'TARD [*mouſtarde*, F. *mouſtarda*, It. moſtaerde, muſtard, *Welſh*, or *q. d. muſtum, ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of Seed of the ſame Name, of a ſharp and biting Quality.

To MUS'TER [muſtern, *Teut.* muſtere, *Belg.*] to take a Review of Forces; alſo to gather together.

MUS'TER [mouſtre, *Belg. monſtre*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take Account of their Numbers, Conditions, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUS'TER [of Peacocks] a Flock.

MUSTER *Maſter General* [General-Muſter Meiſter, *Teut.*] an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as to their Numbers, Horſes, Arms, *&c.*

MUSTER *Rolls*, Liſts of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, *&c.*

MUS'TINESS, a being muſty.

MUS'TULENT [*muſtulentus*, L.] ſweet as Muſt, new, freſh.

MUS'TY [*moiſie*, F. mouldy, *mucidus*, L.] of a ſtale, mouldy Scent.

MUT, mought, may. *Chau.*

MUTA *Canum* [*mute des chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA *Regia*, the *Mews* near *Charing-Croſs*, *London*, formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABILI'TY [*mutabilité*, F. of *mutabilitas*, L.] Changeableneſs, Inconſtancy.

MU'TABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or ſubject to Change.

MUTA'RE [*Old Records*] to mew up Hawks, in the Time of their Moulting.

MUTA'TION, a Changing, Alteration, *&c. L.*

MUTE [*muet*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, ſpeechleſs.

MUTE *Letters* [in *Grammar*] Letters yielding no Sound of themſelves without Vowels; as *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, t.*

MUTE *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] ſuch as take Names from Creatures which have no Voice, as *Cancer*, *Piſces*, *Scorpio*.

To *ſtand* MUTE [*Law Phraſe*] is when a Priſoner arraigned at the Bar refuſes to plead to his Indictment, or does not anſwer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid Dung] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [of *meutir*, F.] to dung as the Hawks do.

To *run* MUTE [among *Hunters*] the Hounds are ſaid ſo to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTES, certain dumb Perſons kept in the Grand Signior's Seraglio, ſerving as Executioners for ſtrangling Offenders.

To MU'TILATE [*mutiler*, F. *mutilatum*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MU'TILATED *Degrees* [in *Aſtrology*] are certain Degrees in ſeveral Signs, which threaten the Perſon who has them aſcending, with Halting, Lameneſs, *&c.*

MULTILA'TION, maiming or curtailing of any thing. Caſtration. *F. of L.*

MU'TILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MU'TILOUSNESS, Maimedneſs.

MUTINEE'R, [*un mutin*, F.] a ſeditious Perſon, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MU'TINOUS, ſeditious, apt to revolt.

MU'TINY [*mutiniere*, F. *mutino*, Ital *motin*, Span, moterile, *Belg. motus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt from lawful Authority, eſpecially among Soldiers.

To MU'TINY [*mutiner*, F. *mutinare*, It. of *mutire*, L. muyten, *Du.* to mutter] to riſe up in Arms in an Army.

To MUT'TER [muyte, *Belg. mutire*, L.] to ſpeak confuſedly between the Teeth.

MUT'TERING, Grumbling.

MUT'TON [*mouton*, F. a Ram or Wether] the Fleſh of Sheep.

MU'TUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *mutuus*, L.] alike on both Sides, interchangeable, making equal Returns.

MU'TULE [in *Architecture*] is a ſort of ſquare Modilion ſet under the Cornice of the *Dorick* Order; alſo a Stay cut out of Stone or Timber to bear up the Summer or other Part.

MUYD *of Corn*, 25 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a Half *Engliſh*.

MUZZEY, a Quagmire. *C.*

MUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* mouth-ſeel, ſaith *Minſhew*,] a Halter to tie about the Noſe of a Horſe, or Mouth of a Gun, a Device of Leather to put about the Mouth of a Dog, *&c.* alſo the Snout of certain Beaſts; the Mouth of a Gun.

MUZZLE *Mouldings* [of a *Gun*] are the Ornaments round the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [*of a Gun*] the great Circle which encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the Mouth of it.

To MUZ'ZLE [*muſolaire*, Ital.] to cover or ſecure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MYCTERIS'MUS [*μυκτηρισμὸς*, Gr.] a wiping one's Noſe; in *Rhetorick*, a cloſer kind of Sarcaſm or Taunt.

MYDE'SIS [*μυδῆσις*, Gr.] Rottenneſs from too much Moiſture.

MYDMOROWE, the Middle of the Morning. *Chau.*

MYDRI'ASIS [*μυδρίασις*, Gr.] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MY'LE [*μύλη*, Gr.] a Mill, the lower Mill-Stone.

MYLOGLOS'SUM [of *μύλη* and *γλῶσσα*, Gr.] a Pair of Muſcles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOBOIDE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which takes up that Space which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone called *Os Hyoides*.

MYL'LEWELL, a ſort of ſalt Cod.

MYN'CHEN, a Nun or veiled Virgin.

MYNETHE, threateneth. *Chau.*

MYNT, Gold. *Chau.*

MYOCE'PHALON [*μυοκέφαλον*, *i. e.* the Head of a Fly, *Gr.*] the falling of a ſmall Portion of the *Uvula*, ſo as to reſemble the Head of a Fly.

MYO'DES *Platiſma* [in *Anatomy*] a broad muſculous Expanſion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOG'RAPHY [*μυογραφία*, of *μῦς*, a Muſcle, and *γραφὴ*, a Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Muſcles.

MYOL'OGY [*μυολογία*, of *μῦς*, and *λογία*, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe of the Muſcles of an animal Body.

MYOPI'A [*μυωπία* Gr.] Purblindneſs.

MYOT'OMY [*μυοτομία*, Gr.] a Diſſecting of the Muſcles.

MYRO'BALANS [*myrobalanus*, L. of *μυροβάλανος*, Gr.] a Medicinal Fruit reſembling the *Egyptian* Dates.

MYRACO'PIUM [*μυρακόπιον*, of *μύῤῥα*, Myrrh, and *ἄκοπον*, Gr.] a Medicine to take away Wearineſs.

MY'RIAD [*myrias*, L. of *μυρίας*, Gr.] the Number of 10,000.

MY'RIARCH [*myriarcha*, L. of *μυριάρχης*, Gr.] a Captain of 10,000.

MYRRH [*myrrhe*, F. of *myrrha*, L. *μύῤῥον*, Gr.] of מור *H.*] an *Arabian* Gum of the Myrrh tree, of good Uſe in Phyſick.

MYRRHI'NE [*myrrhinus*, L.] belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

MYR'TLE [*myrte*, F. *myrtus*, L. of *μύρτος*, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYROP'OLIST [*myropola*, L. of *μυροπώλης*, Gr.] a Seller of ſweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MYSGLOSID, miſinterpreted. *Chau.*

MYSTAGO'GICAL, belonging to a Myſtagogue.

MYSTAGO'GUE [*myſtagogus*, L. of *μυςαγωγὸς*, Gr.] one who interpets divine Myſteries and Ceremonies; alſo one who hath the keeping or ſhewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTE'RIOUS [*myſterieux*, F.] full of Myſtery, obſcure.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, the being myſterious, or difficult to be underſtood.

MYSTE'RIAL [*myſterialis*, L.] myſtical, obſcure.

MYS'TERY [*myſtere*, F. *myſterium*, L. of *μυςήριον*, Gr.] a Thing concealed, a Secret not eaſy to be comprehended; alſo an Art or Trade.

MYS'TICAL [*myſtique*, F. *myſticus*, L. of *μυςικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a Myſtery.

MYSWANDRING, uncertain, wavering, *Chau.*

MYTHOLO'GICAL [*mythologique*, F.] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOL'OGIST [*mythologiſte*, F. *mythologus*, L. of *μυθολόγος*, Gr.] one ſkilled in Mythology.

MYTHOL'OGY [*mythologie*, F. *mythologia*, L. *μυθολογία*, of *μῦθος*, a Fable, and *λογία*, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] the Hiſtory of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Myſteries of the old Pagan Religion.

N.

NO ſignifies Number, as N° 5. Number five.

NA, no. *O.*

N. B. for *Nota Bene*, mark well, take Notice, obſerve.

NAAM [naam, of neman, *Sax.* to take] a Diſtreſs, or taking another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

NAAMAN [נעמן *H. i. e.* comely, fair] a *Syrian* General.

To NAB, to ſurprize, to take one napping, to arreſt; alſo to cog a Dye.

NAB, a Head, a Hat. *Cant.*

NAB-*Girder*, a Bridle. *Cant.*

NAB-*Cheat*, a Hat. *Cant.*

NABAL נבל *H. i. e.* a Fool, or mad] a rich Churl in the Scripture.

NAC'KER, a Fiſh with a brown Shell, ending narrow.

NA'CRE, Mother of Pearl.

NAD [*q.* ne had] had not. *O.*

NA'DAB [נדב *H.* a Prince] the Son of *Aaron.*

NA'DIR [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Point in the Heavens which is directly under our Feet, and is diametrically oppoſite to the *Zenith*, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*

NÆ'VI [among *Phyſicians*] thoſe Marks which are made upon the *Fœtus*, by the Imagination of the Mother in longing for any Thing. *L.*

NAG [negge, *Belg.*] a young or little Horſe.

NAIA'DES, falſe Goddeſſes, believed by the Heathens to preſide over Fountains and Rivers, and to whom they paid ſome ſort of Worſhip. *L.*

NAI'ANT } [in *Heraldry*] is when
NA'TANT } Fiſhes are drawn in an Eſcutcheon lying at length, as if ſwimming.

NAIED, denied. *Chau.*

NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a Term applied to Jewels. *F.*

NAIL [næᵹl, *Sax.* nagel, *Teut.*] the Nail of a Man's Hand; alſo a Meaſure, the 16th Part of a Yard; alſo an Iron Pin.

A **NAIL** *of Beef*, 8 *lb.* Weight. *Suff.*

To **NAIL** [naeghele, *Belg.* nageln, *Teut.*] to faſten with Nails.

To **NAIL** *Cannon*, is to drive an Iron Spike into the Touch-hole, by which means the Cannon is render'd unſerviceable for the preſent.

NAIL-*Wort*, an Herb. *Paronychia.* L.

NAIS'SANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other Beaſt appearing to be iſſuing or coming out of the Middle of any *Feſs*, or any Ordinary. *F.*

NA'KED [naced, *Sax.* naeckt, *Belg.* nacket, *Teut.*] uncloathed, bare.

NAKED *Fire* [among *Chymiſts*] is an open Fire, or one not penned up.

NAKED *Seeds* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch Seeds or Plants as are not incloſed in any Pod or Caſe.

NAKID, made naked, ſtripped. *Chau.*

NAKONERS, Brazen Horns. *O.*

NALE, Alehouſe. *O.*

N'AM, for am not. *C.*

NAMA'TION, a Diſtraining or Taking. *L. T.* In *Scotland*, an Impounding or putting in the Pound.

NA'MAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.

NAME [nama, *Sax.* name, *Teut.* of *nomen*, L.] the Appellation of any Thing.

NAME'LESS, without Name, not named.

NAME'LY, to wit, that is to ſay.

NAMELICHE [Nahmlich, *Teut.*] namely. *Chau.*

NANE, no one, none. *Chau.*

NANTIL'LES, Lentils. *F.*

NAP [hnoppa, *Sax.* nappe, *Dan.*] the hairy and ſhaggy Part of woollen Cloth.

To **NAP**, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*

NAP [of hnappian, *Sax.* to ſleep a little] a ſhort Sleep.

NAPE hnoppa, *Sax.*, noppe, *Dan.*] the hinder Part of the Neck, ſo called from the ſoft ſhort Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.

NAPE, } a wooden Inſtrument or Device
NEAP, } to bear up the Fore-part of a laden Wain or Waggon. *N. C.*

NA'PER *of Naps*, a Sheep-ſtealer. *Cant.*

NA'PERY [*naperia*, Ital.] Table or Houſhold Linen.

NAPH'THA [νάφθα, Gr.] *Babyloniſh* Bitumen, a kind of chalky Clay, which takes Fire more eaſily than Bitumen, but is harder to be quenched.

NA'PIER's *Bones*, certain Numbering-Rods for performing ſpeedily ſeveral Arithmetical Operations, invented by the Lord *Napier*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*.

NA'PLES [*Napoli*, Ital. of νεάπολις, Gr. *i. e.* the new City] a City of *Campania*. F.

NAP'PITH, noddeth. *Chau.*

NAP'PY *Ale* [*q. d.* ſuch as will cauſe Perſons to take a Nap] pleaſant and ſtrong Ale.

NAPRON, an Apron. *Chau.*

NAR, narrowly. *Chau.*

NAR, nearer. *Spen.*

NARCIS'SINE [*narciſſinus*, L.] pertaining to a white Daffodil.

NAR'COSIS [νάρκωσις, Gr.] a Privation of Senſe, as in a Palſey, or in taking Opium, *&c.*

NARCOT'ICAL } [*narcotique*, F. *nar-*
NARCO'TICK } *coticus*, L. of ναρκωτικὸς, Gr.] exciting Drowſineſs, ſtupifying, benumbing.

NARCOT'ICKS [ναρκωτικά, Gr.] Medicines which ſtupify and take away the Senſe of Pain.

To **NAR'RATE** [*narrer*, F. of *narratum*, L.] to relate, *&c.*

NARRA'TION, a Relation of any particular Actions and Circumſtances. *F.* of *L.*

NARRATION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part of an Oration, in which Account is given of Matter of Fact.

A **NAR'RATIVE** [*narratif*, F. of *narratus*, L.] a Relation or Recital.

NARRATIVE [*narratif*, F.] declarative, expreſſive.

NARRA'TOR [*narrateur*, F.] a Relator.

NARRATOR [*Old Law Word*] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.

NAR'REL, a Noſtril.

NAR'ROW [neaꞃeƿo, neaꞃo, *Sax.*] of ſmall Breadth.

The NARROW, a Channel which runs between the *Margate Sands* and the *Main.*

NAR'ROWNESS, the being of ſmall Breadth.

N'ART, art not. *O.*

NARWE, narrow. *Chau.*

N'AS, was not, *O.* Has not. *Spen.*

NA'SAL [of *naſus*, L. a Noſe] belonging to the Noſe; alſo a Noſe-piece of an Helmet.

NASA'LIA, Medicines to be put up the Noſtrils.

NASCA'LIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NAS'DA } [among *Chymiſts*] a Bunch
NAT'TA } on the Back.

NASH } [neſe, *Sax.*] waſhy, tender,
NESH } weak, puling. *N. C.*

NASICOR'NOUS [of *naſus* and *corneus*, L.] having Noſes of horny Subſtance, as ſome Inſects.

NASI *Os* [in *Anat.*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Noſe. *L.*

NAISE, drunken. *Cant.*

NAS'TINESS, Filthineſs, Sluttiſhneſs.

NAS'TY, filthy, ſluttiſh.

N'AT, know not. *Chau.*

NATALI'TIA, the Days on which the ancient Chriſtian Martyrs ſuffer'd Martyrdom, celebrated by the Primitive Chriſtians. *L.*

NATALI'TIOUS [*natalitius*, L.] belonging to the Nativity or Birth-day.

NATATI'LE [*natatilis*, L.] that ſwims or can ſwim.

NATA'TION, Swimming. *L.*

NA'TES *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*

NATHAN'AEL [נתניל *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

NATH'LESS, nevertheleſs. *Spen.*

NATH'MORE, neverthemore. *Spen.*

NA'TION [of *natus*, L.] a People; alſo a Country. *F.* of *L.*

NA'TIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*

NA'TIONAL *Synod*, an Aſſembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NA'TIVE [*nativus*, L.] belonging to one's Birth-place, natural, inbred. *F.*

A NATIVE [*nativus*, L.] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born. In *ancient Deeds*, he that is born a Servant.

NATIVE [in *Aſtrology*] a Perſon born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIV'ITY [*nativité*, F. of *nativitas*, L.] Birth, or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIVITY [among *Aſtrologers*] is the true Time of a Perſon's Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens caſt for that Time.

NATIVITY [in *Old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATI'VO *habendo*, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondſman who is run from him.

NAT'TA, a great ſoft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows moſt uſually in the Back, and ſometimes in the Shoulders; alſo a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NAT'URAL [*naturel*, F. of *naturalis*, L.] belonging to, or proceeding from Nature; alſo eaſy, free, unaffected.

NATURAL *Day*, the Space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL *Faculty*, an Action whereby the Body is increaſed, nouriſhed, and preſerved.

NATURAL *Philoſophy*, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NATURAL *Son*, a Baſtard, a baſe-born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NATURAL *Year*, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almoſt 6 Hours.

A NATURAL, a Changeling, a Fool.

A NAT'URALIST [*naturaliſte*, F.] one ſkilled in Natural Philoſophy.

NATURALIZA'TION [of *naturalizer*, F.] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by an Act of Parliament, or Conſent of the Eſtates.

To NAT'URALIZE [*naturalizer*, F. of *naturalizare*, L.] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.

NAT'URALNESS, natural Affection.

NA'TURE [*natura*, L.] a peculiar Diſpoſition of Parts in ſome peculiar Body; the Eſſence of any thing with its Attributes; Condition, Diſpoſition, Humour; the Syſtem of the World, the Machine of the Univerſe. *F.*

Laws of NATURE, are thoſe Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Actions upon one another, and which they inviolably obſerve in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.

NAT *Wilne* [q. d. not willing] not deſire. *O.*

NA'VAL [*navalis*, L.] belonging to a Ship or Navy. *F.*

A NA'VAL, a Fleet or Navy. *Shakeſp.*

NAVE [nauðe, *Sax.* nabe, *Belg.* nabe, *Teut.*] that Part in the Middle of a Wheel where the Spokes are fixed; alſo the main Part or Body of a Church.

NA'VEL [naƿel, *Sax.* naebel, nabel, *Teut.*] a Part on the Middle of the Belly.

NAVEL *Gall*, a Bruiſe on the Back of a Horſe, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL *Timbers,* the Puttocks or Ribs of a Ship.

NA′VEL *Wort,* a ſort of Herb, *Cotyledon.* L.

NA′VEL, Part of a Cenſer or Incenſe-pan.

NAU′FRAGE [*naufragium,* L.] Shipwreck. *F.*

NAUGHT [nahꞇ or neahꞇ, *Sax.*] bad, wicked, lewd; alſo nought, not. *Chau.*

NAUGHT′INESS [nahꞇneꞅꞅ, *Sax.*] Badneſs, Wickedneſs, Lewdneſs.

NAUGHTY, wicked, lewd.

NAVIC′ULAR [*navicularis,* L.] pertaining to a ſmall Ship.

NAVICULAR *Bone* [in *Anatomy*] the third Bone in each Foot, that lies between the *Aſtragalus* and the Wedge like Bones.

NAVI′GABLE [*navigabilis,* L.] where Ships may paſs; that will bear a Ship or Boat. *F.*

To NAV′IGATE [*naviguer,* F. of *navigatum,* L.] to ſail on the Sea.

NAVIGA′TION, the Art of Sailing, which ſhews how to conduct a Ship at Sea to any appointed Port.

NAVIGATION *Proper,* is when the Courſe lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGATION *Improper,* is when the Places being at no great Diſtance one from another, the Ship ſails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NAVIGA′TOR [*navigateur,* F.] a Sailor or Sea Traveller. *L.*

NAVI′GEROUS [*naviger,* L.] that will bear a Ship or Veſſel.

NAVIS, } a ſmall Diſh to hold
NAVICULA, } Frankincenſe, before it was put into the Cenſer. *O. L.*

NAV′ITY [*navitas,* L.] Diligence, Stirringneſs.

NAU′LAGE [*naulum,* L.] the Freight or Paſſage Money for Goods or Perſons by Sea, or Paſſage over a River. *F.*

NAU′MACHY [*naumachie,* F. *naumachia,* L. of *ναυμαχία* Gr.] a Sea Fight, or the Repreſentation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are repreſented.

NAU′SEABUND [*nauſeabundus,* L.] Sea-ſick, full of Qualms and Loathing.

To NAU′SEATE [*nauſeatum,* L.] to have an Inclination to vomit; alſo to loath or abhor, or to be diſguſted at.

NAU′SEATIVE } [*nauſeoſus,* L.] going
NAU′SEOUS } againſt one's Stomach, making ready to vomit, loathſome.

NAU′SEOUSNESS [*nauſea,* L.] Loathſomeneſs.

NAU′TICAL } [*nauticus,* L.] belonging
NAU′TICK } to Ships or Mariners.

NAU′TICAL *Charts.* See *Chart.*

NAUTICAL *Planiſphere,* is the Deſcription of the Terreſtrial Globe upon a Plane, for the Uſe of Mariners.

NAVY [of *navis,* L. a Ship] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who inquires into the State of all Stores, and ſees that the Ships are ſupplied with them.

Treaſurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the principal Officers of it.

NAY *Word,* a Word of Infamy or Contempt. *Shakeſp.*

NAZ′ARENES, a Name given our Saviour Chriſt and his Diſciples from the Town of *Nazareth.*

NAZ′ARITES [נצרים *H. i. e.* ſeparated Perſons] a Sect among the *Jews,* ſo called upon Account of their ſeparating from others, by devoting themſelves to God by a Vow, and obſerving ſome Ceremonies, as abſtaining from Wine, ſhaving their Heads, *&c.*

NAZE, a Cliff or Point of Land, lying over againſt the Buoy in the Gun-Fleet.

NA, now. *O.*

NÆ, nor, not. *Spen.*

NAY [na, *Sax.* of *ne,* L.] no, not.

NE *admittas,* a Writ for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Biſhop to admit a Clerk to that Church, who is preſented by another.

To NEAL. See to *Anneal.*

NEAL [of *nigellus,* L.] a Surname.

NEAL'D *To* [*Sea Term*] as, *if the Soundings be neal'd to,* i. e. if it be deep Water cloſe by the Shore; or if the Lee-Shore be ſandy, clayey, ouzy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP, ſcanty, deficient.

NEAP-*Tides* [of nepꞇe, *Sax.* Scarcity] the Tides in the ſecond and laſt Quarter of the Moon; low Tides, not ſo high nor ſo ſwift as the Spring Tides.

NEAR *Now,* juſt now. *Norf.*

NEAR [neaꞃ, *Sax.* nahe, *Teut.*] nigh to, hard by.

NEAR [*Sea Phraſe*] *No Near,* a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship ſail to the Leeward.

NEAR′ER [of neꞃꞃan, latter, *Sax.*] nigher.

NEARNESS, the being near to.

NEAT [neaꞇ, *Sax.*] all kind of Beeves, as Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

NEAT [*net,* F. *netto,* Ital. ſpruce, of *nitidus,* L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dreſſed, clever.

NEAT-*Herd* [neaꞇhyꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a Keeper of Neat Cattle.

NEAT-*Land* [*Law Term*] Land granted or let to the Yeomanry.

NEATS *Leather,* Leather made of the Hide of an Ox, or Cow.

NEAT *Weight,* the Weight of a Commodity, without the Caſk, Bag, Caſe, or Thing contain'd in it.

NEAT'NESS, Cleanneſs, Spruceneſs, Pureneſs.

NEAV'ING, Barm or Yeſt. *L.*

NEB [nebbe, *Sax.* neb, *Dan.* nebbe, *Belg.*] the Bill or Beak of any Thing.

NEBUCHADNEZ'ZAR [נבחדנצר, *H.* *i. e.* the Morning of the Generation] a King of *Babylon*.

NEB'ULÆ, little Clouds [among *Oculiſts*] Films upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEB'ULE [in *Heraldry*] cloudy, repreſenting Clouds.

NEBULOEA' [*Chymical Term*] the Salt of the Moiſture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEB'ULOSE [*nebuloſus*, L.] miſty, foggy, thick, hazy.

NEB'ULOSE [in *Heraldry*] the Out-line of any Border, Ordinary, *&c.* ſomething reſembling the Figure of Clouds.

NEB'ULOUS [*nebuleux*, F. of *nebuloſus*, L.] cloudy, miſty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS *Stars* [among *Aſtronomers*] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECA'TION, a Killing. *L.*

NE'CESSARIES [*neceſſaria*, L.] Things needful for human Life.

NE'CESSARINESS, Needfulneſs.

NECESSA'RIO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies thoſe Parts of a Piece of Muſick, which play throughout the Whole, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which play only in ſome Parts.

NE'CESSARY [*neceſſarie*, F. of *neceſſarius*, L.] needful, unavoidable, indiſpenſable.

To NECES'SITATE [*neceſſiter*, F.] to force, to compel.

NECES'SITOUS [*neceſſiteux*, F.] indigent, needy, poor.

NECES'SITUDE [*neceſſitudo*, L.] Friendſhip, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITU'DINARY [*neceſſitudinarius*, L.] belonging to Friendſhip, Relation, *&c.*

NECES'SITY [*neceſſité*, F. of *neceſſitas*, L.] Indiſpenſableneſs, the State of a Thing that needs muſt be; alſo a Diſtreſs, Need, Poverty, Extremity.

The NECK [necca, *Sax.* neck, *Belg.* Nacke, *Teut.*] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECK-ABOUT, a Woman's Neck Linen. *N. C.*

NE'CROMANCER [*necromantier*, F. *necromanticus*, L. of *νεκρομαντικὸς*, Gr.] a Conjurer, a Magician, or Wizard.

NE'CROMANCY [*necromancie*, F. *necromantia*, L. of *νεκρομαντεία*, of *νεκρὸς*, dead, and *μαντεία*, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghoſts, or the Devil; alſo Conjuration in the general.

NECROMAN'TIC [*necromanticus*, L. *νεκρομαντικὸς*, Gr.] of Necromancy.

NE'CROSIS [*νεκρωσις*, Gr.] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NE'CROSIS [in *Surgery*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and ſoft Parts of the Body.

NEC'TAR [*νέκταρ*, Gr.] a pleaſant Liquor feigned by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whoſoever drank of it ſhould become immortal. *F.* and *L.*

NEC'TAR [with *Phyſicians*] a medicinal Drink of a moſt delightful Taſte, Colour, and Smell.

NECTA'REAN [*nectareus*, L.] belonging to Nectar, ſweet.

NEC'TARIN, a Sort of ſmooth Pear.

NEDE'FULLY, } neceſſarily. *Chau.*
NEDE'LY, }

NE'DERS [neꝺꞃe, *Sax.* Natteren, *Teut.*] Adders. *O.*

NEDE'MENTS, Neceſſaries. *Spen.*

NEECE [*niece*, F. *nezza*, Ital. niꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Siſter.

NEED [neaꝺ, neꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* nood, *Belg.* Noth, *Teut.*] Neceſſity, Want.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow this Proverb of the *French*, *Beſoign fait vielle trotter*, or the *Italian*, *Beſoigno fa trotar le vecchia*, I ſhall not determine, being all three the ſame *verbatim*; but it intimates the great Power of *Neceſſity*, which does not only make the *Young* and *Luſty* go a trotting to relieve their *Neceſſities*, but alſo makes *old People*, who have one Foot in the Grave, to beſtir their Stumps. *Neceſſity* makes the *Weak* ſtrong, the *Decrepid* active and nimble, the *Cripple* walk: It gives Vigour and Life to the moſt languiſhing and feeble *Starveling*; makes the *Lame* find his Legs; excites the moſt *Obſtinate* to lead or drive at the Will and Pleaſure of his Maſter. *Durum telum neceſſitas*, ſay the *Latins*, and Ἀνάγκῃ ὐδὲ ϑεοὶ μάχονται, the *Greeks*; though that ſeems to ſavour too much of a *Stoick Fatality*.

NEED'FUL [nothwendig, *Teut.*] neceſſary, uſeful.

NEED'INESS, Want, Poverty.

NEED'LE [næꝺl, *Sax.* naudel, *Teut.* naal, *Dan.*] a ſmall Tool to ſew withal.

NEEDLE [of a *Mariner's Compaſs*] an Iron Wire touched with a Load-Stone.

NEED'LESS, uſeleſs, unneceſſary.

NEEDS [naꝺeꞅ, *Sax.*] by Conſtraint or Compulſion; as, *I muſt needs do it.*

St. NEEDS [anciently called *Ameſbury*, but afterwards *St. Needs*, *i. e.* the Church of *St. Need*, who died in that Town] a Town in *Huntingdonſhire*.

NEEDY, poor.

NEEP-*Tides.* See *Neap-Tides.*

Be-NEE'PED [among *Mariners*] a Ship is ſaid to be *be-neeped*, when ſhe wants Water, ſo that ſhe cannot get off the Ground.

NEEZ'WORT, an Herb.

NEFAN'DOUS [*nefandus*, L. of *ne* and *fandus*] not to be ſpoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFA'RIOUS [*nefarius*, L.] curſed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGA'TION, a denying, a gainſaying. *F.* of *L.*

NEG'ATIVE } [*negativus*, L.] denying
NE'GATORY } or gainſaying. *F.*

NEGATIVE [*negativum*, L.] a denying Propoſition or Expreſſion. *F.*

NEGATIVE *Heretick* [in the *Spaniſh Inquiſition*] is one who, notwithſtanding his Hereſy has been proved upon him by ſufficient Witneſſes, refuſes to confeſs, and avers himſelf a good Catholick. *F.*

NEGATIVE *Pregnant* [in *Common Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign *Minus* (—) prefixed, as *—ab* is a Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE *Sign* [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—), and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGLECT' [*neglectus*, L.] Omiſſion, Diſregard, Want of Care.

To NEGLECT' [*negliger*, F. *neglectum*, L. of *nec* and *lego*, i. e. *eligo*] not to take Care of, to diſregard, to ſlight, to let ſlip.

NEGLEC'TION, Neglect. *Shakeſp.*

NEG'LIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] Diſregard, Careleſſneſs, Remiſſneſs. *F.*

NEG'LIGENT [*negligens*, L.] careleſs, neglectful, ſlack in Buſineſs. *F.*

NEG'LIGENTNESS, the being negligent.

NE'GOCE, Trading, Dealing. *F.*

To NEGO'TIATE [*negocier*, F. *negotiatum*, L.] to trade or traffick; to tranſact or manage.

NEGOTIA'TION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; alſo the Management of publick Treaties and Affairs; alſo a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIA'TOR [*negociateur*, F.] a Manager of Affairs.

NEGOTIA'TORY, belonging to Trade or Management of Treaties.

NEGOTIA'TRIX [*negociatrice*, F.] a Woman Manager of Buſineſs. *L.*

NEGO'TIOUS [*negotioſus*, L.] full of Buſineſs.

NE'GRO [one born in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, or of *niger*, L. black] a Niger, a Blackmoor, or Black Slave.

NEHEMI'AH [נחמיה of נוח he reſted, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Reſt of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

NEIFE } [*Law Term*] a Bond-Wo-
NAF } man.

Writ of NEIF'TY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manor claimed ſuch a Woman for his *Neife*.

To NEIGH [hnægan, *Sax.* negen, *Du.* *nitrire*, Ital. *hinnire*, L.] to cry or make a Noiſe as a Horſe does.

NEIGH'BOUR [of neah, nigh, and ȝebuꞃe, an Inhabitant, *Sax.*] one who dwells or is ſeated near another.

NEIGH'BOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; alſo the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGH'BOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGH'BOURLINESS, the acting friendly, like a Neighbour.

NEIGH'BOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, friendly.

To NEI'GHIN, to approach, draw near. *Chau.*

NEIGH'ING *Bird*, a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of an Horſe.

NE *injuſtè vexes*, a Writ forbidding the Lord to diſtrain the Tenant, having formerly prejudiced himſelf by doing or paying more than he needed. *L.*

NEI'THER [niðeꞃ, or nouðeꞃ, *Sax.*] not one of the two.

NEIVE, }
NEIFE, } A Fiſt. *N. C.*

NELD [naelde, *Dan.*] a Needle. *C.*

NEL'SON [*q. d.* the Son of *Neal*] a Surname.

NEME, an Unkle, *Staffordſh.* a Goſſip, a Compere, *Warwickſh.* and *N. C.*

To NEME, to name. *O.*

NEM'ESIS [Νέμεσις, Gr.] the Goddeſs of Revenge. *L.*

NEM'INE *Contradicente* [*i. e.* none contradicting it] a Term commonly uſed in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the univerſal Aſſent. *L.*

NE'MORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORI'VAGOUS [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMORO'SE } [*nemoroſus*, L.] full of
NEMOROUS' } Woods or Groves.

NEMORO'SITY [*nemoroſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Woods, Woodineſs.

NEMPNID, named. *Chau.*

NEMPT, named. *Spen.*

NENE, Noon. *Chau.*

NENU'FAR }
NENU'PHAR } [*Arab.*] Water Lilies.

NENU'FARIM [among *Chymiſts*] Spirits in the Air.

NEOME'NIA [νεομηνία, of νέος, new, and μήνη, a Moon, *Gr.*] the new Moon, or Beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHY'TE [*neophytus*, L. of νεόφυτος, of νέος, and φυτον, a Plant, *Gr. i. e.* a new-ſet Plant] one newly entered upon any Profeſſion, a Learner or Novice; alſo one newly converted to the Chriſtian Faith. *F.*

NEOPHY'TES, Infants juſt born, Novices, Proſelytes.

NEOTER'ICK [*neotericus*, L. of νεωτεϱικὸς, Gr.] modern, of late Times.

NEP, or NIP, the Herb *Cat-Mint. Nepeta.* L.

NEPE, a Turnip. *Hertfordſh. Rapa*, L.

NEPEN'THE [of νη not, and πένθος, Grief, *Gr.*] the Name of a certain Opiate or *Laudanum*.

NEPHA'LIA [νεφάλια, Gr.] Feaſts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks*, called the Feaſts of ſober Men.

NE'PHELÆ [of νεφελὴ, Gr.] white Spots upon the Eyes; alſo little Threads which ſwim in Urine; alſo white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

NEPH'EW [*neveu*, F. neꝼa, *Sax.* Neve, *Belg.* of *nepos*, L.] the Son of a Brother or Siſter.

NEPHRIT'ICK [*nephritique*, F. *nephriticus*, L. of νεφϱιτικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a Diſeaſe in the Reins.

NEPHRIT'ICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good againſt the Diſeaſe in the Reins.

NEPHRI'TIS [νεφϱῖτις, Gr.] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHROT'OMY [of νεφϱὸς, the Kidney, and τομὴ, a cutting, *Gr.*] cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPO'TAL [*nepotalis*, L.] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NEPOTA'TION, Riotouſneſs, Luxury.

NEP'OTINE [*nepotinus*, L.] the ſame as *Nepotal*.

NEP'OTISM [*nepotiſme*, F. of *nepos*, L. a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly uſed in reſpect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews or other Relations, in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

NER, near. *Chau.*

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

NERE'IDES, Sea Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. *L.*

NE'REUS, one of the Heathen Deities of the Sea.

NERFE, Nerve. *O.*

NEROLY, a Sort of Perfume. *O.*

NERTHES, Herdſmen. *O.*

NER'VAL *Bones* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Bones of the Hinder Part of the Head.

NERVA'TION, a joining together, a ſtrengthening, as it were, by Sinews. *L.*

NERVE [*nerf*, F. of *nervus*, L. of νεῦϱον, Gr.] a whitiſh round Veſſel, taking its Original from the medullar Subſtance of the Brain, (taken largely) and the ſpinal Marrow; conveying thence the Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Senſe and Motion reſpectively.

NERVE [among *Botaniſts*] a long tough String, which runs acroſs or length-ways in the Leaf of a Plant.

NERVI'NES [among *Phyſicians*] Remedies for Diſorders of the Nerves.

NERVOS'ITY [*nervoſité*, F. of *nervoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Nerves or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

NER'VOUS } [*nerveux*, F. of *nervoſus*,
NER'VY } L.] ſinewy, ſtrong, luſty; alſo in ſpeaking of an Argument, ſolid, weighty.

NERYS [Nieren, *Teut.*] Reins. *O.*

NES'CIENCE [*neſcientia*, L.] Ignorance.

NES'CIOUS [*neſcius*, L.] ignorant, not knowing.

NES'COCK [of neꞅc, *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

NES'HE, nice, tender. *C.*

NESS [neꞅe, *Sax.*] a Point of Land running into the Sea, as *Sheerneſs*, &c.

NEST, next. *Chau.*

NEST [neꞅꞇ, *Sax.* neſt, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; alſo an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NESTS *of Cheſts* or *Coffers*, three in Number.

NEST *of Rabbets*, a Company of them.

NEST'COCK, one who never was from Home; a Fondling.

To NESTLE [niꞅꞇian, *Sax.* neſten, or neſtelen, *L. S.* and *Teut.*] to make a Neſt as a Bird does, to ſettle any where.

To NESTLE, to ſhift and ſhuffle up and down, as reſtleſs and uneaſy.

A NEST'LING [Niſtling, *Teut.*] a young Bird newly fledged, and taken from the Neſt.

NEST'LINGS, *Canary* Birds that are bred up by Hand.

NESTOR, a King of *Pylos*, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is ſaid to have lived 300 Years.

NESTO'RIANISM, the Hereſy of *Neſtorius*.

NES'TORIANS, the Followers of *Neſtorius*, who held there were two Perſons in Chriſt, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NET, clean. *Spen.* *F.*

NET [neꞇ, *Sax.* net, *L. S.* Netz, *Teut.*] a Device for catching Fiſh, Birds, *&c.*

NET *Weight*, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted. *F.*

NET [*Maſonry*] a particular Way of muring or walling.

NET'HER [niðeꞃ, *Sax.* Nieder, *Teut.*] lower.

NET'HER'D, ſtarved with Cold. *N. C.*

NE'THEREST [Niedrichſt, *Teut.*] nethermoſt. *Chau.*

NETHE'RLANDS, the Low Countries of *Flanders, Holland, Zealand,* &c.

NE'THERLESS, nevertheleſs. *Chau.*

NE'THERMOST [niðermoſt, *Sax.*] the lowermoſt.

NET'TING, Chamber lee, Urine. *N.C.*

NETTINGS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes faſtened together in the Form of a Net, uſually laid in the Waſtes of Ships, *&c.*

NET'TLE [netel, *Sax.* Neſtel, *Teut.*] a ſtinking Herb.

To NET'TLE [probably of onælan, *Sax.*] to ſting with Nettles; alſo to nip, bite, teaze or vex.

NEV'ER [næfre, *Sax.*] not ever.

NEV'IL [*q. d. de neuve ville,* F. of the new Town] a Surname.

NEVOS'ITY [*nævoſitas,* L.] Speckledneſs, Freckledneſs.

NEURET'ICK, of or pertaining to the Nerves.

NEURO'DES [νευρώδης, Gr.] a Sort of lingering Fever, ſo called by Dr. *Willis.*

NEUROL'OGY [νευρολογία, of νεῦρον, a Nerve, and λόγος, Spleen. *Gr.*] a Deſcription or Diſcourſe of the Nerves in a human Body.

NEUROT'ICKS [νευρωτικὰ, Gr.] Remedies againſt the Diſeaſes of the Nerves.

NEUROT'OMIST, an Anatomiſt who diſſects human Bodies on account of their Nerves.

NEUROT'OMY [νευροτομία, of νεῦρον, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEU'TER, neither. *To be neuter,* is to be of neither Party. *L.*

NEUTER *Gender* [in *Grammar*] a Gender in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongue, which is neither Maſculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRAL [*neutralis,* L.] neither the one nor the other; that is, of neither Party or Side.

NEUTRAL *Salts* [among *Chymiſts*] ſuch Salts as partake both of the Nature of an *Acid* and an *Alkali.*

NEU'TRAL *Spirits* [among *Chymiſts*] certain Spirits, ſo called by Mr. *Boyle,* becauſe he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRAL'ITY [*neutralité,* F.] a not ſiding with either Party.

NEU'TRO *Paſſive Verbs,* Verbs Neuter having their Preter-perfect Tenſe formed of a paſſive Participle.

NEW [niƿe, neoƿe, *Sax.* new, *Teut.* *neuf,* F.] freſh, of late Days, of little ſtanding, never uſed or worn before.

NEW'BURY [of neoƿe, and borȝ, *Sax.* *q. d.* New Town, raiſed out of the Ruins of the old Town, anciently called Spingham] a Town in *Berkſhire,* 47 Miles Weſt by South from *London.*

NEWCAS'TLE [before the Time of *William* the Conqueror, called Monckcheſter, becauſe it pertained to the Monks] a Sea-Port Town in *Northumberland,* 202 Miles N. by W. from *London.*

NEWE, now. *Chau.*

NEWEL [*Neuvelle,* F.] a Novelty. *Spen.*

NEWEN'DON [called Andred Ceaſter, and alſo Bryttenden, *Sax. i. e.* the Valley of the *Britains*] a Town in *Kent.*

NEWFANG'LENESSE, Unconſtancy, Love of Novelty. *Chau.*

NEW'ING, Yeſt or Barm. *Eſſex.*

NEW'LICHE [Newlich, *Teut.*] newly. *Chau.*

NEW'PORT [of *New* and *Portus,* L. a Port] a Town in the Iſle of *Wight,* and others elſewhere.

NEWS [Newes, *Teut.*] new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWT, a ſmall Sort of Lizard.

NEX'IBLE [*nexibilis,* L.] which may be knit.

NEXIL'ITY [*nexilitas,* L.] Faſtneſs, Pithineſs, Compactneſs in Speech.

NEXT [next, *Sax.*] the nigheſt to.

NI'AS *Hawk,* a young Hawk juſt taken out of the Neſt, and not yet taught; ſimple, ſilly.

To NIB'BLE [knibbelen, *Belg.*] to bite a little by Degrees.

NICE [neſe, *Sax.*] curious, tender, ſcrupulous, exact, ſubtil. *F.*

NICE, fooliſh, ſilly, ignorant, rude. *Ch.*

NICE } [*niche,* F. *nichio,* Ital.] a
NICHE } Cavity in a Wall or Building to place a Statue in.

NICE *Fare,* ſilly Actions, trifling. *Chau.*

NICE'AN, } of or belonging to *Nice,* a
NICE'NE, } City of *Bithynia,* famous for a Council held there.

NICENE *Creed,* a particular Creed or Confeſſion of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice.*

NI'CETIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticiſms.

NI'CETY } [of neſe, *Sax.*] Coyneſs,
NICE'NESS } Daintineſs, Curioſity, Exactneſs, Subtilty.

NICHILS. See *Nihils.*

To NICK [nick, *Teut.* a Nod, of *nictare,* L. to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to notch.

To NICK *the Pin,* to drink juſt to the Pin's Place about the Middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

A NICK *Name* [nicht nahm, *Teut.* not a Name] a comical or odd Name given a Perſon in Drollery, or Deriſion.

NICOD'EMITES, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland,* ſo named for profeſſing their Faith in private, like *Nicodemus.*

NICOLA'ITANS, a Sort of Hereticks in the Apoſtles Time, ſo called from one *Nicholas* of *Antioch,* who held a Community of Wives.

NIC'OLAS [Νικόλαος, Gr. *i. e.* victorious] a proper Name of Men.

NICO'TIAN [ſo called from one *John Nicot*, who firſt ſent it from *Portugal* into *France*, *A. C.* 1560.] Tobacco.

NICTA'TION, winking or twinkling with the Eye. *L.*

NIC'TITANS *Membrana* [among *Anatomiſts*] the winking Membrane, and thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of ſeveral Creatures, and ſhelters them from too much Light, which is ſo thin, they can ſee indifferently well through it. *L.*

NIDE [*nid*, F. *nidus*, L.] a Term in *Falconry*, is a Flock of Pheaſants.

NID'ERLING, } a Coward or Hen-
NID'ING, } hearted Fellow.

NIDG'ERIES [*nigauderies*, *niaiſeries*, F.] Fopperies. Fooleries, Trifles.

NIDG'ET [*nigaud*, F.] a Ninny or mere Fool.

To NID'ULATE [*nidulatum*, L.] to make or build a Neſt.

NIDULAT'ION, building a Neſt.

NIENT *Compriſe* [*Law Term*] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjuſt, becauſe the Thing deſired is not contained in that Act or Deed whereupon the Petition is grounded. *F.*

NIG'GARD [*Skinner* takes it to be of *negando*; for a covetous Man denies himſelf and Family Things neceſſary, or *q. d.* Nikſhard, (*i. e.*) goes as near as can be; but *Minſhew*, of nighgarder] a covetous, ſordid, griping Perſon.

NIG'GARDISH, ſomewhat niggardly.

NIG'GARDLINESS, the being niggardly.

NIG'GARDLY, ſordid, very covetous.

NIG'GES, Niggards. *Chau.*

To NIGH *a Thing*, to touch a Thing, to come nigh it. *N. C.*

NIGH [neah, *Sax.* Neah, *Teut.*] near, hard by.

To NIGHIN, to approach. *Chau.*

NIGH'NESS, Nearneſs.

NIGHT [niht, *Sax.* *nuit*, F. nacht, *Teut.* all of *nocte*, L.] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE, } by Night, the Night-
NITERTALE, } time. *Ch.*

NIGHT'INGALE [nihtegale, *Sax.* nattegale, *Dan.* nachtigal, *Teut.* q. d. *nocte canens gallus*, L.] a fine ſinging Bird.

NIGHT-*Hawk*, a Bird.

NIGHT *Mare*, a Diſtemper cauſed by undigeſted Humours ſtopping the Paſſage of the Animal Spirits, ſo that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-*Rail*, a ſhort Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT-*Raven* [Natch-Rave, *Teut.*] a Bird, a Sort of Owl.

NIGHT-*Shade* [Nacht-ſchatten, *Teut.*] an Herb. *Solanum*. L.

NIGHT'SPELL, a Prayer againſt the Night-Mare; a Charm againſt Thieves. *Chau.*

NIGON, a ſordid, niggardly Fellow. *Chau.*

NIGREFAC'TION, a making black. *L.*

To NIG'RIFY [*nigrefacere*, L.] to make black.

NIHIL *capiat per Billam*, or *per Breve*, a Form which is uſed when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, ſo as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

NIHIL *dicet* [in *Law*] is failing to put in an Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day aſſigned. *L.*

NIHILO'RUM *Clericus*, the Clerk of the *Nichils*, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are nichilled by the Sheriff.

NI'HILS, *L.* } [in *Law*] is a Word
NICH'ILS, *F.* } the Sheriff anſwers, that is oppoſed concerning Debts illeviable, and nothing worth, by reaſon of the Inſufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

To NILL [nillan, *Sax.* ſeems to be a Contraction of not willing] to be unwilling, to be loth to do, &c.

NILL, the Sparkles or Aſhes that comes off Braſs tried in a Furnace.

NIL'LING, unwilling.

To NIM [niman, *Sax.* nemen, *L. S.* nehmen, *Teut.*] to take by Stealth, to filch.

NIMBIF'EROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms or Tempeſts.

NIM'BLE [of nemen, *L. S.* to catch up haſtily] agile, quick, ready.

NIM'BLENESS, Agility, Briſkneſs.

NIMBOS'ITY [*nimboſitas*, L.] Stormineſs.

NIMI'ETY [*nimietas*, L.] Over-muchneſs, too great Abundance.

NIM'IOUS [*nimius*, L.] too much, exceſſive.

NIN'COMPOOP, } a mere Blockhead,
NIN'CUMPOOP, } a Sot, or Dolt.

NINE [neȝen, *Sax.* neghen, *L. S.* and *Belg.* neun, *Teut.* *neuf*, F. *novem*, L.] IX. 9.

NINETY [neunꞇiȝ, *Sax.* neuntzig, *Teut.* neghentigh, *L. S.* and *Belg.*] XC. 90.

NIN'GID [*ningidus*, L.] ſnowy.

NINITHE, ninth. *Chau.*

NIN'NY [*ninno*, Span. a Child] a ſilly ſoft Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Ninny-hammer*.

To NIP [kneippen, *Teut.* kniepen, *L. S.*] to pinch.

A NIP, a Pinch; the ſharp Part of a Pen.

NIPPERS [in *Surgery*] an Inſtrument uſed in diſmembering, &c.

NIPPERS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes to hold the Cable from the Capſtan, when the Cable is ſo ſlimy, wet, or great, that it cannot be ſtraitened with the bare Hand.

NIP'PLE [nypele, *Sax.*] the Teat of a Woman's Breaſt.

NIPPLE [*Old Law Term*] a Thing of little or no Value.

NIPPLE-*Wort*, an Herb. *Lampſana*, L.

NIS, is not. *Spen.*

NI'SI *Prius* [*i. e.* unleſs firſt] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Caſe where the Inqueſt is pannelled, and returned before the Juſtices of their Bench; the one Party or other making the Petition to have this Writ for the Eaſe of the County. *L.*

NIST [ne wiſt] knew not.

NI'SUS [among *Philoſophers*] an Inclination of one Body towards another. *L.*

A NI'THING, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

NITHING, ſparing of; as, Nithing of his Pains. *N. C.*

NIT'ID [*nitidus*, L.] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay.

NITID'ITY [*nitiditas*, L.] Cleanneſs.

NI'TRE [*nitrum*, L. νίτρον, Gr.] a Salt impregnated with Abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. *F.*

Spirit of NITRE, a very ſharp and corroſive Liquor extracted from Saltpetre.

NI'TROUS [*nitreux*, F. *nitroſus*, L.] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.

NIT'TLE, handy, neat. *N. C.*

NI'VAL [*nivalis*, L.] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.

NIXI'DII, certain Deities among the *Romans*, ſuppoſed to be the Helpers of Women in their Child-birth Throws.

NIXTE, next. *Chau.*

NI'ZY, a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

NO [na, *Sax.* *non*, F. *no*, Span. and Ital.] Adverb of denying.

NO'AH [נח, *H. i. e.* ceaſing or reſting] a proper Name of Men.

To NOBIL'ITATE [*nobilitatum*, L. Sup.] to make noble or famous.

NOBIL'ITY [*nobleſſe*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleneſs of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLAY, Nobility. *Chau.*

NO'BLE [*nobilis*, L.] great, renowned, generous, and free; coſtly, ſtately; raiſed above the Commonalty and Gentry.

A NOBLE, an ancient Coin, in Value 6 *s.* 8 *d.* A *Scots* Noble, in Value 6 *d.* Farthing *Engliſh*.

A NOBLE [*nobilis*, L.] a Nobleman, a Perſon of Honour, as a Duke, Marquiſs, Earl, *&c.*

NOBLE *Parts* [of the *Body*] the Brain, Heart and Liver.

NO'BLENESS [*nobleſſe*, F. *nobilitas*, L.] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.

NO'CENT [*nocens*, L.] guilty of ſome Crime, hurtful, miſchievous.

NO'CIVE [*nocivus*, L.] hurtful.

NOCTAMBULA'TION, a walking in the Night, or in one's Sleep. *L.*

NOCTAM'BULO, one who walks in his Sleep, or in the Night. *L.*

NOCTIFEROUS [*noctifer*, L.] Night-bringing.

NOCTI'LUCA, ſuch Bodies as ſhine in the Night. *L.*

NOC'TILUCE [among *Chymiſts*] a certain Subſtance prepared, which will ſhine of itſelf in the Dark.

NOCTIV'AGANT [*noctivagus*, L.] wandering by Night.

NOCTURLA'BE [among *Aſtronomers*] an Inſtrument to find the Motion of the North-Star about the Pole.

NOC'TURN [*nocturnum*, L.] a Part of Church Service for the Night.

NOC'TURN [*nocturne*, F. of *nocturnus*, L.] nocturnal, nightly.

A NOCTUR'NAL [*nocturnale*, L.] a mathematical Inſtrument for taking the Height or Depreſſion of the Pole Star.

To be NOCTURNAL [among *Aſtrologers*] thoſe Signs and Planets are ſaid ſo to be, in which paſſive Qualities excel, as Moiſture and Dryneſs.

NOCTURNAL *Arch* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through, from their Riſing to their Setting.

NOC'UMENT [*nocumentum*, L.] Harm, Hurt, Damage.

NOC'UOUS [*nocuus*, L.] hurtful.

A NOD [*nutus*, L. of νύω, Gr.] a Motion of the Head.

To NOD [*nutare*, L.] to make a Sign by moving the Head; alſo to ſleep.

NO'DATED *Hyperbola* [in *Mathemat.*] is a peculiar Kind of Hyperbola, which, by turning round, croſſes itſelf.

NODA'TION, Knottineſs, or making Knobs. *L.*

NOD'DLE, the Head.

A NOD'DY [*naudin*, F.] a ſilly Fellow.

A NODE [*nodus*, L. Knote, *Teut.*] a Knot or Nooſe.

A NODE [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling of a Room, or Pane of Glaſs in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, or Cieling, *&c.*

NODE [*nodus*, L.] in *Surgery*, a gummy Swelling, cauſed by the ſettling of groſs Humours between the Bone and the Perioſteum.

NODES [in *Aſtronomy*] are the Points of the Interſection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Eclip tick; and the Point where a Planet paſſes out of the *Southern* Latitude into the *Northern*, is called the *North Node*, or *Aſcending Node*; and on the contrary, where it paſſes from the *North* to the *South*, it is called the *Southern* or *Deſcending Node*.

NODO'SE } [*nodoſus*, L.] knotty, full
NO'DOUS } of Knots.

NODOS'ITY [*nodocitas*, L.] Knottineſs.

NOD'ULE [*nodulus*, L.] a little Bag.

NOD'ULUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Bag of

phyſical Ingredients put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink. *L.*

NOEL [of *natalis*, L.] a Surname.

NOF'TUS, } a Coffin made of Wood.
NAU'FUS, } *O. L.*

A NOG'GIN [*noſſel*, *Teut.*] a little Piggin.

NOIE, Harm, Hurt. *Chau.*

To NOIEN, to annoy. *Chau.*

NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble. *F.*

To NOISEN, to make a Noiſe. *Chau.*

NOISOM [prob. of *noia*, Ital. or *noxia*, L. and ſom] loathſome, ſtinking, naſty.

NOI'SOMNESS, Loathſomneſs, Naſtineſs.

NOKID, notched. *Chau.*

N'OLD [*q.* ne would] would not.

NOLE, an Aſs's Nole, an Aſs's Head and Neck. *Shakeſp.*

NO'LENS *volens*, whether one will or no. *L.*

NOLENS, unwilling. *L.*

NOLI *me tangere* [*i. e.* touch me not] a Sort of Cancer in the Face, eſpecially above the Chin; a Piece of Fleſh in the Noſtril, which often ſtops the Wind, and the more it is touched, the worſe it grows; alſo an Herb, whoſe Seed ſpirts away as ſoon as it is touched. *L.*

NOLL, the Noddle. *Chau.*

NOMÆ [*νομαὶ*, Gr.] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NO'MARCH [*nomarcha*, L. of *νομαρχὴς*, Gr.] one who has the Pre eminence in the Miniſtration of Laws in *Egypt*.

NO'MARCHY [*nomarchia*, L. of *νομαρχία*, of *νόμος*, a Law, and *ἀρχὴ*, Government, *Gr.*] the Diſtrict belonging to a Nomarch.

NO'MAS [in *Surgery*] an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on conſumes any Part of the Body.

NOM'BRIL, the Navel. *F.*

NOMBRIL [in *Heraldry*] is the Center of an Eſcutcheon or middle Point.

NOME [in *Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign ſet before it, by which it is uſually join'd with ſome other Quantity.

NOMENCLA'TOR [*nomenclateur*, F.] a Crier in Court. *F.*

NOMENCLA'TURE [*nomenclatura*, L.] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the moſt uſeful and ſignificant Words in any Language. *F.*

NOM'INAL [*nominalis*, L.] belonging to a Name, only in Name, not real.

To NOM'INATE [*nominatum*, L. Sup.] to name, to appoint, to propoſe one as fit to bear an Office.

NOMINA'TION, a naming or appointing. F. of L.

NOMINA'TION [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

NOM'INATIVE *Caſe* [*nominativus*, L.] the firſt Caſe of a Noun in *Grammar*.

NOMOG'RAPHER [*νομογράφος*, of *νόμος*, the Law, and *γράφω*, to write, *Gr.*] a Writer of the Law, a Legiſlator.

NOMO'THETA [*νομοθέτης*, of *νόμος*, and *τίθημι*, to put, *Gr.*] a Lawgiver. *L.*

NOM'PAREIL [*i. e.* matchleſs, *Nonpareil*, F.] one of the leaſt Sorts of Printing Letters.

NOMBERE, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Ch.*

NON-ABIL'ITY [in *Law*] an Exemption againſt a Perſon that diſables him to commence a Suit.

NON'AGE [in *Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in ſome Caſes, and 14 in others, as Marriage.

NONAGES'IMAL *Degree* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the higheſt Point in the Ecliptick.

NO'NAGON [in *Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. *Gr.*

NON *Appearance*, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONASPHÆRA [in *Aſtronomy*] the ninth Sphere, uſually termed the *Primum mobile*, which finiſhes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NONCERTAIN, Uncertainty. *Chau.*

NON *Claim* [in *Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON *Compos Mentis* [*i. e.* not of ſound Underſtanding or Memory] ſignifies in Law, 1ſt, an Idiot born; 2dly, one who by Accident has loſt his Memory and Underſtanding; 3dly, a Lunatick; and 4thly, a Drunkard. *L.*

NON-CONFOR'MIST, one who does not conform to the Church of *England*, with reſpect to its Diſcipline and Ceremonies.

NON-CONFOR'MITY, the State and Condition of ſuch Non-Conformiſts.

NONE [*nonus*, L.] one of the ſeven Canonical Habits of the Church of *Rome*.

NONESUCH, a Flower.

NON *diſtringendo* [*i. e.* not diſtraining] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Caſes. *L.*

NON *Entity* [in *Philoſophy*] the Quality of a Thing that is not in Being.

NONES *of a Month* [among the *Romans*] are the next Days after the *Calends*, or firſt Days of every Month, and are ſo called, becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid Days to the *Ides* were always nine Days.

NON *eſt culpabilis* [he is not blameable] is a general Plea to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant doth abſolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff.

NON *eſt factum* [it was not done] is an Anſwer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denieth that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

NON *implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento ſine brevi*, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, *&c.* from diſtraining any Man without the King's Writ for touching his Freehold. *L.*

NON *liquet* [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. *L.*

NON *mercizando Victualia*, a Writ commanding the Juſtices to inquire whether the Officers of ſuch a Town do ſell Victuals in Groſs, or by Retail, during their Office.

NON *moleſtando*, a Writ which lies for him who is moleſted contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON-*Naturals* [among *Phyſicians*] Things that enter not into the Nature of Diſeaſes, though they are Cauſes of them, *viz.* Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep, and Watching, Motion, and Reſt, Retention and Excretion, and the Paſſions of the Mind.

NON *obſtante* [notwithſtanding] a Clauſe often uſed in Statutes and Letters Patent. *L.*

NON *Omittas*, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchiſe, in which the Party on whom it is to be ſerved dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to ſerve it.

NON *Organical Part* [in *Anatomy*] is a Part of the Body, which has an Uſe, but performs no Action.

NON'PAREIL [in *Confectionary*] a Sort of Sugar Plums.

NON-*Pareil*, that has no Equal, not to be parallel'd.

NON-*Plevin* [*Law Term*] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON-*Plus* [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. *L.*

To NON-*Plus*, to ſtop one's Mouth ſo that he hath nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON *ponendis in Aſſizis & Juratis*, is a Writ granted in divers Caſes to Men, for the freeing them from *Aſſizes* and *Juries*.

NON *procedendo ad aſſizam Rege inconſulto*, is a Writ to ſtop the Trial of a Cauſe appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, *&c.* until the King's Pleaſure be farther known.

NON-*Proficiency*, the not improving.

NON-*Reſidence* [in *Law*] is when Spiritual Perſons are not reſident upon, but abſent themſelves from, their Benefices.

NON-*Reſidentia in Clericis Regis*, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to moleſt a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service, for his Non-Reſidence.

NON *ſanæ Memoriæ* [not of ſound Memory] an Exception taken to an Act declared by the Plaintiff to be done by another, implying that the Party who did that Act was not well in his Wits. *L.*

NON *ſolvendo pecuniam, ad quam Clericus mulctatur pro non reſidentia*, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a pecuniary Mulct impos'd upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-Reſidence.

NON-*Solvent* [*non ſolvens*, L.] not able to pay.

NON-*Suit*, a renouncing, or letting fall the Suit by the Plaintiff.

To NON-*Suit one*, is to cauſe him to let fall the Suit.

NON *ſum informatus*, an Anſwer made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to ſay for his Client. *L.*

NON *Tenure*, an Exception to a Court or Declaration, by ſaying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON *Term*, the Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON *Troppo Preſto* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies not too quick, and *Non troppo largo*, not too ſlow.

NONU'PLA [in *Muſick*] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, *&c.*

NOOK [*niche, oche*, F. Hoeck, *Belg.* Huck, *L. S.*] a Corner.

NOOK *of Land*, the fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON [non, *Sax.* noen, *Belg.* *nona*, Ital.] Mid-Day.

NOOSE [nooſe, *Belg.* of *nodus*, L.] a ſliding Knot of a Cord; alſo a Snare or Gin.

To NOOSE, to enſnare.

NOP, a Bird, called alſo a Bulfinch.

NOR [of *ne*, L. not, and or] neither.

NOR, more, as *nor than I*, *i. e.* more than I. *N. C.*

NORBERT'INES, Monks founded by *Norbert* Biſhop of *Magdeburgh*, in 1120.

NORE, Nouriſhing, Comfort. *O.*

NORICE [Norch, *Teut.*] a Nurſe. *Chau.*

NORIE [of *nourrie*, F. nouriſhed] a Foſter-Child. *Chau.*

NOR'MAL [*normalis*, L.] perpendicular.

NOR'MANS [q. d. *Northmen*] ſo were the Inhabitants of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*, anciently called.

NORMANS, the People of *Normandy*, a Province in *France*.

NOR'REY } [q. d. *Nort Roy*, F. *i. e.*
NOR'ROY } North King] a Title given to the third King-at-Arms.

NORTH [*Nort*, F. Noꞃð, *Sax.* Noord, *Belg.*] as North-Pole, *&c.*

NORTH *Light*, a wonderful Light in *Greenland*, which is ſaid to reſemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire.

NORTHAM [of Noꞃð, and ham, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Northern Habitation, called anciently Ubbonꝼoꞃð, *Sax.* of *Ubba*, the Founder, or a River of that Name, or Upan-ꝼoꞃð, *Sax.* *q. d.* the upper Ford] a Town in *Northumberland*.

NOR'THERN *Signs* [in *Aſtronomy*] are thoſe ſix Signs of the Zodiack which conſtitute the Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines to the Northward of the Equator.

NORTH'ING [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in ſailing to the North-Pole.

NORTH-*Pole*, a Point in the northern Hemiſphere of the Heavens, ninety Degrees every Way diſtant from the Equinoctial.

NORTH-*Star*
NORTH-*Pole-Star* } [ſo called becauſe of its not being above two Degrees and a half diſtant from the Pole] a Star in the Tail of *Urſa Minor*, which ſeems to the naked Eye as if it were placed at the Pole.

NORTHUM'BERLAND [Noꞃðan Humbeꞃlanꝺ, *Sax.* i. e. the Land on the North-Side of the River *Humber*] a northern County of *England*.

NORTIL'RY, nouriſhing or bringing up. *Chau.*

NOR'WICH [Noꞃðƿice, *Sax. i. e.* North Harbour] a City and Sea-Port in *Norfolk*, 93 Miles N. E. by N. from *London*.

NORY, a Nurſe. *O.*

NORYCE, a Foſter-Child. *O.*

A NOSE [neꞅe, *Sax.* and *L. S.* Naſe, *Teut.* *naſus*, L.] the external Organ of Smelling.

To NOSE *one*, to provoke or affront to his Face.

NOSE-*Bleed*, the Herb Yarrow. *Millefolium.* L.

NOSOCO'MIUM [νοσοκομεῖον, Gr.] an Hoſpital for poor ſick People.

NOSOL'OGY [of νόσος, a Diſeaſe, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe concerning Diſeaſes.

N'OSTE, knoweſt not. *Chau.*

NOS'TICK, ſtinking, tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, or the nocturnal Solution of ſome plethoretical and wanton Star.

NOS'TRIL *Dropping*, a Diſtemper in Cattle.

NOS'TRILS [of næꞅe, the Noſe, and Dyꞃl, an Hole, *Sax.*] the breathing Holes of the Noſe.

NOT [niet, *Belg.* nicht, *Teut.* *non*, F. and L.] an Adverb of denying.

N'OT [*q.* ne wot] know not.

To NOT, to pull or ſhear. *Eſſex.*

NO'TA, a Note or Character. *L.*

NOT'ABLE [*notabilis*, L.] ſingular, remarkable, extraordinary. *F.*

NOTABI'LITE, a Remark. *Chau.* F.

NOTABIL'ITY [*notabilitas*, L.] Excellency, Remarkableneſs.

NOT'ABLENESS, Remarkableneſs.

NOTÆ *Maternæ*, Mother Spots, the ſame as *Nævi* which ſee. *L.*

NO'TARY [*notaire*, F. *notarius*, L.] a Scribe or Scrivener, who takes Notes and ſhort Draughts of Contracts or other Inſtruments.

NOTARY-*Publick*, a Scrivener who publickly witneſſes Deeds, &c. to make them authentick in foreign Courts.

NOTA'TION [in *Arithmetick*] that Part which ſhews how to expreſs, read, or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.

NOTATION [in *Algebra*] is the repreſenting Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or calling them by thoſe Names.

NOTCH [nocke, *Du.* *nocchia*, Ital.] a Dent or Nick.

NOTE [*nota*, L.] a Mark, Remark, or Explication ſet in the Margin of a Book; alſo a ſhort Writing, containing an Account of Buſineſs; Credit, Eſteem, Repute. *F.*

NOTE *of a Fine* [in *Law*] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it is engroſſed.

NOTE [in *Traffick*] a Writing under a Man's Hand, by which one Perſon engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

To NOTE [*noter*, F. of *notare*, L.] to obſerve, to take Notice of, to mark.

To NOTE [among *Falconers*] the ſame as to *Prune*.

To NOTE, to puſh or gore with the Horn. *N. C.*

To NOTE *a foreign Bill*, is when a publick Notary goes to be a Witneſs, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept it to pay it.

NOTE-*Hard*, a Neat-herd. *N. C.*

NOTE, Buſineſs. *Chau.*

NOTE'FUL, notable. *Chau.*

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, eſpecially in Short-hand.

NOTES [Noote, *Belg.*] Nuts. *O.*

NOTES [in *Muſick*] are Terms to diſtinguiſh the Degrees of Sound in Tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging, generally expreſſed by four Syllables, *mi*, *fa*, *ſol*, *la*.

NO'THÆ *Coſtæ* [in *Anatomy*] the baſtard Ribs, the five lower Ribs on each Side. *L.*

NO'THI, Baſtards, *L.* [among *Phyſicians*] Diſeaſes which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule.

NO'THING, not any Thing.

NO'TICE [*notitia*, L.] Knowledge, Obſervation, Advice, Information. *F.*

NOTIFICA'TION, a notifying or making an Information known. *F.* of *L.*

To NOT'IFY [*notifier*, F. of *notificare*, L.] to make known, to give to underſtand.

NO'TION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

NO'TIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTORI'ETY
NOTO'RIOUSNESS } [*notorieté*, F.] plain Evidence of the Matter of Fact.

NOTO'RIOUS [*notoire*, F. of *notorius*, L.] publickly known, manifeſt, plain.

NOT'TED, ſhorn, polled. C.

NOTTINGHAM [Snottingham, *Sax.* of Snottenga, Caves, and Ham, a Habitation]

bitation] a County Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, 87 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

NOTWITHSTAND'ING, nevertheleſs.

NOVA'LE [in *Old Records*] Lands newly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man had not been tilled.

NOVA'TIANS [ſo called from *Novatus*, their Founder, *A. C.* 215] Hereticks who held that Perſons fallen into Sin, ought to be received into Communion without Penance.

NOVA'TION [in *Civil Law*] an entering into a new Obligation, to take off a former; alſo the transferring an Obligation from one Perſon to another. *L.*

NOVA'TOR [*novateur*, F.] he that makes a Thing new, a Changer of the State, or Uſurper. *L.*

NO'VEL [*nouvelle*, F. of *nouvelle*, Ital.] new, new-fangled.

NOVEL [*novellus*, L.] an ingenious Relation of a pleaſant Adventure or Intrigue; a ſhort Romance.

NOVEL *Aſſignment* [*Law Term*] the Aſſignment of Time, Place, or the like, otherwiſe than it was aſſigned before.

NOVEL *Diſſeiſin* [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one ejected of his Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NOV'ELIST [*nouveliſte*, F.] a Newſmonger or Intelligencer.

NOV'ELRIE, Novelty. *Chau.*

NOV'ELS [*nouvelles*, F.] 168 Volumes of the Civil Law, added to the Codex by the Emperor *Juſtinian*; little Romances.

NOV'ELTY [*nouveauté*, F. of *novitas*, L.] the State of that which is new, Newneſs, Innovation, or Change.

NOVEM'BER [of *novem*, nine] the ninth Month from *March*. L.

NOVE'NARY [*novenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number Nine.

NOVEN'DIAL [*novendialis*, L.] of nine Days Space or Continuance.

NOVEN'NIAL [*novennis*, L.] of nine Years Space.

NOVER'CA, a Mother-in-law, a Step-Mother. *L.*

NOVER'CAL [*novercalis*, L.] of or belonging to a Step-Mother.

NOUGHT [nopiꞇ or nophiꞇ, *Sax.*] not at all, nothing, no whit, nothing worth.

NOV'ICE [*novitius*, L.] a new Beginner in any Art or Profeſſion; a raw, unexperienced, or unſkilful Perſon. *F.*

NOVI'CIATE } [*noviciat*, F.] the
NOV'ICESHIP } Time during which one is a Novice.

NOVILU'NIUM, the New Moon.

NOV'ITY [*novitas*, L.] Newneſs.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Spen.*

N'OUL, would not. *Spen.*

NOUN [in *Grammar*] the firſt Part in Speech, denoting the Name of a Thing.

To NOUR'ISH [*nourrir*, F. *nutrire*, L.] to feed, to keep or maintain.

NOU'RISHMENT [*nourriture*, F.] Food which turns to the Subſtance of the Body.

To NOURSLE, to nurſe. *Spen.*

NOURS'LING, a Nurſe, or what is nurſed. *Spen.*

NOUTHE, now. *Chau.*

NOW [nu, *Sax.* nouw, *Belg.*] at this Time.

NOW'ED [in *Heraldry*] knotted, tied with Knots.

NOW'ELL [*Noel*, F.] Chriſtmas. *Ch.*

NOWL [hnol, *Sax.* perhaps of Knawl, a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, *&c.* being generally round, *Teut.*] the Top of the Head.

NOWTHER, not, neither. *Chau.*

NOX'IOUS [*noxius*, L.] hurtful, miſchievous, offenſive.

NOX'IOUSNESS, Hurtfulneſs, Offenſiveneſs.

NOY'ANCE, Harm, Nuſance. *Spen.*

NOY'D, annoy'd or hurt. *Spen.*

NOY'OUS, hurtful. *Spen.*

NUB [likely of *Nucha*, L.] the Neck. *Ca.*

NUBEC'ULÆ [with *Phyſicians*] little Particles, which mutually, but looſely, cloſe with one another, and ſwim upon Urine.

NUB'BING, hanging. *Cant.*

NUB'BING-*Cheat*, the Gallows. *Cant.*

NUB'BING-*Cove*, the Hangman. *Cant.*

NUB'BING *Ken*, the Seſſions-Houſe. *C.*

To NUB'BLE. See *To Knubble.*

NUBIF'EROUS [*nubifer*, L.] bringing or cauſing Clouds.

NUBIG'ENOUS [*nubigena*, L.] begotten by Clouds.

NUBIG'EROUS [*nubiger*, L.] bringing Clouds.

NU'BILOUS [*nubilus*, L.] cloudy, overcaſt, gloomy.

NU'CEOUS [*nuceus*, L.] of Nuts, *&c.*

NUCHA [in *Anatomy*] the hinder Part or Nape of the Neck. *Arab.*

NUCIF'EROUS [*nucifer*, L.] bringing Nuts.

NUCIO'SITAS, Purblindneſs, the ſame as *Myopia*. L.

NUCKIANÆ *Glandulæ* [in *Anatomy*] certain Glands firſt diſcovered by Dr. *Nuck*, a Phyſician in *Holland*.

NU'CLEUS [in *Architecture*] the Cement which they put between a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, *&c.*

NU'CLEUS [in *Aſtronomy*] the Head of a Comet; alſo the central or middle Part of a Planet.

To NU'DATE [*nudatum*, L.] to make bare or naked.

NUDA'TION, a making bare or naked.

To NUD'DLE *along*, to go careleſly, poking down the Head, and in Haſte.

NUDE [*nud*, F. *nudus*, L.] naked, bare.

NUDE *Contract* [*Law Term*] a bare Promiſe of a Thing without any Conſideration.

NUDE *Matter* [in *Law*] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witneſs, and not by Record, or other Speciality in Writing under Seal.

NU'DELS, Pledgets dipped in Ointment for Sores or Diſeaſes in the Womb.

NU'DITY [*nudité*, F. of *nuditas*, L.] Nakedneſs.

NUDITY [among *Painters*] a Picture repreſenting a naked Body.

NU'EL [with *Architects*] the Spindle of a winding Stair-caſe.

NUGA'CITY [*nugacitas*, L.] See *Nugality*.

NUGAL'ITY [*nugalitas*, L.] Triflingneſs, Frivolouſneſs.

NUGA'TION, a Trifling. *L.*

NUGA'TOR, a Trifler. *L.*

NU'GATORY [*nugatorius*, L.] trifling, frivolous.

NUKE [Nacke, *Teut.*] the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL [*nulle*, F. of *nullus*, L.] void.

NUL'LED, made void.

NULLIBI'ETY [of *nullibi*, L. no where] a being no where.

NULLI'ETY [*nullietas*, L.] Nullity, Nothingneſs.

NULLIFID'IAN [of *nullus*, and *fides*, L.] one of no Faith, Religion, or Honeſty.

To NUL'LIFY [of *nullus*, and *facio*, or *fio*, L.] to make null or void.

NUL'LITY [*nullité*, F. of *nullitas*, L.] the being null, void, or of no Effect.

NUL'LO, a Cypher, or Character which ſtands for nothing.

NUM'BER [*nombre*, F. of *numerus*, L.] is a Collection of Units.

To NUM'BER [*nombrer*, F. of *numerare*, L.] to count or reckon

Prime NUMBER
Simple NUMBER
Incompoſite NUMBER } [*Arithmetick*] a Number that can only be meaſured or divided by itſelf, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder.

Compoſite NUMBER
Compound NUMBER } [*Arithmetick*] a Number that may be divided by ſome Number leſs than the Compoſite itſelf, but greater than Unity.

Rational NUMBER [in *Algebra*] is every abſolute Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or whole Number joined with a Fraction.

Golden NUMBER [in *Aſtronomy*] a Period of nineteen Years, at the End of which the Sun and Moon return to the ſame Station as before.

NUM'BERS [ſo called from its giving an Account of the numbering of the *Iſraelites*] the fourth Book of *Moſes*.

Abſolute NUMBERS [in *Algebra*] are all Numbers which are expreſſed by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letters joined with them.

NUM'BLES [*nombles*, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, *&c.*

NU'MERABLE [*numerabilis*, L.] that may be numbered.

NU'MERAL [*numeralis*, L.] of or belonging to Number. *F.*

NUMERAL *Letters*, thoſe Letters of the Alphabet which are generally uſed for Figures, as V for 5, X for 10, *&c.*

NU'MERALS [in *Grammar*] thoſe Letters which expreſs Numbers, as C 100, D 500.

To NU'MERATE [*numeratum*, L.] to count or number.

NUMERA'TION, the Art of reading or expreſſing any Number ſet down in Figures, and is commonly taught as the firſt Rule in Arithmetick.

NUMERA'TOR [*numerateur*, F.] one who numbers or counts, an Arithmetician, an Auditor. *L.*

NUMERATOR [*of a Fraction*] is the Number placed above the ſeparating Line, and expreſſing the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5-6ths.

NUMER'ICAL, belonging to Number; alſo particular, individual.

NUMERICAL *Algebra*, that which makes uſe of Numbers, inſtead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERICAL *Difference* [in *Logick*] that Difference by which one individual Thing is diſtinguiſhed from another.

NU'MERO [in *Number*, L.] a Term prefixed by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, marked thus, N^{o}.

De NUMERO [*i. e.* by Tale] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is juſt 20 *s.*

NUMEROS'ITY [*numeroſitas*, L.] Numerouſneſs, Abundance.

NU'MEROUS [*nombreux*, F. *numeroſus*, L.] abounding in Number, manifold.

NU'MEROUSNESS, Largeneſs of Number.

NUN [non, *Sax.* nonne, *L. S.* and *Teut.* *nonne*, F. q. *non nupta*, not married] a Virgin that hath bound herſelf by Vow to a ſingle and chaſte Life in a Monaſtery.

NUNC'ION, an Afternoon's Repaſt.

NUNCIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUN'CIO [*nuncius*, L.] the Pope's Ambaſſador. *Ital.*

To NUN'CUPATE [*nuncupatum*, L.] to call by Name.

NUNCUPA'TION, a pronouncing or declaring in ſolemn Form.

NUNCUPATION [in the *Civil Law*] is the Form of publiſhing and declaring one's laſt Will.

NUN'CUPATIVE [*nuncupativus*, L.] called, named, expreſly declared by Word of Mouth.

NUN'CUPATIVE *Will*, is when the Teſtator makes his laſt Will before ſufficient Witneſſes by Word of Mouth.

NUN'DINAL [*nundinalis*, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUNDINARY [*nundinarius*, L.] the ſame as Nundinal.

NUN'NERY, a Cloiſter of Nuns.

NU'PER *Obiit*, is a Writ which lies for a Coheir being deforced by a Copartner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Anceſtors died ſeized of an Eſtate of Fee Simple.

NUP'TIAL [*nuptialis*, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. *F.*

NUP'TIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

NUP'TIALS, Marriage or Wedding.

A NURSE [*nourriſſe*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes Care of Perſons ſick, Children, *&c.*

To NURSE [*nourrir*, F. of *nutrire*, L.] to take Care of, to nouriſh, feed, *&c.*

To NUR'SEL, to encourage or uphold.

NURSE'RY, the Room where Children are nurſed; alſo the Perſon nurſed.

NURSE'RY [with *Gardeners*] a Plot of Ground for raiſing Trees or Plants.

NURSUS'LY, the Flower *Narciſſus*.

NUR'TURE [*nourriture*, F.] a nouriſhing, inſtructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

NU'SANCE [*nuiſance*, F.] Annoyance; as when a Man does any Thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, ſtops Water, *&c.*

NUSH'D, ſtarv'd in the bringing up. *C.*

NUT [hnuꞇ, *Sax.* Nutz, *Teut.*] a Sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; alſo Part of an Anchor, Croſs-bow, *&c.*

NUTA'TION, nodding. *L.*

NUT'MEG [*nux moſchata*, L.] a well known Spice.

Male NUT'MEG, a Nutmeg that differs from the common, in that it is longer and weaker.

NU'TRIMENT [*nutrimentum*, L.] Nouriſhment, Food.

NUTRI'TION, nouriſhing. *F.* of *L.*

NUTRI'TIOUS [*nutritius*, L.] nouriſhing or cheriſhing.

NUTRITIOUS *Juice* [in *Anatomy*] a Juice which affords Nouriſhment to ſeveral Parts of the Body.

NU'TRITIVE [*nutritif*, F.] apt to nouriſh, or that ſerves for nouriſhing.

NUX, a Nut; alſo a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To NUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* neſtle] to hide the Head as a young Child does in its Mother's Boſom.

NYCTHE'MERON [νυχθήμερον, Gr.] is the Spare of twenty-four Hours, an intire Night and Day.

NYCTALOPIA [νυκταλοπία, of νυκτὸς, by Night, ἀλαὸς ὦπι, blind, *Gr.*] a Sort of Dimneſs of Sight.

NYE [of *Pheaſants*] a Flight or great Company of thoſe Birds.

NYMPH [*nymphe*, F. *nympha*, L. νύμφη, Gr.] a Goddeſs of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; freſh or River Water.

NYM'PHÆ [in *Anatomy*] little Pieces of Fleſh in the *Os Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYM'PHAL, belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHOMANIA, the ſame with *Furor Uterinus*.

NYMPHOT'OMY [of νύμφη and τομὴ, Gr.] a cutting of the *Nymphæ*.

O.

O, An Interjection of Calling, *&c.*
O, one. *Chau.*

OAF, a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

OAF'ISH, fooliſh, ſilly.

OAF'ISHNESS, Fooliſhneſs, Sillineſs.

OAK [Aach, *Sax.* Eik, *Belg.* Eicke, *Teut.*] one of the Maſt-bearing Trees.

OAK *of Jeruſalem*, an Herb.

OAK'AM, } old Ropes untwiſted, and
OAK'HAM, } pulled out again into
OAK'UM, } looſe Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be uſed in Calking of Ships, *&c.*

OAK'EN-*Pin*, a Sort of Fruit, ſo called from its Hardneſs, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Weſtbury* Apple, though not in Shape.

OALE *Gavel*, Rent Ale, a Duty paid for brewing Ale.

OAR } [Oꞃe, *Sax.* of Oore, *Du.* of
ORE } ὀρύττω, Gr. to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mixed with the Earth of the Mine.

OARS, Inſtruments uſed in rowing Boats; alſo a Boat rowed by two Perſons.

OAST, a Kiln. *S. C.*

OAT'MEAL, Meal or Flour made of Oats.

OATS [Aꞇen, *Sax.* of Eꞇan, *Sax.* to eat, becauſe it is Forage for Horſes generally, and ſometimes Proviſion for Men] a Sort of Grain.

OAT-*Thiſtle*, an Herb.

OATH [Að, *Sax.*] a Swearing, or affirming a Thing by Swearing.

OAZ } [of Oꞃꞇ; *Sax.* a Scale,
OAZ'Y *Ground* } *q. d.* ſcaly] ſoft, ſlimy, or muddy Ground.

OAZ'INESS, Slimineſs, Muddineſs.

OBADI'AH [עבדיה of עבד a Servant, and יה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.

To OBAM'BULATE [*obambulatum*, L.] to walk up and down.

OBAMBULA'TION, a walking up and down. *L.*

To **OBAY**, to abide. *O.*

OBDUC'TION, a Covering, or laying over. *L.*

OB'DURATE [*obduratus*, L.] hardened, obſtinate.

OBDURA'TION, **OB'DURATENESS**, } Hardneſs of Heart, Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs.

OBE'DIENCE [*obeiſſance*, F. of *obedientia*, L.] Dutifulneſs, Submiſſion, Subjection. *F.*

OBE'DIENCER, Obedience. *Chau.*

OBE'DIENT [*obediens*, L.] dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBEDIEN'TIA [in *Canon Law*] the Adminiſtration of an Office. *L.*

OBEDIEN'TIAL [*obedientiel*, F.] belonging to Obedience.

OBEDIEN'TIALS, thoſe who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.

OBE'DIENTNESS, the being obedient.

OBEI'SANCE [*obeiſſance*, F.] a Congee, or low Bow.

To **OBE'ISIN**, to obey. *Chau.*

OB'ELISK [*obeliſque*, F. *obeliſcus*, L. ὀβελίσκος, Gr.] a huge ſolid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone, four Square, and all of one Piece, growing ſmaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, ſet up for a Monument, *&c.*

OBELISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (†).

To **OBE'QUITATE** [*obequitatum*, L.] to ride up and down.

OBEQUITA'TION, a Riding up and down.

To **OBER'RATE** [*oberratum*, L.] to wander up and down.

OBERRA'TION, a Wandering up and down. *L.*

OBE'SE [*obeſus*, L.] fat, groſs.

OBES'ITY [*obeſitas*, L.] Fatneſs, Groſſneſs, Corpulency.

To **OBEY'** [*obeir*, F. of *obedire*, L.] to be obedient or dutiful, to ſubmit.

OBEY'ING *Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] the laſt ſix Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

OB'JECT [*objet*, F. of *objectum*, L.] any Thing which is oppoſed to our Sight, or any other Senſes; alſo Subject or Matter.

To **OBJECT'** [*objecter*, F. of *objectare*, L.] to make an Objection, to oppoſe, to urge againſt.

OB'JECT-*Glaſs*, a Glaſs in a Teleſcope or Microſcope, placed at the End of the Tube which is next the Object.

OBJECT *Plate*, the Plate on which the Object is placed.

OBJEC'TION, a Difficulty raiſed againſt a Propoſition. *F.* of *L.*

OBJECTION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure when the Words of an Opponent are pronounced in order to anſwer them.

OBJEC'TIVE [*objectif*, F. q. of *objectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Object.

OBJEC'TIVELY, conſidered as an Object of the Mind.

OBJEC'TOR, one who oppoſes, or brings an Argument againſt. *L.*

O'BIT [*i. e.* a coming to or meeting, *ſcil.* Death, *L.*] Death or Deceaſe; a Funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead ſaid annually; an Anniverſary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Perſon.

OBIT'UARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Regiſter-Book, in which Friars in a Monaſtery entered the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURA'TION, a binding by Oath. *L.*

To **OBJUR'GATE** [*objurgatum*, L.] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGA'TION, a chiding or reproving. *L.*

OBJUR'GATORY [*objurgatorius*, L.] pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT' [of *oblatus*, L.] a Soldier diſabled in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the Abbey; alſo the Maintenance itſelf.

OBLA'TA, Things offered in the *Exchequer*, old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the Account of the preſent Sheriff. *L.*

OBLA'TÆ, conſecrated Wafers diſtributed to Communicants in the Maſs. *L.*

OBLA'TION, an Offering; more eſpecially that which is offered by religious Perſons to the Church, or to pious Uſes; alſo a Toll or Subſidy. *F.* of *L.*

OBLA'TIONS *of the Altar*, cuſtomary Offerings preſented by Pariſhioners to the Prieſt, and ſolemnly laid upon the Altar. *O. R.*

Funeral **OBLA'TIONS**, Offerings to atone for the Defaults of the deceaſed Party in paying Tithes, or other Eccleſiaſtical Duties.

To **OBLA'TRATE** [*oblatratum*, L.] to bark or rail againſt one.

OBLAT'S *of St. Jerom*, a Congregation of ſecular Prieſts, founded in *Italy* by *Charles Boromeo*.

OBLECTA'TION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleaſure. *L.*

OBLE'SION [of *ob* and *lædo*, L.] an Injury done to any Part.

OBLI'GAMENT, Obligation, a being obliged.

To **OB'LIGATE** [*obligatum*, L.] to bind or tye.

OBLIGA'TI [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies neceſſary, expreſly, or on Purpoſe, as *A doi violini obligati*, or on Purpoſe for two Violins; *con fagotto obligati*, on Purpoſe for the Baſſoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, means that the *Violoncello* Part is very neceſſary to be performed, and therefore ought not to be left out. It alſo ſometimes ſignifies the ſame as the Word *Neceſſario* or *Concertante*; which ſee. *Ital.*

OBLIGA'TION, Duty, Engagement, Tye, a Bond or Writing obligatory. *L.*

OB'LIGATORINESS, Bindingneſs.

OB'LIGATORY [*obligatoire*, F. *obligatorius*, L.] of Force to oblige, binding.

To OBLI'GE [*obliger*, F. of *obligare*, L.] to bind, conſtrain, or engage; alſo to do a Kindneſs or good Turn.

OBLIGEE' [*Law*] a Perſon to whom a Bond or Writing obligatory is made. *F.*

OBLI'GING [*obligans*, L.] civil, courteous, kind; alſo the Act of obliging, binding, &c.

OBLI'GINGNESS, Courteſy, Civility.

OBLIGEOR' [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

To OBLIG'URATE [*obliguratum*, L.] to ſpend all one has on Belly-chear.

OBLIMA'TION, a Plaiſtering or Daubing over. *L.*

OBLIQUA'TION, cauſing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLIQUE [*obliquus*, L.] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLIQUE *Angle* [in *Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuſe, that is greater or leſſer than a right one.

OBLIQUE-*angled Triangle*, is any Triangle which is not right-angled.

OBLIQUE *Caſes* [in *Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE *Force*, is that whoſe Line of Direction is not at right Angles with the Body on which it is impreſt.

OBLIQUE *Line* [in *Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLIQUE *Planes* [in *Dialling*] are ſuch Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE *Sailing* [in *Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the ſame Rhumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then ſhe continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLIQUE *Sphere* [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the Pole is raiſed any Number of Degrees leſs than 90.

OBLIQUE'NESS, Crookedneſs.

OBLIQUITY [*obliquité*, F. of *obliquitas*, L.] Crookedneſs, going aſlaunt.

OBLIQUUS *Superior* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Head inſerted ſideways to the *Os Occipitis*. L.

OBLIQUUS *Inferior Oculi* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Eye going up obliquely over the *Depriment*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. L.

OBLIQUUS *major Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards. *F.*

OBLIQUUS *minor Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle drawing the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS *deſcendens*, a large Muſcle of the Belly, deſcending obliquely from the *Serratus inferior poſticus*. L.

OBLIQUUS *Auris*, a Muſcle of the Ear entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Paſſage. *L.*

To OBLIT'ERATE [*obliteratum*, L.] to blot out, to raſe out of Memory.

OBLITERA'TION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an aboliſhing. *L.*

OBLIV'IAL [*oblivialis*, L.] cauſing Oblivion.

OBLIV'ION, Forgetfulneſs. *L.*

OBLI'VIOUS [*oblivioſus*, L.] forgetful.

OBLIV'IOUSNESS, Forgetfulneſs.

To OB'LOCATE [*oblocatum*, L.] to let out to Hire.

OBLOCU'TION, Obloquy, ill Report. *L.*

OBLOCU'TOR, a Gainſayer, Backbiter or Slanderer. *L.*

OB'LONG [*oblongus*, L.] that is of a Figure commonly called a *Long Square*.

OB'LOQUY [*obloquium*, L.] a ſpeaking Evil againſt, backbiting, ſlandering.

OBMUTES'CENCE [of *obmuteſcere*, L.] a holding one's Peace.

OBNOXI'ETY }
OBNOX'IOUSNESS } [*obnoxietas*, L.] the being liable to Puniſhment.

OBNOX'IOUS [*obnoxius*, L.] liable, ſubject to, properly liable to be puniſhed for Offences.

To OBNU'BILATE [*obnubilatum*, L.] to make dark with Clouds, to obſcure.

OBNUBILA'TION, a darkening or obſcuring with Clouds.

To OBNUN'CIATE [*obnunciatum*, L.] to tell or ſhow ill Tidings or Things unlucky.

OBNUNCIA'TION [of *Aſſemblies*] a diſſolving them upon Foreknowledge or Conjecture of ill Succeſs. *L.*

OBO'E }
O'BOY } [in *Muſick Books*] a Hautboy or Hoboy.

OBOM'BRID [*obumbratus*, L.] overſhadowed. *Chau.*

OBREP'TION, a creeping in. *L.*

OBREPTI'TIOUS [*obreptice*, F.] that has been cunningly ſtolen; obtained after a ſubtil Manner.

To OB'ROGATE [*obrogatum*, L.] to proclaim a contrary Law for the Diſſolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE [*obſcœnus*, L.] filthy, unclean, unchaſte, lewd, ſmutty. *F.*

OBSCENE'NESS [*obſcœnitas*, L.] Uncleanneſs.

OBSCEN'ITY [*obſcenité*, F. of *obſcœnitas*, L.] unclean Speech or Action, Bawdry, Ribbaldry.

OBSCU'RA *Camera* [in *Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but one little Hole, in which is placed a Glaſs to tranſmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. *L.*

OBSCURA'TION, a making dark or obſcure.

OBSCU'RE [*obſcurus*, L.] dark, gloomy, hard to be underſtood; alſo private, retired, baſe, mean. *F.*

To OBSCU'RE [*obſcurir*, F. of *obſcurare*, L.] to darken, to make unintelligible; to cloud or drown the Merit of another.

OBSCURE'NESS, Darkneſs, the being difficult.

OBSCU'RITY [*obſcurité*, F. of *obſcuritas*, L.] Darkneſs; Difficulty to be underſtood; alſo a retired Life.

To OB'SECRATE [*obſecratum*, L.] to intreat earneſtly.

OBSECRA'TION, earneſt Intreaty. *L.*

OBSE'QUIBLE [*obſequibilis*, L.] obedient, at Command.

OB'SEQUIES [*obſeques*, F.] Funeral Rites and Solemnities.

OBSE'QUIOUS [*obſequioſus*, L.] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to pleaſe, ſubmiſſive.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, Readineſs to oblige, Complaiſance.

OBSERA'TION, a locking, or ſhutting, up with Key or Bolt. *L.*

OBSERV'ABLE [*obſervabilis*, L.] fit, eaſy, or worthy to be obſerved.

OBSERV'ABLENESS, the being fit or worthy to be obſerved.

OBSERV'ANCE [*obſervantia*, L.] Performance; alſo Reſpect, Regard. *F.*

OBSERV'ANCES, the Rules or Cuſtoms of a Monaſtery. *F.*

OBSERV'ANT [*obſervans*, L.] having Regard to, reſpectful.

OBSERVAN'TINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciſcans* or *Grey Friars*.

OBSERVA'TION, an obſerving, noting; a Note or Remark. *F.* of *L.*

OBSERVA'TOR [*obſervateur*, F.] an Obſerver of the People's Manners; alſo a Monitor in a School. *L.*

OBSERV'ATORY [*obſervatoire*, F.] a Place where Aſtronomical Obſervations are made, as the *Royal Obſervatory in the Park at* Greenwich.

To OBSERVE' [*obſerver*, F. of *obſervare*, L.] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, &c. to take Notice of, to conſider.

To OBSERVE [in *Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Star with an Inſtrument.

OBSES'SED [*obſeſſus*, L.] beſet, haunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSES'SION, a beſieging, or compaſſing about. *F.* of *L.*

OBSIDIA'NUM *Marmor*, the Touchſtone.

OBSID'IONAL [*obſidionalis*, L.] belonging to a Siege.

OB'SOLETE [*obſoletus*, L.] grown old, or out of Uſe.

OB'SOLETENESS, the being grown out of Uſe.

OB'STACLE [*obſtaculum*, L. of *obſto*, to ſtand in the Way] Hindrance, Bart, Lett, or Rub. *F.*

To OBSTE'TRICATE [*obſtetricatum*, L.] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. *L.*

OB'STINACY [*obſtination*, F. of *obſtinatio*, L.] a ſtubborn Reſolvedneſs to do any Thing right or wrong; a Fixedneſs in maintaining an Opinion; Wilfulneſs.

OB'STINATE [*obſtiné*, F. of *obſtinatus*, L.] wilful, reſolute, ſtubborn.

OB'STINATENESS, Stubbornneſs.

To OB'STIPATE [*obſtipatum*, L.] to ſtop up Chinks.

OBSTIPA'TION, a ſtopping up Chinks.

OBSTREP'EROUS [*obſtreperus*, L.] making a loud Noiſe, bawling, full of Noiſe and Din.

OBSTREP'EROUSNESS, Noiſineſs.

To OBSTRUCT' [*obſtructum*, L. of *ob* and *ſtruo*, to build up againſt] to ſtop up, to hinder.

OBSTRUC'TION, Stoppage, Hindrance. *F.* of *L.*

OBSTRUC'TION [in *Phyſick*] the ſhutting up the Paſſages in a human Body.

OBSTRUC'TIVE, apt to ſtop up, or cauſe a Stoppage.

OBSTRUC'TIVENESS, the being apt to obſtruct, or ſtop up.

OBSTRUEN'TIA, Medicines, Drugs, or other Things that are of a ſtopping Quality.

OBSTUPEFAC'TION, a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, or making abaſhed.

To OBTAIN' [*obtenir*, F. of *obtinere*, L.] to ſucceed in the Purſuit of a Thing, to get or gain.

To OBTEM'PERATE [*obtemperatum*, L.] to obey.

To OBTEN'EBRATE [*obtenebratum*, L.] to darken or make dark.

OBTENEBRA'TION, a making dark. *L.*

OBTEN'TION, an obtaining. *F.*

OBTESTA'TION, an earneſt, or preſſing Requeſt. *L.*

OBTRECTA'TION, a Backbiting, or Slandering. *L.*

To OBTRU'DE [*obtrudere*, L.] to thruſt or force in upon, to impoſe.

OBTRUNCA'TION, a cutting off the Head. *L.*

OBTRU'SION, a thruſting in or upon.

OBTURA'TION, a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which turns the Thigh outward. *L.*

OBTURA'TOR *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Marſupialis*. L.

OBTURBA'TION, a troubling or diſturbing. *L.*

OBTUSAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] belonging to, or having an obtuſe Angle.

OBTU'SE [*obtus*, F. of *obtuſus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; alſo heavy or dull-witted.

OBTUSE *Angle* [in *Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a right one, or that conſiſts of more than ninety Degrees.

OBTUSE *angled Triangle* [in *Trigonometry*] is ſuch as hath one Angle obtuſe.

OBTUSE'NESS, Bluntneſs.

OBVALL'ATION, encompaſſing with a Trench. *L.*

OBVE'NTIONS [in *Law*] Offerings; alſo Rents or Revenues. *L.*

To OBVERT' [*obvertere*, L.] to turn back or againſt.

To OB'VIATE [*obvier*, F. *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OB'VIOUS [*obvius*, L.] eaſy to be perceived or underſtood, plain, common.

OB'VIOUSNESS, Eaſineſs to be perceived or met with.

To OBUM'BRATE [*obumbratum*, L.] to overſhadow.

OBUMBRA'TION, an Overſhadowing. *L.*

To OBVOLVE' [*obvolvere*, L.] to turn or fold round about.

OCCÆCA'TION, a blinding. *L.*

OCCA'SION, Seaſon, convenient or fit Time to do any Thing; alſo Cauſe, Reaſon, Neceſſity, or Want. *F.* of *L.*

OCCA'SIONAL, belonging to Occaſion; alſo caſual.

OCCASIONA'RI [in *Law*] to be fined, to be made ſubject to occaſional Penalties.

OCCA'SIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCA'TION, a harrowing or breaking of Clods. *L.*

OCCATI'ONS [in *Old Records*] are Offences committed in a Foreſt, by rooting up Trees, Aſſarts, *&c.*

OC'CIDENT [*occidens*, L.] the Weſt.

OCCIDENT *Equinoctial*, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun ſets, when it enters the Sign *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCIDENT *Æſtival* [in *Coſmography*] the Summer-Weſt, or South-Weſt.

OCCIDENT *Hybernal* [in *Coſmography*] the Winter-Weſt, or South-Weſt.

OCCIDEN'TAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the Weſt, Weſtern. *F.*

OCCIDENTAL [in *Aſtronomy*] a Planet is ſaid ſo to be, when it ſets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIPI'TAL [of *occiput*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a ſhort, broad, fleſhy Muſcle, lying in the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPI'TIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Skull, that lies in the hinder Part of the Head, being ſhaped almoſt like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards. *L.*

OCCI'SER [*occiſor*, L.] a Slayer or Murderer. *Chau.*

OCCI'SION, a killing. *F.* of *L.*

OCCLU'SION, a ſhutting up faſt, a ſtopping. *L.*

To OCCOE'CATE [*occœcatum*, L.] to blind, ſpoil the Sight, *&c.*

OCCOECA'TION, a blinding. *L.*

OCCULCA'TION, a trampling upon. *L.*

OCCULT' [*occulte*, F. of *occultus*, L.] hidden, ſecret.

OCCULT *Qualities* [among the *ancient Philoſophers*] a Term commonly uſed as an *Aſylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to ſay, it was by an occult Quality.

OCCULTA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Time, when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight by the Interpoſition of the Moon or ſome other Planet.

OCCULT'NESS, the being hidden or ſecret.

OC'CUPANCY, the Poſſeſſion of ſuch Things as at preſent belong to Nobody, but are capable to be made ſo.

OC'CUPANT [*occupans*, L.] one who takes Poſſeſſion, a Poſſeſſor.

OCCUPA'TILE *Field* [*Law Term*] a Field, which being left by its proper Owner, is poſſeſſed by another.

OCCUPA'TION, a Buſineſs or Employment, a Trade. *F.* of *L.*

OCCUPATION [in *Law*] the putting a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; alſo a Tenure or Uſe.

OCCUPA'TIVE [*occupativus*, L.] employed, uſed, or poſſeſſed.

OCCUPA'VIT, is a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in Time of War.

OC'CUPIER, one who occupieth or poſſeſſeth.

OCCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Cheſhire* Salt Works, annually choſen to ſee Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Perſons concerned.

To OC'CUPY [*occuper*, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be ſeized, or in Poſſeſſion of; to deal, or trade.

To OCCUR' [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, come in the Way, offer, or preſent itſelf.

OCCUR'RENCE, a caſual Adventure, Rencounter, or Conjunction of Affairs; alſo News. *F.*

OCCUR'SION, meeting, *&c.* L.

O'CEAN [*oceanus*, L. of ὠκεανὸς, Gr.] is that vaſt Collection of Waters, or main Sea, which ſurrounds the whole Globe of the Earth.

The *Atlantick* OCEAN [in *Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the Weſt, and *America* in the Eaſt.

The *Hyperborean* OCEAN, encompaſſes

the Land, which is ſituated towards the North Pole.

The *Pacifick* OCEAN, flows between the Weſt-Side of *America* and *Aſia*.

The *South* OCEAN, incloſes *Magellanica* and the Continent under the *South* Pole.

OCE'ANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OCHE'MA [ὄχημα, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle wherein Medicines are mingled.

OCHLO'CRACY [ὀχλοκρατεία, of ὄχλος, a Multitude, and κράτος, Power, *Gr.*] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude or common People bear Rule.

O'CIOUS [*ocioſus*, L.] idle.

OCK'AMY [*q. d.* alchymy] a Sort of mixed Metal.

OCK'HAM [*q. d. Okeham, i. e.* Oak-Town, from the Abundance of Oaks growing there] a Town in *Surrey*, where *William de Okeham* (Author of the Sect of *Nominaliſts*) was born.

OCK'LEY [of ac, Oak, and leaȝ, a Field, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*.

OC'TABIS [*Law Term*] as *Octabis Hilarii, i. e.* the eighth Day incluſive after the Feſtival of St. *Hilarius*.

OCTAE'DRON [*octaedre*, F. of ὀκτάεδρος, Gr.] a ſolid Geometrical Figure conſiſting of eight equal Sides, and is one of the five *Platonick* Bodies.

OC'TAGON [ὀκτάγωνον, of ὀκτὼ, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Figure conſiſting of eight Angles and Sides.

OCTAN'GULAR [*octangulus*, L.] having eight Angles.

OCT'ANT } [in *Aſtrology*] is an Aſpect
OCT'ILE } when a Planet is diſtant the eighth Part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTAS'TYLE [ὀκτάστυλος, of ὀκτὼ, eight, and στύλος, a Pillar, *Gr.*] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTA'VE [*octava*, L.] the eighth Day after ſome peculiar Feſtivals of the Year. *F.*

OCTAVE [in *Muſick*] an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds. *F.*

OCTA'VO [*i. e.* in eight] a Book is ſaid to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTEN'NIAL [*octennalis*, of *octo*, eight, and *annalis*, of a Year, *L.*] containing the Space of or done every eighth Year.

OCTO'BER [*Octobris*, L. of *octo*, eighth] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOE'DRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGE'NARY [*octogenaire*, F. of *octogenarius*, L.] that is eighty Years old.

OC'TONARY [*octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number eight.

OC'ULAR [*oculaire*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR *Demonſtration*, is that Evidence which we have of any Thing, by ſeeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OC'ULARNESS, Viſibleneſs.

OC'ULUS [among *Botaniſts*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant juſt putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud riſes. *L.*

OC'ULATE [*oculatus*, L,] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULA'TION [in *Botany*] the taking away of ſuperfluous Buds. *L.*

O'CULIST [*oculiſte*, F.] one ſkilled in curing the Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

OCY [*ob ſi*, L.] I wiſh. *O.*

OCY, OCY [of *occidere*, L. to kill] the Nightingale's Note. *Chau.*

ODADASSA'S, Officers of the *Turks*, who are equivalent to a Serjeant, or Corporal.

ODAXIS'MUS [ὀδαξισμὸς, Gr.] the itching of the Gums, when Children bred Teeth. *L.*

ODD [ood, *Belg.* oed, *Teut.* ſtrange, ſavage] uneven Number.

ODD'NESS, Unevenneſs in Number; alſo Unuſualneſs.

ODE [ᾠδὴ, Gr.] a Poem ſung to the Harp, or a Copy of Lyrick Verſes. *F.* of *L.*

O'DELET, a ſhort or little Ode.

ODER, other. *O.*

O'DIBLE [*odibilis*, L.] odious, that may or deſerves to be hated.

O'DIO & *Atia*, a Writ ſent to the Under-ſheriff, to inquire whether a Man committed to Priſon, under Suſpicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice or juſt Suſpicion.

O'DIOUS [*odieux*, F. of *odioſus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

O'DIOUSNESS, the being odious, Hatefulneſs.

O'DIUM, Hatred, Grudge, Blame, or Cenſure. *L.*

ODONTA'GOGOS [ὀδονταγογὸς, Gr.] an Inſtrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTA'GRA [ὀδοντάγρα, Gr.] an Inſtrument to draw Teeth. *L.*

ODONTA'LGIA [ὀδονταλγία, Gr.] the Tooth-ach. *L.*

ODON'TICKS, Medicines for the Tooth-ach. *Gr.*

ODONTOI'DES [ὀδοντοειδὴς, Gr.] a Part of a Bone ſhaped like a Tooth.

ODONTOLI'THOS [of ὀδὼς, a Tooth, and λίθος, a Stone, *Gr.*] a ſtony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIM'MA [ὀδοντότριμμα, Gr.] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMEN'TUM [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine applied for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAM'INOUS [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous.

ODORA'TION, a Smelling or Savouring. *L.*

ODORIF'EROUS [*odoriſere*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, ſweet-ſcented.

O'DOROUS [*odorus*, L.] that has a ſweet Scent or Smell.

O'DOROUSNESS, ſweet Scentedneſs.

O'DOUR [*odeur*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any ſweet Perfume.

OECONOM'ICAL } [*œconomicus*, L. of
OECONOM'ICK } *οἰκονομικὸς*, Gr.]
belonging to Oeconomy, or Family Government.

OECONOM'ICKS [*œconomica*, L. of *οἰκονομικὴ*, Gr] a Part of Moral Philoſophy, which treats of the Management of the Paſſions.

OECON'OMIST [*œconomus*, L. of *οἰκονόμος*, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECON'OMY [*œconomie*, F. *œconomia*, L. of *οἰκονομία*, of *οἶκος*, a Houſe, and *νέμω*, to diſtribute, *Gr.*] the ordering a Houſe or Family; alſo Thriftineſs, good Huſbandry.

OECONOMY [in *Architecture*] is the Method which ſhews how to take Meaſures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigneſs.

OECONOMY [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Diſpoſal of Parts neceſſary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMEN'ICAL [*œcumenique*, F. *œcumenicus*, L. of *οἰκουμενικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World; general, univerſal.

OEDAS'TICK [*œdaſticus*, L.] cunning in the Knowledge of Weights and Meaſures.

OE'DEMA [*οἴδημα*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more ſtrictly, a white, ſoft, inſenſible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

ODEM'ATOUS, belonging to an Oedema.

OENOP'OLIST [*οἰνοπώλης*, of *οἶνος* Wine, and *πωλέω*, to ſell, *Gr.*] a Vintner.

O'ERTHRAW, overthrown. *Chau.*

OESOPHA'GUS [*οἰσοφάγος*, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long, large and round Canal, deſcending from the Mouth to the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat paſſes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OES'TRUM *Veneris*, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the laſcivious Titillation it is capable of. *L.*

OE'SYPUS [*οἴσυπος*, Gr.] a certain oily Subſtance boiled out of a particular Part of the Fleece uſed moſt to ſweat.

OF [of, *Sax.* af, *Belg.*] belonging to.

OF, from.

OF'FA *Alba* [among *Chymiſts*] a white, clotted Subſtance, which will ariſe, if an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine be ſhaken together.

OF'FAL, Refuſe or Droſs.

OF'FALS [*q. d.* off-falls] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

OFF'CHURCH [*q. d. Offa*'s Church, of *Offa*, King of the *Mercii*, who built it] a Town in *Warwickſhire.*

OFF-SETS [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which ſpring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberoſe, or bulbous.

OFF-WARD [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being aground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, ſhe is ſaid to heel to the Offward.

OFF'ENCE [*offenſe*, F. *offenſio*, L.] Treſpaſs, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To OFFE'ND [*offenſer*, F. *offendere*, L. of *ob* and *fendo*, to ſtrike againſt] to ſin againſt, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy, to diſpleaſe.

OFFEN'SIOUN, Offence. *Chau.*

OFFEN'SIVE, diſpleaſing, hurtful, injurious; alſo fit to attack an Enemy. *F.*

OFFEN'SIVENESS, the being offenſive or injurious.

To OF'FER [*offrir*, F. of *offere*, of *ob* and *fero*, to bring before, *L.*] to preſent, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OF'FERING [*offerte*, F. offering, *Dan.*] a Sacrifice or any Thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen anciently made Uſe of to wrap up the occaſional Offerings made in the Church.

OF'FERTORY [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept; alſo a Part of the *Popiſh* Maſs.

OF'FICE [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of that which befits, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; alſo a good or ill Turn. *F.*

OFFICE [among *Eccleſiaſticks*] the Divine Service; eſpecially a Part of the *Romans* Maſs-Book.

OFFICE [in *Law*] is an Inquiry made to the King's Uſe, by virtue of his Office who inquires.

An OFFICE [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Buſineſs is managed.

To *return an* OFFICE [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by Virtue of the Office.

To *traverſe an* OFFICE, is to make void the Inquiſition taken of an Office.

OF'FICER [*officier*, F.] one who is in an Office.

Commiſſion OFFICERS, thoſe who are authorized by the King's Commiſſion.

Field OFFICERS [in an *Army*] ſuch as have Command over a whole Regiment.

General OFFICERS, ſuch who have not only Command over one Company, Troop, or Regiment, but in general over a conſiderable Body of Military Forces.

Subaltern OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Enſigns and Cornets.

Staff-OFFICERS, } ſuch who have
Warrant-OFFICERS, } not the King's Commiſſion, but are appointed by Colonels and Captains.

OFFI'CIAL [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law, is the Miniſter or Apparitor of a Judge. *F.*

OFFICIAL [in the *Canon Law*] is he to whom the Biſhop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Juriſdiction.

OFFICIAL [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy whom an Archdeacon ſubſtitutes for the executing his Juriſdiction.

OFFICIAL, officious. *Shakeſp.*

OFFICIA'RIIS *non faciendis vel amovendis*, is a Writ directed to the Magiſtrates of a Corporation, willing them not to make ſuch a Man an Officer, and putting him out of the Office he hath, until Inquiry be made of his *Manners*. L.

To OFFI'CIATE [*officier*, F.] to do the Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFI'CINAL [of *officina*, L. a Shop] of or pertaining to a Shop, ſold in Shops.

OFFI'CINALS, ſuch Drugs, Plants, Herbs, Medicines, *&c.* as are uſually ſold in Apothecaries Shops.

OFFICIOS'ITY [*officioſitas*, L.] Officiouſneſs.

OFFI'CIOUS [*officieux*, F. of *officioſus*, L.] ready to do one a good Office, ſerviceable, very obliging.

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, Readineſs to aſſiſt, Obligingneſs.

OFF'ING [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it which is at a good Diſtance from Land.

To *keep in the* OFFING [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe keeps in the Middle of the Channel.

To *ſtand for the* OFFING [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship is ready to ſail from the Shore into the main Sea.

OFFREN'DE, an Offering. *O. F.*

OFF'RIN, to offer. *Chau.*

OFF-SCOUR'ING, the Refuſe of any Thing.

OFF-SPRING, that which is ſprung of, or produced by another, as Children, Fruit, *&c.*

To OFFUS'CATE [*offuſquer*, F. *offuſcatum*, L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCA'TION, a making dark or duſky. *L.*

OFT } [oft, *Sax.* affte, *Dan.* offt,
OFTEN } *Teut.*] frequently.

OF'TENNESS, Frequency.

OFT *Sithes*, many Times. *O.*

OG [עוג *H.* a Mock] King of *Baſhan.*

OGDAS'TICK [of ὀγδοὰς, Gr.] an Epigram, or Stanza, conſiſting of eight Verſes.

OGEE' } [in *Architecture*] a Member
OGI'VE } of a Moulding, conſiſting of a Round and a Hollow.

O'GLES [**Oogen**, *Belg.*] Eyes. *Cant.*

To O'GLE, to look hard at; commonly to look amorouſly at.

O'GRESSES } [in *Heraldry*] round black
A'GRESSES } Figures reſembling Balls.

OIL [Ele, *Sax.* oel, *Teut.* *huile*, F. *oleum*, L.] the Juice of Olives, *&c.*

OIL [among *Chymiſts*] is one of the five Principles.

OIL *of Antimony*, a Mixture of Antimony with an acid Spirit.

Philoſophers OIL [among *Chymiſts*] a Preparation of Brick-bats heated red hot, ſoaked in Oil of Olives, and afterwards diſtilled in a Retort.

OIL *of Tartar*, [*per deliquium*] the fixed Salt of Tartar, diſſolved by expoſing it to the Air in a cool moiſt Place.

OIL *of Vitriol*, the more fixed Part of the Spirit of Vitriol made cauſtick by a vehement Heat of Fire.

OIL *Beetle*, } an Inſect which ſends forth a
OIL *Clock*, } great Quantity of fat Sweat.

OI'LET *Hole* } [*oeilet*, of *oeil*, F. an Eye]
EI'LET *Hole* } an Hole in a Garment, wherein a Point is put.

OINT'MENT [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*, L.] an Unguent.

OIS'TER [*huiſtre*, F. **oeſter**, *L. S.* **Auſter**, *Teut.* *oſtreum*, L.] a Shell-fiſh well known.

OIS'TER-*Green*, an Herb.

OIS'TER-*Loit*, the Herb otherwiſe called Snake-weed.

OKE, a certain *Turkiſh* Weight of which there are three Sorts, the leſſer Oke of *Smyrna* is 13 *oz.* 2 *dr.* the middle Oke is 1 *lb.* 11 *oz.* 6 *dr.* and the greater 2 *lb.* 11 *oz.* 3 *dr.* *Engliſh.*

OKE'NYATE [of *oak* and *gate*] a ſmall Village in *Shropſhire.*

O'KER [*ochra*, L. ὤχρα, Gr.] a Mineral.

OK'HAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into the Seams of Ships.

OLD [Eald, *Sax.* **Alt**, *Teut.*] ſtricken in Age; alſo ſtale; alſo worn.

OLD Mr. *Gory*, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term.*

OLD *Land*, Land which has lain untilled a long Time, and is now ploughed up. *Suſſex.*

OLEA'GINOUS [*oleagineux*, F. of *oleaginus*, L.] oily, or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, Oilineſs.

OLECRA'NUM [ὠλέκρανον, Gr.] the greateſt Proceſs of the firſt Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna.*

OLE'NE, the Cubit, or great Foſſil Bone.

O'LERON *Laws* [made at *Oleron*, an Iſland of *France*] maritime Laws made, when King *Richard* I. was there.

OLFAC'TORY [of *olfactus*, L.] pertaining to the Senſe of Smelling.

OLFACTORY *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] thoſe which give the Senſe of Smelling.

OLID'ITY [*oliditas*, L.] a ſtrong Savour, Rankneſs.

OL'FAUNTES, Elephants. *Chau.*

OLIGAR'CHICAL [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. of ὀλιγαρχικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchia*, L. ὀλιγαρχία, of ὀλίγος, a few, and ἀρχὴ, Dominion, *Gr.*] a Form of Government, where the ſupreme Power is lodged in the Hands of a few principal Perſons; ſuch are the States of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

OLIGOTRO'PHY [ὀλιγοτροφία, of ὀλίγος, a little, and τροφὴ, Food, *Gr.*] a Decreaſe of Nutrition, or a very ſmall one.

O'LIO [in *Cookery*, *Olla*, Span.] a rich Pottage made of Beef, Veal, Mutton, and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, *&c.*

OL'ITORY [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIVA'RIA *Corpora* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, ſo called from their Reſemblance to an Olive.

O'LIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Stone Fruit which yields Plenty of Oil.

OLIVE *Bit*, a Sort of Bit for Horſes.

OL'IVER [*olivier*, F. of *oliva*, L. an Olive-tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb *in terminis* is modern, and owes its Riſe to the *Cavaliers* in the Time of the *Civil* Wars in *England*, who by way of Rebuff gave the antimonarchical Party a General *Monk* for their *Oliver Cromwell*; but as to the Matter of it, it ſeems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis*, or Law of Retaliation, *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*; and *Par pari retuli*, ſay the *Latins*; and of *Homer*'s Οἷον καὶ εἴπῃς, τοῖον καὶ ἐπακέσαις, Gr. Many make a Handle to return *Railing for Railing*; but Chriſtians ought to be of a better Spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words, or rude Actions, as ſay the *Hebrews*, אם אתר לך הר אוני דרחתמר לא תיחוש תהוין עתיד לך פרומבי

OLIVERES, Olive-trees. *Chau*

OL'LA *Podrida*, a Hotch-Potch of ſeveral Meats together. *Span.*

OLLA *Cerviſiæ*, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. *O. L.*

OLLET [q. d. *Ellet*, of ælan, *Sax.* to burn] Fuel. *S. C.*

OLYM'PIAD [ὀλυμπιὰς, Gr.] the Space of four complete Years, an Account of Time much uſed by the ancient *Grecians*: This Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*, taking its Riſe from the Olympick Games; the firſt Olympiad began *A. M.* 3174.

OLYM'PICK *Games*, were firſt inſtituted by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year for five Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by five Kinds of Exerciſes, *viz.* Leaping, Running, Wreſtling, Quoiting, and Whorl-Bats.

OMA'GRA [with *Phyſicians*] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OM'BER } [*Al Hombre*, Span.] a *Spaniſh* Game at Cards.
OM'BRE }

OM'EGA [Ω, ω] the laſt Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet; alſo metaphorically, it is uſed for the End of any Thing.

O'MELET, a Kind of Pancake. *F.*

O'MEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. *L.*

OMEN'TUM [in *Anatomy*] the Caul, a double Membrane ſpread over the Entrails. *L.*

O'MER [המר *H.*] a *Hebrew* Meaſure, about three Pints and a Half.

OMI *Land*, mellow Land. *N. C.*

To **OM'INATE** [*ominatum*, L.] to forebode or foreſhew.

OM'INOUS [*ominoſus*, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill Luck.

OM'INOUSNESS, the being ominous.

OMIS'SION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing paſs. *F.* of *L.*

To **OMIT'** [*omettre*, F. of *omittere*, L.] to paſs by or over, to take no Notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFA'RIOUS [*omnifarius*, L.] divers, ſundry, of all Sorts.

OMNIF'EROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all Things.

OMNIF'IC [of *omnia* and *efficiens*, L.] making or producing all Things.

OM'NIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of every Shape.

OMNI'GENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of every Kind.

OMNI'MODOUS [*omnimodus*, L.] of all Manner of Sorts.

OMNIP'ARENT [*omniparens*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNIP'OTENCE } [*omnipotentia*, L.] Almighty Power, Almightineſs.
OMNIP'OTENCY }

OMNIP'OTENT [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE [of *omnis* and *præſentia*, L.] a being preſent in all Places.

OMNIPRE'SENT [of *omnis* and *præſens*, L.] that is every where preſent.

OMNIS'CIENCE [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNIS'CIENT [of *omnis* and *ſciens*, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNIV'AGANT [*omnivagans*, L.] wandering every where.

OMNIV'ALENT [*omnivalens*, L.] able to do all Things.

OMNIV'OROUS [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring or eating all Kinds of Things.

OMOL'OGY [*bomologia*, L. of ὁμολογία, Gr.] Agreeableneſs.

OMOPLA'TA, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHA'CIUM [ὀμφάκιον, Gr.] the Juice of ſour Grapes ; alſo it is now applied by ſome to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMPHALOCE'LE [of ὄμφαλον, the Navel, and κηλὴ, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Inteſtines are protuberant in that Part.

OM'RI [עמרי *H. i. e.* a rebellious or wicked People] a King of *Iſrael.*

ON [an, *Teut.*] upon.

ONBI'EDE, to abide. *Chau.*

ONDE, Breath or Fury. *Chau.*

ONE [æne or an, *Sax.* een, *L. S.* and *Belg.* an, *Teut. une*, F. of *unus*, L.] 1.

ONE-*Berry*, the Herb *Paris*. *Solanum quadrifolium.* L.

ONE-*Blade*, an Herb. *Monophyllum.* L.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. *Cheſh.*

ONEHED [Einheit, *Teut.*] Unity. *Chau.*

ONELY [anli, *Sax.* Eintzig, *Teut.*] ſingular.

ONERAN'DO *pro rata Portione*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in common, who is diſtrained for more Rent than the Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ON'ERARY [*onerarius*, L.] ſerving for Burden or Carriage.

To ON'ERATE [*oneratum*, L.] to burden or load.

ONERA'TION, a burdening or loading.

ONERO'SE [*onereux*, F. of *oneroſus*, L.] burdenſome, weighty.

ONEROS'ITY [*oneroſitas*, L.] Burdenſomneſs.

ON-*Hie*, apace. *O.*

ONID, made one. *Chau.*

ON'ION [*oignon*, or *ognon*, F.] a well-known Root.

ONOCEN'TAURS, fabulous Monſters, having the upper Parts like a Man and Body like an Aſs. *L.*

ON'OMANCY [ὀνομαντεία, of ὄνομα, a Name, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by Names.

ONOMATECH'NY [of ὄνομα, a Name, and τεχνὴ, Gr. Art] the Art of Prognoſtication from the Letters of a Perſon's Name.

ONOMATOPOE'IA [ὀνοματοποιία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing expreſſed, as the *Flies buzz*, *Tarantatara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet. *L.*

ON'PRESS, downwards. *O.*

ON'SET [of on and ſet, Anſatz, *Teut.*] an Attack.

ON'SLOUGHT, a Storming, a fierce Attack upon a Place. *Du.*

ONTOL'OGY [ὀντολογία, Gr.] an Account of Beings in the Abſtract.

ON'WARD [onpaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* Forwerts, or Anwerts, *Teut.*] forward.

O'NYX [ὄνυξ, Gr.] a precious Stone, ſomewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE [*hôte*, Fr.] an Hoſt. *Chau.*

OO'ZY, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

OPA'CITY [*opacité*, F. of *opacitas*, L.] Non-tranſparency, not tranſmitting Light.

OPA'COUS } [*opaque*, F. of *opacus*, L.]
OPA'QUE } ſhady, obſcure, dark, that is not tranſparent.

OPACOUS *Bodies* [among *Philoſophers*] ſuch whoſe Pores lying in an oblique Poſition, hinder the Rays of Light from ſpeedily piercing and paſſing through them.

O'PAL [*opalus*, F. of ὤπαλος, Gr.] a precious Stone of almoſt all Colours.

OPE *Land* [*q. d.* open or looſe Land] Ground ploughed up every Year. *Suſſ.*

To OPEN [openian, *Sax.* opene, *Belg.* öffnen, *Teut.*] to unfold, expoſe, explain, *&c.*

OPEN [open, *Sax.* open, *Belg.*] plain, clear, *&c.*

OPEN-*Arſe* [open æꞃſ, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN-*Heed*, bare-headed. *O.*

O'PENING *Flank* [in *Fortification*] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the *Orillon.*

OPENING *of Gates* [among *Aſtrologers*] is when one Planet ſeparates from another, and preſently applies to a third, bearing Rule in a Sign oppoſite to that ruled by the Planet with which it was joined.

OPENING *of Trenches* [*Military Term*] is the firſt Breaking of Ground by the Beſiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OP'ERA, is a Sort of Entertainment of Muſick on the Stage or Theatre. *Ital.*

OPERA'RII [*Old Law*] Tenants who hold ſmall Portions of Land, by the Performance of ſervile Works for their Lord.

To OP'ERATE [*operer*, F. *operatum*, L.] to work, to effect, or bring to paſs.

To OPERATE [among *Phyſicians*] to work or ſtir the Humours of the Body.

OPERA'TIO [in *Old Records*] is one Day's Work, performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERA'TION, a labouring or working. *F.* of *L.*

OPERATION [in *Chymiſtry*] is any chymical Proceſs.

OPERATION [in *Surgery*] is any Thing performed by the Hand of a Surgeon.

OP'ERATIVE, apt to work.

OP'ERATIVENESS, the being of an operative Quality.

OPERA'TOR [*operateur*, F.] a Workman ; alſo a Mountebank. *L.*

OPERATOR *for the Teeth*, one ſkilled in cleanſing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPERATOR [in a *Gaming Houſe*] the Dealer at *Faron*.

OPERO'SE [*operoſus*, L.] laborious, that coſts much Pains and Trouble; alſo buſy, active.

OPEROS'ITY [*operoſitas*, L.] too much Nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPERTI *Canes* [*Old Law*] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. *L.*

OPHI'ASIS [ὀφίασις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe where the Hair grows thin, and falls off.

OPHI'TES, a Sort of Hereticks in the Second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIU'CUS [Ὀφιοῦχος, Gr.] one of the Northern Conſtellations.

OPHTHAL'MICK [*ophthalmique*, F. *ophthalmicus*, L. of ὀφθαλμικὸς, Gr.] belonging to or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICK *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves that move the Eye. *L.*

OPHTHAL'MICKS [ὀφθαλμικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good for Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

OPH'THALMY [*ophthalmie*, F. *ophthalmia*, L. of ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye, proceeding from arterious Blood got out of the Veſſels, and gathered together in thoſe Parts.

O'PIATE [*opiat*, F.] a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, to cauſe Sleep, and eaſe Pain.

OPIF'EROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping, or bringing Help.

OP'IFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanſhip.

OPINABIL'ITY [*opinabilitas*, L.] a Thinking.

OPI'NABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in Opinion.

To **OPI'NE** [*opiner*, F. of *opinari*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPIN *Hede*, bare headed. *Chau.*

OPINIA'TER [*opiniatre*, F. of *opiniator*, L.] an obſtinate or ſtubborn Perſon.

OPINIATRE'TY } [*opiniatrete*,
OPIN'IONATIVENESS } F.] an obſtinate perſiſting in one's Opinion.

OPIN'ION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Eſteem, Judgment. *F.* of *L.*

OPIN'IONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPIN'IONATIVE, } wedded to his own
OPIN'IONATED, } Opinion, ſtubborn, ſelf willed.

OPIN'IONISTS, a Name given in the Time of Pope *Paul* to a Sect who boaſted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Chriſt upon Earth, who did not practiſe that Virtue.

OPIOL'OGY, a Deſcription or Treatiſe of *Opium*. Gr.

OPIP'AROUS [*opiparus*, L.] ſumptuous.

OPISTHOT'ONUS [ὀπισθότονος, of ὄπισθεν, backward, and τόνος, the Tone, *Gr.*] a Kind of Cramp or ſtretching the Muſcles of the Neck backward.

OPITULA'TION. a helping or aiding. *L.*

OPIUM [ὄπιον, Gr.] the Juice which diſtils from the Heads of Poppies in *Greece*, *Egypt*, &c.

O'PLE, Water Elder, a Shrub.

OPOBAL'SAMUM [ὀποβάλσαμον, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum which diſtils from a Shrub called *Balſamum*, or the Balm-tree, growing only in *Paleſtine*.

OPO'PANAX [ὀποπάναξ, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All-heal*.

OP'PIDAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Townſman.

OPPIG'NORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] pawned.

To **OP'PILATE** [*oppiler*, F. *oppilatum*, L.] to cauſe a Stoppage in ſome Part of the Body.

OPPILA'TION, Obſtruction, Stoppage. *F.* of *L.*

OP'PILATIVE, apt to obſtruct or ſtop.

OPPLE'TE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

OPPLE'TION, a Filling. *L.*

To **OPPO'NE** [*opponere*, L.] to oppoſe.

OP'PONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or oppoſes in Diſputation.

OP'PORTUNE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, ſeaſonable. *F.*

OPPORTU'NITY [*opportunite*, F. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occaſion.

To **OPPO'SE** [*oppoſer*, F. of *oppoſitum*, L.] to ſet againſt, to put in Competition, to withſtand or thwart.

OP'POSITE [*oppoſitus*, L.] that is over-againſt, contrary. *F.*

OPPOSITE *Cones* [in *Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically oppoſite, and have the ſame common *Axis*.

OPPOSITE *Sections* [in *Geometry*] are the two Hyperbolas which are made by a Plane cutting both thoſe Cones.

OP'POSITES [in *Logick*] are Things relatively oppoſite or contrary, as Maſter and Servant.

OPPOSI'TION, Contrariety, Diſagreement, Hindrance, Stop. *F.* of *L.*

OPPOSI'TION [in *Aſtrology*] when two Planets, being diſtant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically oppoſite.

To **OPPRESS'** [*oppreſſer*, F. *oppreſſum*, L. of *ob* and *premo*] to lie heavy upon, to over-burden, to cruſh by Authority and Violence.

To **OPPRESS**, to raviſh.

OPPRES'SION, over-burdening, cruſhing by Authority, *&c.* F. of L.

OPPRES'SIVE, apt to oppreſs.

OPPRES'SIVENESS, the being oppreſſive.

OPPRES'SOR [*oppreſſeur*, F.] he that oppreſſes. *L.*

OPPRO'BRII *Lapis* [*i. e.* the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors reſort, openly declaring Inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Proſecution. *L.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS [*opprobrioſus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, the being opprobrious.

OPPRO'BRIUM [*opprobre*, F.] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Diſgrace. *L.*

To OPPUGN' [*oppugnare*, L.] to fight againſt, to oppoſe, to reject or confute an Opinion.

OP'SIMATHY [ὀψιμαθία, of ὀψὲ, late, and ἔμαθε, learned, *Gr.*] a learning in old Age.

OPSONA'TION, a Catering. *L.*

OP'TABLE [*optabilis*, L.] deſirable.

OPTA'TION, a deſiring. *L.*

OPTA'TIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] is that Mood of a Verb, which expreſſes an earneſt Deſire that ſuch a Thing may be or happen.

OP'TICK [*optique*, F. *opticus*, L. of ὀπτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Sight.

OPTICK *Glaſſes*, Glaſſes contrived for the viewing of any Object, as Microſcopes, Teleſcopes, *&c.*

OPTICK *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] the ſecond Pair of Nerves, which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

OPTICK *Place of a Star* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines, when the Star is there.

OP'TICKS [*optiques*, F. *optica*, L. of ὀπτικὴ, Gr.] a Science which treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

OP'TIMACY [*optimatus*, L.] the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobles.

OPTIM'ITY [*optimitas*, L.] Excellency.

OP'TION, a Choice, a Liberty of accepting or refuſing a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

OP'ULENCY [*opulence*, F. of *opulentia*, L.] Riches, Wealth.

OP'ULENT [*opulentus*, L.] wealthy, very rich. *F.*

OPUS'CLE [*opuſculum*, L.] a ſmall Work.

OR [odar, *Teut.*] either.

OR, Gold. *F.*

OR [in *Heraldry*] the Colour of Gold.

OR'ACH [*orrache*, F.] a Pot-Herb.

OR'ACLE [*oraculum*, L.] an ambiguous and obſcure Anſwer, which the Heathen Prieſts gave to the People about Things to come, making them believe that God ſpoke by their Mouth.

Divine ORACLE, an Anſwer or Counſel given by God, the Holy Scriptures.

ORAC'ULAR, belonging to Oracles.

O'RAL [of *os*, *oris*, L. the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. *F.*

ORAN'DO *pro Rege & Regno*, a Writ requiring the Biſhop and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Underſtanding between the King and Parliament.

OR'ANGE [*aurantio*, Ital. *aurantium*, L. of *aureo colore*] a well-known Fruit. *F.*

OR'ANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, *&c.*

ORAN'GERY, a Sort of Perfume; alſo a Sort of Snuff; alſo a Place in a Garden where Orange trees are kept.

ORANO'CO, a Sort of Tobacco.

ORA'TION [*oraiſon*, F.] a Diſcourſe or Speech pronounced in publick. *L.*

OR'ATOR [*orateur*, F.] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. *L.*

ORATO'RIANS, an Order of regular Prieſts eſtabliſhed *A. C.* 1564, ſo called from the Oratory of St. *Jerom* in *Rome*, where they uſed to pray.

OR'ATORY [*oratoire*, F. of *oratorius*, L.] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [*oratoria*, L.] the Art of *Oratory*, the Science of *Rhetorick*, or the Art of making publick Speeches.

An OR'ATORY [*un oratoire*, F. *oratorium*, L.] a private Chapel, or Place ſet apart for Prayer.

ORB [*orbe*, F. of *orbis*, L.] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in *Aſtronomy*] the Deferent of a Planet, commonly called its Sphere.

ORBA'TION, a Depriving. *L.*

ORBIC'ULAR [*orbiculaire*, F. of *orbicularis*, L.] round, like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR *Bone* [in *Anatomy*] one of the little Bones in the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULA'RIS *Muſculis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle that draws the Lips together, and is the ſame as *Oſculatorius*, a kiſſing Muſcle. *L.*

ORBICULARIS *Palpebrarum* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle whoſe Fibres encompaſs the Eye-lids circularly, and are inſerted in them.

ORBIC'ULATED [*orbiculatus*, L.] made round.

ORBIS *Magnus* [in the Syſtem of *Copernicus*] is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. *L.*

OR'BIT [*orbite*, F. of *orbita*, L.] the Tract or Mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel.

ORBIT [in *Anatomy*] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Courſe in which any Planet moves.

OR'BITER *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the Hole in the Cheek-bone below the Orbit. *L.*

ORBITER *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Hole in the coronal Bone of the Skull, within the Orbit. *L.*

OR'BITY [*orbitas*, L.] the Want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children; any Want or Privation.

Concentrick **ORBS** [in *Aſtronomy*] are ſeveral Orbs one with another, which have the ſame Centre.

Excentrick **ORBS** [in *Aſtronomy*] are Orbs within one another, or ſeparate, which have different Centres.

OR'CHAL, } a Mineral Stone like Al-
OR'CHEL, } lum.

OR'CHANET, the Herb *Alkanet*, or *Spaniſh* Bugloſs. *Anchuſa*, L.

OR'CHARD [corr. of obſt garten, *Teut. H. G.*] a Piece of Ground incloſed and planted with Fruit-trees.

ORCHES'TRE [*orcheſtra*, L. of ὀρχήϛρα, Gr.] a Place where the Chorus danceth, or where Muſicians ſit.

OR'CHIS, a Plant, called alſo *Satyrion*.

OR'CIO [about *Florence*] an Oil Meaſure containing 8 Gallons and a Quarter *Engliſh* Meaſure.

To **ORDAIN'** [*ordonner*, F. of *ordinare*, L.] to command, to appoint, to confer Holy Orders.

OR'DAL, Ordeal. *Chau.*

ORDA'LIAN *Law*, a Law which eſtabliſhed the ancient Way of *Ordeal*, or Trials by Fire and Water, *&c.*

OR'DEAL } oꞃꝺæl, of oꞃ, great, and
OR'DAEL } ꝺeal, Judgment, *Sax.*] certain particular Ways of Trial, by which Perſons accuſed of Crimes were to clear themſelves; of which there were four ſeveral Ways. This was inſtituted long before the Conqueſt, and continued till the Time of King *John*, in whoſe Days it was abrogated.

ORDEAL *by Combat*, was when the Perſon accuſed of Murder, was obliged to fight the next Relation, *&c.* of the Perſon deceaſed.

ORDEAL *by Fire*, was when the Party accuſed undertook to prove his or her Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot between nine red hot Plough ſhares, laid at unequal Diſtances one from another; or by holding a red hot Iron in his or her Hand.

ORDEAL *by cold Water*, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL *by hot Water*, was by putting the Hands or Feet into ſcalding Water.

ORDEF'FE, } Ore or Metal lying under
ORDEL'FE, } Ground; alſo the Claim made to it.

ORDEIN'LY [ordentlich, *Teut.*] orderly. *Chau.*

OR'DER [*ordre*, F. of *ordo*, L. Ordnung, *Teut.*] a diſpoſing of Things in their proper Place; Cuſtom or Manner, Rule or Diſcipline.

ORDER *of Battle*, is the Diſpoſition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

ORDER [in *Architecture*] is a Rule to be obſerved for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Senſe, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigneſs.

ORDER [in *Military Diſcipline*] is the equal Diſtance of one Rank or File from another.

OR'DERLINESS, the being orderly, Regularity.

OR'DERLY, acting according to Rule, regular.

OR'DERS [in *general*] ſignify all that is commanded by ſuperior Officers, and is ſometimes only taken for the Word.

ORDERS [in *Theology*] the Prieſthood.

OR'DINABLE, capable of being deſigned or ordained. *Chau.*

OR'DINAL [*ordinalis*, L.] belonging to Order.

ORDINAL *Numbers*, are ſuch as expreſs the Order of Things, as *Firſt*, *Second*, and *Third*, &c.

An **OR'DINAL,** a Book of Directions for Biſhops in giving Holy Orders; alſo a Book containing the Orders and Conſtitutions of a religious Houſe or College.

OR'DINANCE [*ordonnance*, F. *ordinatio*, L.] a Decree, Statute, or Law.

ORDINANCE [probably *q. d. inter ordinens*, L. among the Ranks of Soldiers] Artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE [of the *Foreſt*] a Statute made about Foreſt Cauſes, *An.* 34 of *Edward* I.

ORDINANCE [of *Parliament*] a temporary Act, which may be altered by the Commons alone.

Clerk of the **ORDINANCE,** an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to record the Names of all Officers, and all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office.

Surveyor of the **ORDINANCE,** one whoſe Charge is to ſurvey all the King's Ordinance, Proviſions, and Stores of War in the *Tower*.

OR'DINARY [*ordinaire*, F. of *ordinarius*, L.] common, uſual, indifferent, mean.

An **OR'DINARY,** a Victualling Houſe, where Perſons may eat at ſo much *per* Meal.

An **ORDINARY** [of *Aſſizes* and *Seſſions*] a Deputy of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck Verſes, and to judge whether they read or not; alſo to perform Divine Service for them, and aſſiſt in preparing them for Death.

An ORD'INARY [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Cauſes in his own Right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by Deputation.

An ORDINARY [in the *Common Law*] the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or he who hath immediate Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical.

OR'DINARIES [in *Heraldry*] are the Charges that properly belong to that Art, being commonly uſed therein, *viz.* the *Croſs*, *Chief*, *Pall*, *Bond*, *Feſſe*, *Eſcutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Saltier*, and *Bar*.

OR'DINATE [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at right Angles to the *Axis*, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

ORDINATE [in an *Ellipſis*] is a right Line drawn in an Ellipſis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent which paſſes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [in a *Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the *Axis* and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half on this Line is alſo ſometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [in an *Hyperbola*] is a right Line drawn in an *Ellipſis*, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the *Axis* of the ſame *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE *Figures*, are the ſame as regular ones, that is, they are *Equilateral*, and *Equiangular*.

ORDINA'TION, the Act of ordaining or putting into Holy Orders. *F.* of *L.*

ORDINATION *Days*, certain Days appointed for the ordaining Clergymen, *viz.* the ſecond Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity* Sunday, and the Sunday following the next Wedneſday after *September* 14, and *December* 13.

ORDINATIO'NE *contra Servientes*, is a Writ which lies againſt a Servant for leaving his Maſter.

OR'DINES [*Old Law*] a general Chapter or ſolemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES *Majores*, the Holy Order of Prieſts, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons.

ORDINES *Minores*, the inferior Order of Chanter, Pſalmiſt, Reader, *&c.*

ORD'LES, as Oaths and Ordles, *i. e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

OR'DONANCE, all Sorts of Artillery of great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

ORDON'NANCE, Order, ordering or diſpoſing. *F.*

ORDON'NANCE [in *Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building the juſt Quantity and Dimenſions, which they ought to have according to the Model.

OR'DRE, a Point, a Beginning. *Chau.*

OR'DURE [*ordura*, Ital.] Filth, the Dung of Man or Breaſt. *F.*

O'REB [ערב *H. i. e.* a Crow] a Prince of the *Midianites*.

OREN'GES [in *Heraldry*] little Balls uſually of Orange Colour.

OREUM, a Barn of Corn. *O. L.*

ORE'WOOD, Oaz, a Sea-Weed.

OREX'IS [ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORF'GILD [of oꞃꝼ, Cattle, and ᵹilꝺ, Payment, *Sax.*] a Delivery or Reſtitution of Cattle; or a Reſtitution made by the Hundred or County of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

OR'FRAIES [q. d. *Or*, *Gold*, F. and *Frize*] frizzled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

OR'FRET, overſpread. *Chau.*

ORFT, a Sort of Chub Fiſh.

OR'GAL, the Lees of Wine dried, *&c.*

ORGAL'LOUS [*orgueilleux*, F.] proud. *O.*

OR'GAN [*orgue*, F. oꝛgel, *Teut.* *organum*, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] the nobleſt of muſical Inſtruments, commonly uſed in Churches.

ORGAN [*organe*, F. among *Naturaliſts*] an Inſtrument of ſome Faculty in an animal Body; as the Ear is ſaid to be the Organ of Hearing, *&c.*

ORGAN *Ling*, } the greateſt Sort of the
ORGES, } North Sea Fiſh.

ORGAN'ICAL } [*organique*, F. *organicus*,
ORGAN'ICK } L. ὀργανικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Organs of the Body, inſtrumental, or ſerving as a Means.

ORGAN'ICAL *Deſcription of Curves*, is the Method of deſcribing them upon a Plane, by the Regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL *Point* [among *Naturaliſts*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant which is deſigned for the Performance of ſome particular Function or Action.

OR'GANIST [*organiſte*, F. *organiſta*, L. Orgeniſt, *Teut.*] one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZA'TION, the forming of Organs, or inſtrumental Parts. *L.*

To OR'GANIZE [*organiſer*, F.] to furniſh with proper Organs.

ORGANI'ZED [*organiſé*, F.] furniſhed with proper Organs.

OR'GANO, an Organ, *Ital.* as *Organo Picciolo*, a ſmall or Chamber Organ.

OR'GANY, } the Herb *Wild Marjoram*.
OR'GAIN, }

ORGAS'MUS [ὀργασμὸς, Gr.] Violence, Force, Onſet.

ORGAS'MUS [with *Phyſicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muſcles are convulſed, and move with uncommon Force.

OR'GIA [ὄργια, Gr.] certain Feaſts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ORGIL'LOUS [of *orgueilleux*, F.] proud, haughty, arrogant, preſumptuous. *Shakeſp.*

OR'GUES [in *Fortification*] many Harquebuſſes linked together, or divers Muſquet Barrels, laid in a Row, ſo that they may be diſcharged either all at once, or ſeparately; alſo long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End, hung over a Gate to ſtop it up inſtead of a Port-Cullice.

OR'GYIA [ὀργυια, Gr.] a *Grecian* Meaſure containing two Yards.

O'RIEL-*College* [probably *q. d. aurea aula*, L. a Golden Hall, or as others will have it, of *orientalis*, from its Eaſtern Situation] a College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

O'RIENT [*oriens*, L.] the Eaſt. *F.*

ORIENT *Equinoctial* [in *Geography*] the Point of the Horizon the Sun riſes upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

O'RIENT *Eſtival*, the Summer-Eaſt, or North-Eaſt.

ORIENT *Hybernal*, the Winter-Eaſt, or South-Eaſt.

ORIENT *Pearl*, a Pearl of great Luſtre and Brightneſs, ſuch as are found in the Eaſtern Countries.

ORIEN'TAL [*orientalis*, L.] belonging to the Eaſt, Eaſtern. *F.*

ORIENTAL [in *Aſtronomy*] a Planet is ſaid *to be Oriental*, when it riſes in the Morning before the Sun.

OR'IFICE [*orificium*, L.] the Mouth, Entry, or Brim of any Thing, eſpecially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein, Wound, *&c.* F.

O'RIFLAMB [*oriflame*, F. q. d. *aureum flammeum*, L.] the Standard of St. *Denys*, or Royal Banner of the Kings of *France*, in their Wars againſt the Infidels.

ORI'GENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks ſo called, becauſe they held ſome Errors drawn from *Origen*'s Book concerning Principles.

OR'IGIN [*origine*, F. *origo*, L.] the firſt Riſing or Source of a Thing; a Stock or Pedigree.

ORI'GINAL [*originalis*, L.] belonging to an Original, primitive, firſt.

ORIGINAL *Sin* [among *Divines*] the Guilt derived from our firſt Parents.

An ORIGINAL [*originale*, L.] the firſt Beginning, or Riſe of a Thing; the firſt Draught or Pattern of a Thing; alſo a Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, *&c.* F.

ORIGINA'LIA [*Law-Term*] are Tranſcripts or Records in the *Exchequer*, ſent thither from the *Chancery*.

ORIL'LON [in *Fortification*] is a Maſs of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Baſtion, which hath Caſemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORI'ON [Ωρίων, Gr.] a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 39 Stars.

OR'ISON [*oraiſon*, F. of *oratio*, L.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monſtrous Fiſh, called alſo a Whirlpool; alſo a Hulk, a large Sea Veſſel; alſo a Butt for Figs or Wine.

OR'LE [in *Architecture*] the ſame as *Plinth*.

ORLE [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary almoſt the Figure of an Eſcutcheon.

OR'LOGE [*horologium*, L.] a Clock, Watch, *&c.* *Chau.*

OR'LOPE [*Sea Term*] the uppermoſt Space or Deck in a great Ship from the Main Maſt to the Mizen.

OR'NAMENT [*ornement*, F. of *ornamentum*, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Sett-off; Rhetorical Flouriſh.

OR'NAMENTS [in *Architecture*] are the *Architraves*, *Frizes* and *Cornices* of ſeveral Orders; alſo Leaves, Channellings, *&c.*

ORNATE'NESS, Trimneſs, a being neat and well apparelled.

OR'NATURE [*ornatura*, L.] an adorning, Wreaths, *&c.*

ORN'DORNS [for *onderins*] Afternoons-Drinkings. *N. C.*

ORNITHOL'OGY [*ornithologia*, L. of ὀρνιθολογία, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and λογία, Speech, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the ſeveral Natures and Kinds of Birds.

ORNITH'OMANCY [*ornithomantia*, L. or ὀρνιθομαντεία, of ὄρνις, a Bird, and μαντεία, Prediction, *Gr.*] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

OROBOI'DES [among *Phyſicians*] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

OR'PED, gilded. *O.*

OR'PHAN [*orphanus*, L. of ὀρφανὸς, Gr.] a fatherleſs and motherleſs Child.

OR'PHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

OR'PHELIN, *F.* an Orphan. *Chau.*

OR'PIMENT [q. d. *auri pigmentum*, L.] a Kind of yellow *Arſenick*. F.

OR'PIN, a Sort of Herb. *Telephium*, L.

OR'PINGTON [probably of oꞃpin, the Plant growing there in great Plenty, and ꞇun, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent*.

OR'RACH, } an Herb good in Pottage,
O'RAGE, } *&c.* *Atriplex*, L.

OR'RERY, an Aſtronomical Machine for giving a clearer Account of the Solar Syſtem.

OR'RIS, a Flower called alſo *Iris*.

OR'TEIL [in *Fortification.*] See *Berme*.

OR'TELLI [*Foreſt Law*] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOC'OLON [ὀρθόκολον, Gr.] a preternatural Straitneſs of Joint.

ORTHOD'ORON [ὀρθοδώρον, Gr.] a *Greek* Meaſure of about 8 Inches 1 Third long.

OR'THODOX [*orthodoxe*, F. of *orthodoxus*, L. of ὀρθόδοξος, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

OR'THODOXY [*orthodoxia*, L. of ὀρθοδοξία, of ὀρθὸς, right, and δόξα, Opinion, *Gr.*] Soundneſs of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODROM'ICKS [in *Navigation*] is the Art of Sailing in the Arch of ſome great Circle.

ORTHO'DROMY [ὀρθοδρομία, of ὀρθὸς, right, and δρόμος, a Courſe, *Gr.*] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHOG'ONAL [*orthoganus*, L. of ὀρθόγωνος, of ὀρθὸς, and γωνία, an Angle, *Gr.*] right-angled.

ORTHOGRAPH'ICAL } [*orthographi-*
ORTHOGRAPH'ICK } *cus*, L. of ὀρθογραφικὸς, Gr] belonging to Orthography.

ORTHOGRHPH'ICAL *Projection of the Sphere*, a Delineation of the Sphere upon a Plane that cuts it in the Middle, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be vertically placed at an infinite Diſtance from it.

ORTHOG'RAPHIST } [*orthographus*,
ORTHO'GRAPHER } L. of ὀρθογράφος, Gr.] one ſkilled in Orthography.

ORTHOG'RAPHY [*orthographe*, F. *orthographia*, L. of ὀρθογραφία, of ὀρθὸς, and γράφω, to write, *Gr*] the right or true Way of Writing, Spelling, or Deſcribing.

ORTHOG'RAPHY [in *Architecture*] is the Repreſentation of the Front of a Building according to the Rules of Geometry, or geometrically drawn.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is the Draught of a Work, ſhewing the Breadth, Thickneſs, Height, and Depth, ſo as it would appear if perpendicularly cut from the higheſt to the loweſt Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY [in *Perſpective*] is the true Delineation of the Fore-right Plane of any Object.

ORTHOP'NOIA [ὀρθόπνοια, of ὀρθὸς and πνέω, to breathe, *Gr.*] an ill Reſpiration, when the Perſon affected cannot breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTHOS'TATÆ [in *Architecture*] Pilaſters, Buttreſſes, or Suporters of a Building. *L.* of *Gr.*

OR'TIVE [*ortivus*, L.] eaſterly, riſing.

OR'TOLAN, a delicate Bird. *F.*

ORTS [Ort, *Teut.* a fourth Part] Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks.

ORT-*Yard*, an Orchard.

OR'VAL, the Herb Clary. *Sclarea*, L.

ORVI'ETAN, an Electuary, good againſt Poiſon, ſo named from the Inventor, a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*.

ORWHELID, overwhelmed. *Chau.*

OR'YAL [*Old Records*] a Cloiſter, Porch, or arched Room in a Monaſtery.

OS'BORN [of Huꞅ, an Houſe, and Beaꞃn, a Child, *Sax. q. d.* a Family Child] a proper Name.

OSCILLA'TION, a Swinging up and down; alſo a Vibration like the Pendulum of a Clock. *L.*

OS'CITANCY [*oſcitantia*, L.] Negligence or Sluggiſhneſs.

OSCITA'TION, a ſlight convulſive Motion of the Muſcles, a yawning, or gaping. *L.*

OS'CULA [with *Anatomiſts*] are the Openings of Veſſels of an Animal Body at their Ends. *L.*

OSCULA'TION, a Kiſſing. *L.*

O'SIER, the Red, or Water-Willow. *L.*

OS'KEN *of Land.* See *Oxgang*. N. C.

OS'MONDS, the Ore of which Iron is made. *O. S.*

OS'MUND [of Huꞅ, an Houſe, and munꝺ, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

OS'PREY [*oſſifraga*, L. a Bone-breaker] a Bird with a very ſtrong Beak.

OSSA *Innominata* [with *Anatomiſts*] two large Bones ſituated on the Sides of the *Os Sacrum*. L.

To OSSE [*oſer*, F.] to offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do. *Cheſh.*

OS'SELETS, *i. e.* little Bones [among *Farriers*] certain hard Excreſcences in the Knees of Horſes. *F.*

OS'SICLE [*oſſiculum*, L.] a little Bone.

OSSICLE [among *Botaniſts*] the Stone of a Cherry, Plumb, &c.

OSSIFICA'TION, is ſaid of the Bones, as in Children, when they harden from a ſofter cartilaginous Subſtance into one of a firmer Texture.

OSSIFRAN'GENT } [*oſſifragus*, L.]
OSSIFRA'GOUS } Bone-breaking.

OS'SUARY [*oſſuaria*, L.] a Charnel-Houſe, a Place where dead Peoples Bones are kept.

OST, } a Veſſel upon which Hops or
OOST, } Malt is dried.

OSTENTA'TION, making a fair Shew outwardly, Vain-glory; exceſſive Boaſting, Bragging, Vaunting. *F* of *L*.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, } made for Shew,
OSTENTATI'TIOUS, } vain-glorious.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, Vain-gloriouſneſs.

OSTENTA'TIVE, apt to boaſt, to make a Shew of. *F.*

OSTENTIF'EROUS [*oſtentifer*, L.] bringing Monſters.

OSTEN'TIVE [of *oſtendere*, L.] that ſerves to ſhew

OSTEOCOL'LA [ὀϛεόκολλα, Gr.] the Glew-bone Stone; a ſoft Stone ſaid to be of great Virtue for the uniting broken Bones.

OSTEOL'OGY [*oſteologie*, F. ὀϛεολογία, Gr.] a Deſcription of Bones. *Anat.*

OS'TIARY [*oſtiarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

OS'TLER [*hotelier*, F.] one who takes Care of Horſes in an Inn.

OST'LERY, an Inn for Travellers.

OS'TRACISM [*oſtraciſme*, F. *oſtraciſmus*, L. of ὀϛρακισμός, Gr.] a Sort of Baniſhment among the *Athenians*.

OS'TRICH } [*auſtruche*, F. *ſtruchiocame-*
O'STRIDGE } *lus*, L.] a large *African* Fowl.

OSTRIF'EROUS [*oſtrifer*, L.] Oiſter-bearing producing Oiſters.

OST'ROGOTHS, *Goths*, who coming out of the Eaſt, invaded the Southern and Weſtern Parts of *Europe*.

OS'TRYE, a Lodging. *Chau.*

OS'WALD [of Þuꞅ, an Houſe, and ƿalꝺ, Tower, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Houſe-Ruler] a King of *Northumberland*.

OS'WALD's *Law*, the turning out of the married Prieſts, and the bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oſwald*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

OSWALDSAW [*q. Oſwald*'s Ea, of *Oſwald*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, who begged the Inſpection thereof of King *Edgar*, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] in *Worceſterſhire*.

OSWES'TRE [formerly called Oſwaldſtree, in the *C. B.* Croit Oſwald, *Oſwald's Croſs*, from Tre, a Town, and St. *Oſwald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there ſlain by *Penda*, a General of the *Mercii*] a Town in *Shropſhire*, 130 Miles N. W. by W. from *London*.

OS'WY [of Þuꞅ and ƿie, conſecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, the Founder of the Cathedral at *Litchfield*.

OTACOUS'TICKS [ὠτακȣςικά, Gr.] Inſtruments which help to improve the Senſe of Hearing.

OTAL'GIA [ὠταλγία, Gr.] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHY'TES [ὠτεγχύτης, Gr.] an auricular Clyſter; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

O'THER [oðeꞃ, *Sax.*] another.

O'THER [oder, *Teut.*] or. *O.*

OTHERWHILE [oðeꞃƿile, *Sax.*] ever-and-anon, now-and-then.

OTHERWISE, after another Manner.

OTH'ERWISED, falling out contrary to Expectation. *Chau.*

O'TICA [ὠτικα, Gr.] Medicines for Diſtempers in the Ear.

OTTAD'INI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants of *Northumberland*.

OT'TAVA, an Octave, an Eighth, or Interval of eight Sounds. *Ital.*

OT'TER [oter, *Sax.* otter, *Teut.*] a Sort of amphibious Creature.

OT'TOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

O'VAL [*ovalis*, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL *Window* [in *Anat.*] one of the Holes in the Hollow of the Ear.

O'VAL }
OVOLO } [in *Architecture*] a Member ſo called from its Figure reſembling an Egg.

OVAL [in *Geometry*] a round, but longiſh Figure; ſo that the Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmoſt Superficies, are not equal, yet anſwer well enough to each other for its oppoſite Sides.

OVA'RIA [in *Anat.*] the Teſticles of Females ſo named, becauſe they breed a Kind of Eggs, that have the ſame Uſe as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

OVA'TION, a petty Triumph for a Victory won without ſpilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. L.

OU'BUT, a Sort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH [of *ocher*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold, formerly worn by Women; alſo a golden Button ſet with ſome Jewels.

O'VELTY *of Services* [*Law Term*] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Meſn, as the Meſn does to the Lord Paramount.

O'VEN [oven, *Belg.* Aven, *L. S.* pen, *Teut.*] an hollow Place for baking Bread in.

O'VER [oꝼeꞃ, *Sax.*] placed upon, or above, beyond.

To OVER-*act*, to act beyond one's Commiſſion.

To OVER-*balance*, to exceed in Weight.

To OVER-*bear*, to prevail over, oppreſs, or cruſh.

To OVER *blow* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows ſo hard, that the Ship can carry no Sails.

OVER-*Board*, into the Sea.

To OVERCAST', to grow dark or cloudy; to whip a Seam as Sailors do.

An OVERCAST [in *Bowling*] a Throw beyond the Jack.

To OVERCOM'E [oꝼeꞃcumian, *Sax* of uberkommen, *Teut.* to get, to acquire] to get the better of, to bring under, to ſubdue.

To OVERCRAW', to crow over, to inſult. *Spen.*

O'VER *Cyſhed* [*Old Law Term*] convicted or proved guilty of a Crime.

To OVER GLANCE, to over-look, or look over. *Shakeſp.*

OVERGRAST, over-grown with Graſs.

O'VERGROWN *Sea* [among *Sailors*] is when the Waves ſwell to an exceſſive Height.

O'VER-*free*, over-ſpread. *O.*

O'VERIST [oberſt, *Teut.*] uppermoſt. *O.*

To OVER-*hale* [*Sea Term*] to hale a Rope the contrary Way, when it is drawn too ſtiff.

O'VER-*bent*, overtook. *Spen.*

O'VER *berniſs*, Contumacy, Stubbornneſs, Diſobedience. *O.*

O'VERKERVE, to divide, to cut. *Chau.*

O'VERLAID [oꝼeꞃleꝺe, *Sax.* of uber, and legen, *Teut.*] ſtifled, or ſmothered.

O'VER-*maſted* [among *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid to be over-maſted, when her Maſts are too big for her Bulk.

To O'VERLOOK [of uber, *Teut.* and lucke, *Helvet.*] to look over, to have an Eye upon, to look after; to take no Notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

OVER'PLUS, an exceeding, or ſomething over and above.

To O'VER-*poiſe*, to out-weigh.

All O'VERLY, utterly. *O.*

O'VERLY, careleſly, ſlightly.

To O'VER-*rake* [among *Sailors*] the Waves are ſaid to over rake a Ship, when they break in, and waſh her from one End to the other.

An OVER-*reach*, a Strain, a Swelling of a Maſter-Sinew of an Horſe.

To OVER-*reach* [among *Jockeys*] to hit the Fore-Feet with the hinder, as ſome Horſes do.

To OVER-*reach*, to hurt one's ſelf with reaching too far; alſo to cozen or cheat.

OVER-*rigid*, too rigorous, too ſevere.

To OVER-*rule an Objection* [*Law Term*] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To OVER-*run* [uberrunnen, *Teut.*] to out-run, run beyond, to invade every where.

To OVER-*run a Page*, &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to diſpoſe the Lines after another Manner.

OVERSAMES'SA [*Old Law Term*] a Fine anciently impoſed upon thoſe who hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not purſue the Malefactor.

To OVERSEE' [uberſehen, *Teut.*] to have the Management of.

To OVERSET', to over-turn.

To OVERSHOOT', to ſhoot beyond the Mark; to go too far in any Buſineſs.

An OVERSWICHT *Houſe-Wife*, a Whore. *N. C.*

O'VERT [*ouvert*, F. of *apertus*, L.] open, manifeſt.

OVERT-*Act* [in *Law*] a plain Matter of Fact, ſerving to prove a Deſign.

OVERT-*Word*, an open plain Speech.

To OVERTAKE, to come up to.

To OVERTHROW', to turn topſy turvy; defeat or rout, to diſappoint.

To *be* OVERTHROWN' [among *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid to be ſo when, being brought aground, ſhe falls over on her Side.

O'VER *Thwart*, acroſs, or from Side to Side.

OVERTIMELICHE, unſeaſonable. *Chau.*

O'VERTURE [*ouverture*, F.] an opening or diſcloſing of a Matter; alſo a Flouriſh of Muſick, before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

OVER *weening*, preſumptuous, ſelf-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's ſelf.

To OVER-*whelm* [Oꝼeꞃ Ahpy ꝼan, *Sax.*] to cover over, to plunge and ſink in.

OVER-*went*, over-gone, over-whelmed. *Spen.*

St. MARY OVERY [*q. d. St. Mary* Over-ea, i. e. *Mary over*, or on the other Side of the Water] a Street or Pariſh in the Borough of *Southwark*.

OUGHT [oıhꞇ, *Sax.*] ſomewhat.

OUGHT, owed. *Spen.*

OUGHT'RED [of Uhꞇ, early, and ꞃeꝺan, to give Counſel, *q. d.* one who gives ſeaſonable Advice; but Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of Hoch, *Du.* high, and ꞃeꝺe, Counſel, *Sax.* *q. d.* noble Counſel] a Surname.

OVIDUC'TUS [in *Anatomy*] the Egg-Paſſage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVIP'AROUS [*ovipara*, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

To OVIRLEDE, to overload. *Chau.*

O'VIUM, a Pain in the Head, ſettled in a Place about the Bigneſs of an Egg.

O'VOLO [in *Architecture*] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornice of a Pillar.

OUNCE [*once*, F. of *uncia*, L.] in *Troy Weight*, the twelfth Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in *Apothecaries Weight*] is eight Drams.

OUNCE [*Averdupois Weight*] the ſixteenth Part of a Pound.

OUNCE [*onze*, F.] a Kind of Beaſt.

OUNDING, riſing like Waves. *O.*

OUN'DLE [q. d. *Avon*'s Dale, from the River *Avon*] a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, 54 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

OUNDY *and Criſp* [*Old Phraſe*] ſtreaked and curled.

OUR [ohꞃ, *Sax.*] belonging to us.

OURANOG'RAPHY [of οὐϱανὸς, Heaven, and γϱαφὴ, a Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Heavens.

OUR'LOP [probably of Overloop, *Du.*] a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of the Manor by the inferior Tenant when his Daughter was debauched.

OUSEN, Oxen. *N. C.*

OUS'TED [*Law Term*] as, *Ouſted out of Poſſeſſion*, i. e. removed or put out of the Poſſeſſion. *F.*

OUS'TER *Le Main* [in *Chancery*] a Judgment given for the Delivery of ſeized Land out of the King's Hand. *F.*

OU'TER *Le Mer* [*Law Term*] an Excuſe for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon Account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

OUT [uꞇe, *Sax.*] without.

To OUT [uꞇiao, *Sax.* unt, *Belg.* ut, *L. S.* auſs *Teut.*] to put out, to diſplace.

OUTACOUS'TICON [of οὖς, an Ear, and ἀκούω, to hear, *Gr.*] an Ear-pipe.

To OUTBID' [ausbieten, *Teut.*] to bid more than another.

To OUTBRAVE', to vaunt more than another, to ſilence or daſh.

An OUT'CAST, a Perſon caſt off as forlorn.

OUTDO', to excel.

OUT'ER, outward.

OUT'ERMOST, moſt outward.

OUTFANGTHEF [of uꞇ, ꝼanᵹ, and ꝺeoꝼ, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial, in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUT-*Heſt*, } the Summoning of Sub-
OUT-*Horn*, } jects to Arms by the Sound of a Horn.

OU'TIN, out. *Chau.*

OUT-*Land*, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleaſure of the Lord.

OUTLAND'ISH [auſlandiſch, *Teut.*] Foreign, of another Land.

OUT'LAW [Uꞇlaȝa, *Sax.*] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection.

To **OUT'LAW** *one* [*Law Term*] to ſue one to an Outlawry.

OUT'LAWRY, is the Loſs of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

Clerk of the **OUT'LAWRIES**, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

OUTLICK'ER [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall Piece of Timber made faſt to the Top of the Poop, ſtanding right out a-ſtern.

OUT'MOST [ẏꞇemæꞅꞇ, *Sax.* auſſerſt, *Teut.*] the ontermoſt.

OUT-*Panters* [in *Scotland*] a Sort of Thieves, who ride about, and fetch in ſuch Things as they can light on.

OUT'RAGE, a grievous Injury or Affront, a violent Aſſault. *F.*

OUTRA'GEOUS [*outrageux*, F.] cruel, fierce, highly injurious, violent.

OUTRA'GEOUSNESS, the being in a violent Rage.

OUT'RANGE, Deſtruction, Extremity. *O.*

OUT'RAYEN, to grow outrageous. *Chau.*

OUT'RIDERS [in *Law*] Bailiffs errant, employed by the Sheriff, to ride to the fartheſt Places of the County, to ſummon Perſons to their County or Hundred Courts.

OUTWAIL, a very ſorrowful Thing.

OUTWAIL, an Out caſt. *Chau.*

OUTWARD [uꞇpeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* auſwettz, *Teut.*] to the Outſide.

OUT'WELL, to flow out, yield out, diſcharge. *Spen.*

OUT'WORKS [in *Cookery*] are the Courſes of Diſhes ſet on the Outſide of the Table.

OUTWRONGEN, wrung or ſqueezed out. *Chau.*

OVUM *Philoſophicum* [among *Chymiſts*] a Glaſs round at Bottom, with a long Neck, uſed in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a Sort of miry Sedge.

OU'ZEL [Oꞅle, *Sax.* Amſel, *Teut.*] a Blackbird.

OUZY, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

OWCH'ES, Boſſes or Buttons of Gold.

To **OWE**, to be indebted to.

OWELTY. See *Ovelty*.

OWEN [of *Eugenius*, L. according to *Camden*] a proper Name.

O *Where*, any where. *O.*

OWL [Ule, *Sax.* Ul, *Dan.* Eule, *Teut.*] a well known Night-Bird.

OW'LER [*q. d.* one who goes abroad of Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool or prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-ſide, to be ſhipped off contrary to Law.

To **OWN** [Ꝺeannian, *Sax.*] to have the Property of, to lay Claim to, to confeſs.

OWN [Aȝen, *Sax.* eigen, *Teut.*] proper, belonging to.

OW'NER, one who owneth or hath a Property in.

OWR [Aur-Ochs, *Teut.*] a Kind of wild Bull.

OWSE [properly of Oꞅꞇ, a Scale] the Bark of a young Oak beaten ſmall, and uſed by Tanners.

OWS'ER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.

OX [oxa, *Sax.* oxe, *Dan.* Ochs, *Teut.*] a well known Beaſt.

OX-*Bane*, an Herb.

OX-*Booſe*, an Ox-Stall, or Stable for Oxen. *C.*

OX-*Feet* [in a *Horſe*] is when the Horn of the hind Foot cleaves juſt in the very Middle of the Fore-part of the Hoof, from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-*Houſe*, an Ox-ſtall. *N. L.*

OX-*Eye* [Ochſen Auge, *Teut.*] a little Bird; alſo an Herb. *Buphthalmum*, L.

OX-*Fly*, an Inſect.

OX'FORD [Oxenꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* q. d. the Ford of Oxen, as the *Greek* Βοσφόρ☉, or of Owſe, the Name of the River, and Ford] an Univerſity, begun *A. C.* 806, having three Colleges built by King *Alfred*, 47 Miles Weſt from *London*.

OX-*Gang* [of *Land*] as much Land as may be ploughed by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day; 13 Acres.

OX'TER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX-*Tongue* [Ochſen Zungs, *Teut.*] an Herb. *Bugloſſum*, L.

OXY'CRATE [*oxycratum*, F. of ὀξύκρατον, of ὀξύς, Vinegar, and κεράννυμι, to mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.

OXYCRO'CEUM, a Plaiſter made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

OX'YGON [*oxygonium*, L. of ὀξυγώνιον, of ὀξύς, ſharp, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle, having three acute Angles.

OXYGO'NIAL, belonging to an Oxygon.

OX'YMEL [ὀξύμελι, of ὀξύς, and μέλι, Honey, *Gr.*] a Portion of Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar, and Water boiled together.

OXY'MORON [ὀξύμωρον, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.

OXYPO'RIUM [ὀξυπόριον, of ὀξύς, and πόρ☉, a Paſſage, *Gr.*] a Medicine cauſing an eaſy Digeſtion, or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA [ὀξυρεγμία, of ὀξεῖα, ſour, and ἐρυγὴ, a Belching, *Gr.*] an acid ſour Belch from the Stomach.

OY'ER [*to hear*, F.] a Law Word anciently uſed for what we now call *Aſſizes*.

OY'ER *and Terminer* [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a ſpecial Commiſſion granted to certain Judges to hear and determine criminal Cauſes. *F.*

OY'ER *de Record*, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge, for better Proof's Sake, will be pleaſed to hear and look upon any Record. *F.*

OYES [*oyez*, F. hear ye] a Word uſed by publick Criers, when they make a Proclamation of any Thing.

O'ZE [ὄζη, Gr.] is ſometimes uſed to ſignify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZE'NA [ὄζαινα, of ὄζω, Gr.] an old ſtinking Ulcer in the Inſide of the Noſtrils.

O'ZIER [*oſier*, F.] a Sort of Willow-Tree.

P.

P [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *Piano*. Ital.

P. ſometimes ſtands for *Phyſicæ*, as P. D. *Phyſicæ Doctor*, L. Doctor of Phyſick; or *Philoſophiæ*, as P. D. *Philoſophiæ Doctor*, L. Doctor of Philoſophy.

P. is put in Preſcriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of an Handful.

P. Æ. [among *Phyſicians*] ſignifies *partes æquales*, *i. e.* equal Parts.

P. M. ſignifies [among *Aſtronomers*] *poſt Meridiem*, L. *i. e.* Afternoon.

P. P. [among *Phyſicians*] is uſed in Preſcriptions for *pulvis patrum*, *i. e.* Jeſuits Powder.

P. P. [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for *piu piana*. Ital.

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *Pianiſſimo*. Ital.

PAB'ULAR [*pabularis*, L.] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PABULA'TION, grazing, feeding of Cattle. *L.*

PAB'ULOUS [*pabuloſus*, L.] the ſame as *Pabular*.

PAB'ULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the ſame as *Pabular*.

PAB'ULUM [among *Phyſicians*] ſuch Parts of our common Aliments as are neceſſary to recruit the Animal Fluids; as likewiſe any Matter that continues the Cauſe of a Diſeaſe. *L.*

PA'CAL [*pacalis*, L.] bringing Peace, or peaceable.

PA'CARE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACA'TION, an appeaſing, pacifying, or aſſuaging. *L.*

PACE [*pas*, F. *paſſo*, Ital. *paſſus*, L.] a Step, a Rate, or Manner of going.

PACE, a Meaſure of two Feet and an Half; but a *Geometrical Pace* five Feet.

PACE *of Aſſes*, a Head or Company of them.

PACIF'EROUS [*pacifer*, L.] that brings Peace.

PACIFICA'TION, Peace-making, Mediation, or treating for Peace. *F.* of *L.*

PACIFICA'TOR [*pacificateur*, F.] a Peace-maker, a Mediator. *L.*

Edict of PACIFICATION, a Decree publiſhed by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICA'TORY [*pacificatorius*, L.] belonging to Peace-making.

PACIF'ICK [*pacifique*, F. of *pacificare*, L.] making Peace, appeaſing.

A PACK [𝔭𝔞𝔠𝔨, *Belg.* and *L. S.* and *Teut. paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities packed up; alſo a Company.

PACK of Cards, a Set.

To PACK *up* [𝔭𝔞𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔫, *L. S.* 𝔄𝔲𝔣𝔭𝔞𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔫, *Teut.*] to bundle up.

PACK *of Wool*, a Quantity of about 240 *lb.* a Horſe-Load.

PAC'KER, one whoſe Buſineſs or Trade is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK *up his Awls* [of 𝔣𝔦𝔠𝔥=𝔭𝔞𝔠𝔨𝔢𝔫, *Teut.* to be gone] to prepare to march off, to go away in Haſte.

PACK'ING *Whites*, a Sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*pactum*, L.] a Bargain, Covenant, or Agreement.

PAC'TION, the ſame as Pact. *F.* of *L.*

PACTI'TIOUS [*pactitius*, L.] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle. *O.* the Highway. *Cant.*

PAD-*Nag*, a Horſe that goes eaſy.

To PAD [probably of *pes*, *pedis*, a Foot, or *pedarius*, L. a Footman] to travel on Foot; alſo to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PAD'DER } [probably of *pedarius*, L.]
A *Foot*-PAD } one who robs upon a Road on Foot.

To PAD'DLE [*patrouiller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PAD'DLE-*Staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, uſed by Mole Catchers, *&c.*

PAD'DOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Eſſex.*

PAD'DOCK *Courſe*, a Place in a Park, paled in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PAD'DOW *Pipe*, an Herb.

A PAD'LOCK, a Lock to hang on the Outſide of a Door.

PAD'STOW [q. d. *Petroch's Stow*, *i. e.* the Place or Church of St. *Petroch*, a *Britiſh* Saint] a Town in *Cornwall*, 194 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

PÆ'AN, an Hymn, a Song of Praiſe made to *Apollo*, at ſuch a Time as any Plague or Peſtilence raged.

PÆD'AGOGUE [*pædagogue*, F. *pædagogus*, L. of παιδαγώγος, Gr.] a Schoolmaſter, an Inſtructor of Children.

PÆD'AGOGY [*pædagogie*, F. *pædagogia*, L. of παιδαγωγία, Gr.] the teaching Children; Inſtruction, Diſcipline.

PÆDARTHROCA'CE [among *Surgeons*] the corrupting a Bone in the Joint.

PÆDO *Baptiſm* [παιδῶν βαπτισμὸς, Gr.] Infant Baptiſm.

PÆDOP'ICA, a Part of Phyſick which concerns the Management of Children.

PA'GAN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PA'GANISM [*paganiſme*, F. of *paganiſmus*, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one Side of the Leaf in a Book.

PAGE, a young Gentleman who attends on great Perſons at ceremonial Viſits, *&c.*

PA'GEANT [*Skinner* derives it of Wagen, *L. S.* and *Teut.* a Chariot] a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, uſually carried about in publick Shews.

To PA'GEANT *it*, to appear in Pomp and Pageantry. *Shakeſp.*

PA'GEANTRY, Pomp, Shew, Oſtentation, fine Appearance.

PA'GOD [q. d. *Pagans* God] an Image worſhipped by the *Indians* and *Chineſe*, or the Temple belonging to ſuch an Idol; alſo a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 8 *s.* *Sterling.*

PAIE, Content. *Chau.*

PAI'GLES, Cowſlips, Flowers, *E. C.* *Paralyſis*, L.

PAIL [*paila*, Span. πέλλα, Gr.] a Milk-Pail; a Veſſel to hold liquid Things.

PAIN [*peine*, F. pin, *Sax.* pain, *Teut.* *pœna*, L. ποινὴ, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body, Diſquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN *of the Body* [among *Naturaliſts*] is defined to be the Senſe of a more violent and ſudden Solution of Continuity, made in the Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muſcles.

PAIN [*payen*, F. of *paganus*, L. a Heathen] a Surname.

To PAIN [*peiner*, F. piiner, *Dan.*] to affect with Pain.

PAIN *Fort & Dure* [*Law Term*] a Puniſhment commonly called preſſing to Death. *F.*

PAIN'ED, affected with Pain.

PAIN'FUL, cauſing Pain, laborious.

PAIN'FULNESS, the being affected with Pain.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] Endeavour. *Chau.*

PAINE *Main* [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] white Bread, *&c.*

PAIN'IMS [of *payen*, F. a *Pagan*] Heathens ſo called, becauſe when their Temples were taken from them, and conſecrated to Chriſt, they uſed to ſacrifice *in pagis*, L. *i. e.* in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horſe's Paſtern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Meſſes made of Bread ſtuffed with ſeveral Farces and Ragoes, proper for Side Diſhes. *F.*

To PAINT [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.] to deſign, to daub with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for Painting.

PAIN'TER [*peintre*, F. of *pictor*, L.] one who paints.

PAINTER *Stainer*, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things belonging to Heraldry; alſo one who paints and colours Linen Cloth, *&c.*

PAINTING [*la peinture*, F. of *pictura*, L.] the Art of repreſenting Things in their proper Colours and Figures.

A PAIR [*paire*, F. paer, *Belg.* par, *Teut.* of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Gloves, *&c.*

PAIRE, Damage, Hurt. *Chau.*

PAI'SAGE, a Draught of any Part of a Country, as a Landſkip. *F.*

PAIS'D [*peſé*, F.] poiſed. *Spen.*

PAI'SO [*Old Law*] a Liberty for Hogs to run in Foreſts to feed on Maſt.

PA'LACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*, L. Pallaſt, *Teut.*] a Court or Manſion houſe of a Prince.

PAL'ADIN, a Knight of the Round-Table. *F.*

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State, in which great Perſonages in *India* are carried about upon Mens Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour.

PALAS'TER [*palæſtra*, L.] a Place where Games or Exerciſes are performed. *C.*

PAL'ATABLE [of *palatum*, L.] agreeable to the Palate; pleaſant to the Taſte.

The PAL'ATE [*palait*, F. *palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; the Taſte.

PALATI *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a ſmall and almoſt ſquare Bone, which makes the hinder Part of the Roof of the Mouth. *L.*

PALAT'INATE [*palatinat*, F. of *palatium*, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or Chief Officer in the Palace or Court of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

Elector PALATINE, one of the Electors of *Germany*.

PALA'TINE *Mount*, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*, on which ſtood the Royal Manſion-houſe, from whence comes the Word *Palatium* or Palace.

PALA'TO *Salpingæus* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muſcle ariſing broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated Part of the *Os Pubis*, &c.

PALA'TO *Staphilinus* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Pterigoſtaphilinus Internus*, which ſee.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan, whitely-look'd.

To grow PALE [*palir*, F. of *pallere*, L.] to grow wan or whitely.

PALE'NESS [*pâleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.] Whiteneſs, Wanneſs of Countenance, a weak or faint Colour.

PALE, as the *Engliſh* Pale in *Ireland*, that Part wherein the *Engliſh* formerly liv'd apart from the *Iriſh* by Laws of their own.

A PALE [*palus*, L. pfahl, *Teut.*] a Stake of Wood.

A PALE, a Spangle. *O.*

PALE [in *Heraldry*, *pal*, F.] one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, repreſenting a Stake placed upright.

To PALE [*palliſer*, F.] to fence with Pales.

To *be* PALE [*pallere*, L.] to be of a wan or whitiſh Aſpect.

PA'LED *Flowers* [in *Botany*] ſuch as have Leaves ſet about a Head or Thrum.

PALE'NESS [*pallor*, L.] Wanneſs.

PA'LESTINE [פלעת *H.*] one of the three Diviſions of *Syria*, the Holy Land.

PALES'TRICAL [*palæſtricus*, L. παλαιςρικὸς, Gr.] of or belonging to Wreſtling.

PAL'FREY [*palefroy*, F. palfrai, *C. Br.*] a Horſe of State for a Princeſs, or great Lady; a pacing Horſe.

PALIL'OGY [*palilogia*, L. of παλιλογία, of πάλιν, again, and λέγω, to ſay, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which the ſame Word is repeated.

PALIN'DROME [παλίνδρομος, of πάλιν, again, and δρομέω, to run, *Gr.*] a Verſe or Sentence, which is the ſame read backwards as forwards; alſo a Regurgitation of Humours to the more noble Parts; alſo a Relapſe into a Diſeaſe.

PA'LING, a Sort of Fencing Work for Fruit-trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENE'SIA [παλιγγενεσία, of πάλιν, again, and γενέσια, Generation, *Gr.*] Regeneration, a being born again.

PA'LINGMAN, a Merchant *Denizon*, one born in *England*, Stat. 11 *Hen.* VII.

PA'LINODY [*palinodia*, L. of παλινωδία, Gr.] a Recantation, an unſaying what one had ſaid or written before.

PALISA'DE [*paliſade*, F.] a Fence of Pales. *Span.*

PALISA'DE [in *Huſbandry*] a ſlight Sort of Fence ſet up to beautify a Place or Wall.

To PALISA'DE [*paliſader*, F.] to fence with Paliſades.

PALISA'DES [in *Fortification*] are ſtrong ſharp-pointed Stakes ſet up in the Ground to keep off an Enemy.

PA'LISH, ſomewhat pale or wan.

A PALL [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a Cloth or Velvet that covers a Coffin at a Funeral; alſo a long Robe or Mantle worn upon ſolemn Occaſions by the Knights of the Garter.

A PALL [in *Heraldry*] a Kind of Croſs.

A PALL [among the *Romiſh* Clergy] an Ornament made of Lamb's Wool, which the Pope beſtows on Archbiſhops, *&c.* for which they pay a great Rate; by their ſuperſtitious Order, it ſhould be made of the Wool of thoſe two Lambs, which being on St. *Agnes*'s Day offered upon the High Altar, are, after the Hallowing of them, committed to the Subdeacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Paſture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that Liſt or Plait of it which falls down before and behind, and encompaſſes the Neck about.

To PALL [probably of palin, C. *Br.* to faint, or *appâler*, F. to grow pale] to die or grow flat, as Liquors do; to make dull; alſo to take off the Appetite.

PAL'LA [*Old Records*] a Canopy, ſuch as is borne over a King at his Coronation; alſo an Altar Cloth. *L.*

PAL'LATS, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

PALLE *Maille*, a Game where a round Bowl is with a Mallet ſtruck through a high Arch of Iron ſtanding at either End of an Alley, as in St. *James*'s *Park*. See PELL-MELL.

PAL'LED, ſtale; alſo dead, flat, without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, *&c.*

PAL'LET [*Minſhew* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, becauſe ſtuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *pied* or *pié*, F. a Foot, and *lict*, a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed made of the Height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PAL'LET [among *Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours on.

PAL'LET [in *Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PAL'LET [in a *Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which, by laying ſome Pigs of Lead, *&c.* the Ship may be ſufficiently ballaſted without loſing Room there.

PALLETO'QUE } [of *pallium* and *toga*,
PALLECO'TE } L.] a Caſſock, or ſhort Coat with Sleeves.

PAL'LIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

PALLIAR'DIZE [*palliardiſe*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To PAL'LIATE [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to diſguiſe, to colour, or cloak.

To PALLIATE [among *Phyſicians*] to patch up a Diſtemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIA'TION, a cloaking, covering, daubing over a Matter.

PALLIATION [among *Phyſicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diſeaſes, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and fending againſt the worſt Symptoms of a dangerous Diſtemper, when nothing can be directly levelled at the Cauſe.

PAL'LIATIVES, which ſerve to palliate. *F.*

PALLI'CIA, Pales or Fences. *O. L.*

PAL'LID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALLI'DITY [*palliditas*, L.] Paleneſs, Wanneſs.

PAL'LIER [in *Architecture*] a Landing Place on a Stair Caſe; or a Step broader than the others to reſt upon.

PALLIFICA'TION [in *Architecture*] a piling or ſtrengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL-MALL. See *Pell-Mell*, or *Palle maille*.

PALM [*palmier*, F. of *palma*, L.] a Palm or Date-tree.

PALM *Sunday* [*dominica palmarum*, L.] the ſixth *Sunday* in *Lent*, and the next before *Eaſter*, ſo called, becauſe the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Boughs of Palm, and Olive-branches, when he enter'd *Jeruſalem* riding on an Aſs.

PALM [*palme*, F. of *palma*, or *palmus*, L.] the inner Part of the Hand, the Meaſure of a Hand's Breadth; three Inches.

PALM *of an Anchor*, the Flook or broad Part which faſtens into the Ground.

PALM-*Worm*, a venomous Inſect.

To PALM [of *palma*, L. the Hollow of the Hand] to juggle in one's Hand, to cog, to cheat at Dice.

PALMA'DA }
PALMA'TA } [in *Old Writers*] a Blow upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

PALMA'RE *Hordeum*, Palm-Barley, or Sprat-Barley. *O. L.*

PALMA'RIS *Brevis* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, which is let into the *Carpus*. L.

PALMARIS *Longus* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand inſerted to the Root of the Fingers. *L.*

PALME, in *Spain* 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa* 9 Inches and near 3 Quarters.

PAL'MER [ſo called from a Staff of a Palm-tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that viſited Holy Places; yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed thus: A *Pilgrim* had ſome Dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travelled to ſome certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* muſt go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* muſt profeſs wilful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profeſſion, but the *Palmer* might not.

A PAL'MER, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by Sleight of Hand.

PALMER [of *Palmus*, L.] a Palmer-Worm.

PALMER [*palmitorium*, L.] a Ferula.

PALMER [among *Hunters*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PAL'METO-*Tree*, an *Indian* Tree.

PALMIF'EROUS [*palmifer*, L.] bearing Palm-Trees.

PAL'MIPEDE *Fowls*, ſuch as have ſkinny Claws, or Feet like Ducks, or other Water-Fowls, alſo called Web-footed Fowls.

A PAL'MISTER, one ſkilled in the Art of Palmiſtry.

PAL'MISTRY [of *palmæ*, L. the Palms of the Hands] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines and Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PAL'MOS [παλμὸς, Gr.] a Palpitation of the Heart cauſed by Convulſion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALMS [among *Botaniſts*] the white Buds of Sallows or Withies, which come before the Leaf.

PAL'PABLE [*palpabilis*, L.] that may be eaſily felt or perceived, manifeſt, plain, evident. *F.*

PALP'ABLENESS, Capableneſs of being felt; Plainneſs.

PALP'ABLY, feelingly, plainly.

PALPA'TION, a touching ſoftly. *L.*

To PAL'PITATE [*palpiter*, F. *palpitatum*, L.] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITA'TION, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing. *F.* of *L.*

PALS'GRAVE [paltſgrave, *Belg.* pfaltſgraff, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl, who has the Overſight of a Palace.

PALSY [*paralyſie*, F. *paralyſis*, L. of παράλυσις, Gr.] a Diſeaſe which cauſes a ſlackening of the Nerves; a Privation of Motion, or Senſe of Feeling, or both; proceeding from ſome Cauſe below the *Cerebellum*, joined with a Coldneſs, Softneſs, Flaccidity, and at laſt waſting of the Parts.

Dead PALSY, is when both the Senſe and Motion of the Part is loſt.

To PALT'ER [of *paltron*, F.] to prevaricate, to play faſt and looſe, to deal unfairly.

To PALTER, to trifle, to banter. *Shak.*

PAL'TRINESS, Meanneſs, Baſeneſs.

PAL'TRY, pitiful, bad, ſorry.

A PALTRY *Fellow* [of *paltron*, *paltroniere*, Ital. a moſt profligate Knave, or *poltron*, F. a Coward] a baſe ſordid Fellow.

PALU'DAMENT [*paludamentum*, L.] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PA'LY *Bendy* [in *Heraldry*] is when an Eſcutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Diviſions Pale-wiſe.

To PAM'PER [*pamperare*, Ital.] to feed high, to indulge.

PAM'PHLET [*Minſhew* derives it of πᾶν, all, and πλήθω, to fill; but *Skinner* of Pampier, dim. of *pampire*, F. of *Papyrus*, L. Paper] a little ſtitch'd Book.

PAMPHLETE'ER, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFO'RME *Corpus* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Veins and Arteries which paſs through the Teſticles, and form a Body reſembling curled Leaves. *L.*

PAN [Panne, *Sax.* Panne, *Dan.* and *L. S.* and *Belg.* Pfanne, *Teut.*] a Kitchen Veſſel.

PAN [Πᾶν, Gr.] a Heathen Deity, worſhipped under the Shape of a Goat, reputed to be the God of Shepherds, and alſo conſidered as the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head. *Chau.*

To PAN, to cloſe, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Woe and Women can.* N. C.

PAN *of a Baſtion.* See *Face of a Baſtion.*

PANACE'A [*πανάκεια*, Gr.] an univerſal Medicine, good for all Diſeaſes. *L.*

PANACEA *Mercurialis* [among *Chymiſts*] Sublimate of Mercury, ſweetened by many repeated Diſtillations.

PANA'DO [*panade*, F. *panada*. Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Sort of Food made of boiled Water thickened with Bread.

A PANA'DE *of an Horſe.* See *Pannade.*

PAN'CAKE [pankock, *Belg.* Pfannkueken, *Teut.*] a Cake made in a Pan.

PAN'CART, a Paper of the Rates and Cuſtoms due to the *French* King.

PANCRAT'ICAL, almighty, all-powerful.

PANCRAT'ICK [of *πᾶν*, all, and *κράτος*, Power] all-powerful, almighty.

PANCHRE'STA [*πάγχρηστα*, Gr.] Medicines that are good againſt all Diſeaſes.

PANCHRES'TOS [*πάγχρηστον*, Gr.] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHYM'AGOGUES [of *πᾶν*, all, *χυμὸς*, Humour, and *ἀγωγὸς*, a Leader, *Gr.*] univerſal Purges, Medicines which diſperſe all Humours in the Body.

PANCRE'AS [*πάγκρεας*, all Fleſh, of *πᾶν*, and *κρέας*, Fleſh, *Gr.*] the Sweetbread of an Animal.

PANCREA'TICK, belonging to the Sweetbread. *F.*

PAN'DECTS [*pandectes*, F. and L. of *πανδέκτης*, of *πᾶν*, and *δέχομαι*, to receive, *Gr.*] Books which handle all Subjects and Queſtions; alſo a Volume of the Civil Law, ſo called from the Univerſality of its Comprehenſion.

PANDELE'A [among *Phyſicians*] a ſolid Electuary.

PANDE'MIUS *Morbus*, a Diſeaſe which is univerſally rife in every Place. *L.*

PAN'DER [*pendard*, a Rogue, a Villain, F.] one who takes a Bribe to hold his Tongue, a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICULA'TION, a ſtretching out one's ſelf and yawning together; a Reſtleſſneſs that uſually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever. *L.*

PANDO'RA [q. d. *πάντων δῶρα*, Gr. *i. e.* receiving the Gift of all the Gods] feigned by *Heſiod* to be the firſt Woman, and made by *Vulcan*, endued by all the Gods with ſeveral excellent Gifts; but afterwards by *Jupiter* in Diſpleaſure ſent to her Huſband *Prometheus*, with a Box full of all Manner of Miſeries. Hence *Pandora*'s Box is taken for Miſery, Calamity, *&c.*

PANDORA'TRIX [*Old Law*] an Ale-Wife that brews and ſells Drink.

PANDO'RE [*pandura*, L.] a muſical Inſtrument.

PANE [*panneau*, F.] a Square of Glaſs, Wainſcot, *&c.*

PANEGYR'ICAL [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricus*, L. of *πανηγυρικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYR'ICK [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricum*, L. of *πανηγυρικὸς*, Gr.] a Speech delivered before a ſolemn Aſſembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praiſe to a Prince, *&c.*

PANEGYR'IST [*panegyriſte*, F. *panegyriſta*, L. of *πανηγυριστής*, Gr.] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To PANEGYRI'ZE [of *πανηγυρίζω*, Gr.] to write or ſpeak Panegyricks.

PANELLA, } a little Page, a Sche-
PANEL'LUM, } dule or Roll of Parchment, *&c.*

PANE'TIA, a Pantry, or Place to ſet up cold Victuals in. *O. L.*

PANGS [of peinigen, *Teut.* to torment, or pains, *Engl.*] violent Throws of Pain, as Death, Travail of a Woman, *&c.*

PAN'GUTS [of *πᾶν*, Gr. all, and guts] a gorbelly'd Fellow, a Fat guts.

PAN'ICK [*panique*, F. *panicus*, L. of *πανικὸς*, Gr.] as *Panick Fear*, or *Fright*, a ſudden and diſtracting Fear, without known Cauſe; ſo called, becauſe antiently ſaid to be inflicted by the God *Pan*; or, as others ſay, it had its Original from the Stratagem of a great General named *Pan*; who with a few Men ordered ſuch Shouts to be made, where the Rocks and Country ſo favoured the Sounds, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies ſo large, as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment; whence a Fear is called a *Panick.*

PA'NICK, } a Sort of ſmall Grain like
PAI'NICK, } Millet.

PANI'CULA [in *Botany*] a ſoft Kind of woolly Beards, on which the Seeds of ſome Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, *&c.*

PANIS *Fortis & Durus* [*Law Term*] when a Malefactor upon his Trial ſtands mute, one of his Puniſhments is, to be condemned *ad panem fortem & durum, i. e.* to have only hard dry Barley Bread, and Puddle Water. *L.*

PANNA'DE, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horſe.

PAN'NAGE [*Law Term*] the Feeding of Swine upon Maſt in the Woods; alſo Money paid for ſuch a Licence; alſo a Tax upon Cloth.

PAN'NEL [*punneau*, F.] a Pane or Square of Wainſcot, *&c.* alſo a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horſeback; alſo a Roll of Paper or Parchment, with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PAN'NEL [in *Falconry*] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of a Hawk.

PAN'NELLED *me*, followed me, attended me. *Shakeſp.*

PAN'NICLE [*panniculа*, L.] a little Clout or Rag.

PANNI'CULUS [among *Anat.*] ſignifies the ſame as *Membrana*; which ſee.

PANNICULUS *Carnoſus* [in *Anat.*] is a Sort of Membrane which covers the whole Body. *L.*

PAN'NIER [*panier*, F. *paniere*, Ital. of *panis*, L.] a Dorſer or Baſket to carry Bread on Horſeback.

PANNIER-*Man*, he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PAN'NIKEL, the Skull, the Crown of the Head.

PAN'NUS, a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when a fleſhy Web covers it. *L.*

PAN'OPLY [*panoplia*, L. of πανοπλία, of πᾶν, all, and ὅπλα, Armour, *Gr.*] compleat Armour or Harneſs.

PAN'SOPHY [*panſophia*, L. of πανσοφία, Gr.] Wiſdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PAN'SY, a Flower. *Viola tricolor.* L.

To PANT [*panteler*, F.] to fetch one's Breath ſhort, to breathe quick.

PANTAGRU'ELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feigned Giant in *Rabelais.*

PAN'TAIS } [*pantoiment*, F.] an Hawk's
PAN'TAS } hard fetching of Wind or Breath.

PANTALOO'NS [*pantalon*, F.] a Sort of Garment worn anciently, conſiſting of Breeches and Stockings faſtened together, and both of the ſame Stuff.

PAN'TAS, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

PANTCH, a Sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PAN'TER, the Heart. *Cant.*

PAN'TERS [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

PAN'THEA [of πᾶν, all, and Θεὸς, Gr. a God] certain ancient Statues, which, by the different Figures which were upon them, repreſented all the Gods.

PANTHEOL'OGY [πανθεολογία, of πᾶς, and Θεολογία, Divinity, *Gr.*] the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON [Πάνθεον, Gr.] an ancient Temple at *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and ſince by Pope *Boniface* the IVth, to the Virgin *Mary*, called by the *Italians*, *Santa Maria la rotonda*, from its Figure.

PAN'THER [*panthere*, F. *panthera*, L. of πανθὴρ. Gr.] a fierce Beaſt.

PAN'TER } [*panetier*, F.] an Officer
PAN'TLER } who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's Houſe.

PANTOF'FLE [*pantoufle*, F.] a Slipper.

PANTOM'ETER [παντόμετρον, of πάντα, all, and μέτρον, Meaſure, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Inſtrument for meaſuring all Sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, *&c.*

PAN'TOMIME [of πάντα, and μῖμος, a Mimick, *pantomimus*, L. of παντόμιμος, Gr.] a Player that can repreſent the Geſture, and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PAN'TONS, or *pantable Shoes*, a Sort of Horſe ſhoes for narrow and low Heels.

PAN'TRY [*panetiere*, F. *panateria*, Ital.] a Room or Cloſet where Bread and cold Meat are kept.

PANUR'GY [*panurgia*, L. of πανουργία, Gr.] Craftineſs, Subtilty, Skill in all Kind of Matters.

PA'NUS [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the glandulous Parts.

PAP [*pappa*, L. and Ital. peppa, *Belg.*] a Teat, or Breaſt-Nipple.

PA'PA [πάππας, Gr. a Father; ſome take it for a Contraction of *Pater Patriæ*, a Father of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcharum*, a Father of the Patriarchs, others of *Paye!* Ital. O wonderful!] the Pope.

PAPA [πάππας, Gr.] a Child's Name for Father.

PA'PACY [*papatus*, L.] the Dignity of a Pope, or Time of his Government.

PA'PAL [*papalis*, L.] belonging to the Pope. *F.*

PAPA'VEROUS [*papavereus*, L.] belonging to a Poppy.

PAPELARDIE, Hypocriſy. *Chau.*

PA'PER [*papier*, F. *papyrus*, L. of πάπυρος, Gr.] a Subſtance made of Rags whitened and ground in a Mill.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS *Flower* [among *Botaniſts*] is ſuch an one as repreſents ſomething of the *Papilio*, or Butterfly, with its Wings diſplay'd. In theſe, the *Petala*, or Flower Leaves are always of a diform Figure; they are in Number four, and joined together at the Extremities; the Plants that have theſe Flowers are of the leguminous Kind, as Peas, Vetches, *&c.*

PAPIL'LA [among *Anat.*] the Nipple or Teat of a Breaſt. *L.*

PAPIL'LÆ *Inteſtinorum* [with *Anatom.*] ſmall Glandules or Kernels, of which the innermoſt Coat of the Inteſtines or Guts is full; their Uſe being to ſoak in the ſtrained Juice called *Chyle*, and to diſtribute it to the lacteal Veins.

PAPILLA'RES *proceſſus* [among *Anat.*] are the Extremities of the olfactory Nerves, which convey the viſcous Humours of the Noſtrils and Palate. *L.*

PAPIL'LARY, belonging to, or like to a Teat or Nipple.

PA'PISM } [*papiſme*, F.] Popery, the
PA'PISTRY } Doctrines or Principles of the Papiſts.

PA'PIST [*papiſte*, F.] one that profeſſes the Popiſh Religion.

PAP'PIER, Milk Pottage. *Cant.*

PAP'POUS [of *pappus*, L.] downy, or full of Down, ſoft, ſpongy.

PAP'PUS [among *Botaniſts*] is that ſoft light Down which grows out of the Seeds of ſome Plants, ſuch as Thiſtles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, *&c.* and which buoys them up ſo into the Air, that they cannot be blown any where about with the Wind.

PAP'ULA, a Swelling with many reddiſh Pimples which eat and ſpread, alſo a Kind of Small Pox.

PAPULOS'ITY [*populoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Bliſters or Pimples.

PAR [*par*, L.] equal, as *to be at par, i. e.* to be equal.

PAR, for. *Chau.*

PAR *of Exchange* [in *Traffick*] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Acceptor juſt ſo much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR *Vagum* [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Pair of Nerves ariſing below the auditory ones, from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow.

PAR'ABLE [*parabole*, F. *parabola*, L. of παραβολὴ, Gr.] a continued Similitude or Compariſon.

PA'RABLE [*parabilis*, L.] eaſy to be had, procured; or gotten.

PARAB'OLA [of παραβάλλω, Gr.] is one of the three Sections which ariſes from a Cone being geometrically cut by a Plane parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABOL'ICAL } [*parabolique*, F.]
PARABOL'ICK } belonging to a Parable or Parabola.

PARABO'LICK *Cuneus*, a certain Solid mentioned by Dr. *Wallis.*

PARABOL'ICK *Pyramidoid* [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Figure ſo called from its particular Formation.

PARABOL'ICK *Space* [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Content, between the Curve of the Parabola and any *entire Ordinate.*

PARABOL'ICK *Spindle* [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Body formed by the turning of a *Semiparabola* about its Ordinate.

PARAB'OLISM [in *Algebra*] is the Diviſion of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt Term.

PARA'BOLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Solid formed by the Circumvolution of a Parobola about its Axis.

PARACEL'SAN, a Phyſician who follows the Method of *Paracelſus*, which was to cure by exceeding ſtrong Oils, *&c.*

PARACELSIS'TICK, *Medicines* prepared after the Method of *Paracelſus.*

PARACEL'SUS, an eminent Phyſician, born at *Eilſtenden* in *Switzerland*, *Anno* 1493, who uſed exceeding ſtrong Oils, and Waters extracted from Vegetables, *&c.* was very ſucceſsful in his Practice, who ſaid that by ſome of his Medicines he could preſerve the Life of a Man for ſome Ages; he died in *Saltzburgh*, *Anno* 1541, but not without Suſpicion of being poiſoned by Means of ſome of his own Profeſſion.

PARACEN'TESIS [*paracenteſe*, F. of παράκεντησις, Gr.] is a Perforation of the Cheſt, o diſcharge corrupt Matter lodged there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Water, as in the Dropſy. *L.*

PARACEN'TRICK *Motion*, or Impetus [in the *New Aſtronomy*] is a Term for ſo much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from, the Sun, or Centre of Attraction.

PARACHRO'NISM, an Error in Chronology, a miſtaking the Time of an Action or Adventure in any Hiſtory.

PARA'CIUM [in *Doomſday Book*] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLE'TE [*paracletus*, L. of παράκλητος, Gr.] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMAS'TICA *Febris* [παρακμαστικὸς and πυρετὸς, Gr.] a Fever that continues daily.

PARACMAS'TICAL [*paracmaſticus*, L. of παρακμαστικὸς, of παρακμὴ, Gr.] pertaining to a Kind of continual hot-burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its Height, diminiſheth by little and little, till it totally ceaſeth.

PARAC'ME [παρακμὴ, Gr. a Declenſion] according to *Galen*, that Part of Life where a Perſon is ſaid to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is ſaid to be old.

PARA'DE, great Shew, State. *F.*

PARA'DE [in *Military Affairs*] the Place where Troops aſſemble together, either in order to mount the Guards, or for any other Service.

PARADIAS'TOLE [παραδιαστολὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the Oration inlarges or diſtinguiſhes upon a Matter. *F.*

PARADI'GM [*paradigme*, F of παράδειγμα, Gr.] an Example or Inſtance of ſomething ſaid or done.

PAR'ADISE [*paradis*, F. *paradiſus*, L. of παράδεισος, Gr.] a Place of Pleaſure, the Garden of *Eden.*

PAR'ADISE *Apple*, a delicious Fruit.

PARADI'SI *Grana*, Cardamum Seed. *L.*

PAR'ADOX [*paradoxe*, F. of *paradoxum*, L. of παράδοξον, of παρὰ, beyond, and δόξα, Opinion, *Gr.*] a ſtrange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion, but yet true.

PARADOX'AL } [*paradoxus*, L. of
PARADOXI'CAL } παράδοξος, Gr.] belonging to a Paradox, ſurprizing.

PARADOXOL'OGY [παραδοξολόγια, of παράδοξος, and λέγω, to ſay, *Gr.*] a ſpeaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADRO'ME [*paradromus*, L. of παράδρομος, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery having no Shelter over-head.

PARÆ'NESIS [παραίνεσις, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition, or Inſtruction. *L.*

PARÆNET'ICK [*paræneticus*, L. of παραινετικὸς, Gr.] apt to perſuade or admoniſh.

PA'RAGE [in *Law*] Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but eſpecially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PA'RAGE, Birth, Parentage. *Chau.*

PARA'GIUM, Peerage, or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARAGIUM [in the *Civil Law*] the Right of Noblemens younger Children to hold Part of their main Eſtate, without doing Homage to their elder Brother.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be married. *O. L.*

PARAGO'GE [παραγωγὴ, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word.

PARAGOGE [in *Surgery*] that Fitneſs of the Bones to one another, as is diſcernable in their Articulation.

PARAGO'GICAL, belonging to the Figure *Paragoge.*

PAR'AGON [*paragon*, F. *paragone*, Ital.] a compleat Model or Pattern, a Compeer, an Equal; alſo a peerleſs Dame, or one without Compare.

PARAGO'RICKS [*paragorica*, L. of παραγορικὰ, Gr.] Medicines which aſſwage or eaſe Pains.

PAR'AGRAPH [*paragraphe*, F. *paragraphus*, L. of παράγραφος, Gr.] a ſmaller Section of a Book, where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRA'PHE [παραγραφὴ, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book.

PARAGRAPHE [in *Rhetorick*] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controverſy.

PARALIPO'MENA [παραλειπόμενα, Gr. *i. e.* left out, not ſpoken of] the two Books of *Chronicles* in the *Old Teſtament*, ſo called becauſe ſome Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. *Gr.*

PARALIPSIS [παράλειψις, Gr.] a Kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein that Thing ſeems to be let paſs, which nevertheleſs is deſigned to be inſiſted on at large.

PARALLAC'TICAL } [in *Aſtronomy*]
PARALLAC'TICK } belonging to a Parallax.

PARALLAC'TICAL *Angle* [in *Aſtronomy*] is an Angle made by the oblong cutting of a Circle of the Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX' [*parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of παράλλαξις, Gr.] the Difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX *of Aſcenſion* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Aſcenſion of a Planet.

PARALLAX *of Declination* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

Horizontal PARALLAX [in *Aſtronomy*] is when the Sun, Moon, or any other Planet, is in the *Horizon.*

PARALLAX *of Latitude* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is obſerved from the Surface or the Centre.

PARALLAX *of Longitude* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between that Place in the Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would ſeem to have to an Eye placed at the Centre.

The Moon's PARALLAX *to the Sun* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Exceſs of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, F. *parallelus*, L. of παράλληλος, Gr.] equally, or every-where alike.

A PAR'ALLEL [*parallele*, F. of *parallelus*, L. of παράλληλις, Gr.] a Compariſon of Perſons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL [in *Geography*] is a Space on the Terreſtrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL *Circles* [in *Aſtronomy*] are all the leſſer Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL *Planes* [in *Geometry*] thoſe Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally diſtant everywhere.

PARALLEL *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are thoſe Rays which keep an equal Diſtance from the viſible Object of the Eye.

PARALLEL *Ruler*, an Inſtrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL *Sailing*, is ſailing between two Places under the ſame Latitude.

PARALLEL *Sphere*, is the Poſition of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the Equinoctial in the Horizon.

PARALLELS [in *Geometry*] are Lines which always keep at an equal Diſtance from one another.

PARALLELS *of Altitude* [in *Aſtronomy*] are Circles drawn parallel to the *Horizon*, and are called *Almicanters.*

PARALLELS *of Declination* [in *Aſtronomy*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, ſuppoſed to paſs through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS *of Latitude* [on the *Terreſtrial Globe*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the ſame with Parallels of Declination on the Celeſtial.

PARALLELS *of Latitude* [on the *Celeſtial Globe*] are leſſer Circles parallel to the

Ecliptick, imagined to paſs through every Degree and Minute of the *Colures.*

PARALLE'LISM, the being parallel.

PARALLE'LISM *of the Earth's Axis* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Earth's keeping its Axis in its annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Poſition always parallel to itſelf.

PARALLE'LOGRAM [*parallelogramme,* F. *parallelogrammum,* L. παραλληλόγραμμον, Gr.] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the oppoſite are parallel one to another.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAM'MICK *Protractor,* a Semicircle made of Braſs, with four Rulers in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPE'PID [among *Mathematicians*] is a ſolid Figure contained under ſix Parallelograms, the oppoſite Sides of which are equal and parallel; or it is a Priſm whoſe Baſe is a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOPLEU'RON [among *Mathematicians*] an imperfect Parallelogram, or Kind of Trapezium; two of whoſe oppoſite Sides are parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARAL'OGISM [*paralogiſme,* F. *paralogiſmus,* L. ϖαραλογισμὸς, Gr.] a fallacious, or deceitful Way of arguing, where from two Propoſitions a falſe Concluſion is deduced.

To PARAL'OGIZE [*paralogizare,* L.] to reaſon ſophiſtically.

PARALYT'ICAL [*paralytique,* F. *paralyticus,* L. of παραλυτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or ſick of, a Palſy.

A PARALYT'ICK [*paralytique,* F. *paralyticus,* L.] one troubled with a Palſy.

PA'RAMENT }
PA'REMENT } [among *Hunters*] the red Fleſh between the Skin and Body of a Deer. *F.*

PAR'AMENTS, Robes of State. *Ch.*

PARAME'SE [ϖαράμεσον, Gr.] the Sound of the fifth String in Muſick; alſo the Note called *B fa-b-mi.*

PARAM'ETER [in *Conick Sections*] is a third proportional Line called *Abſciſſa,* and any Ordinate of a *Parabola.*

PAR'AMOUNT [of *para,* to, and *monteur,* to mount, *Span.*] above all, ſovereign or abſolute.

Lord PAR'AMOUNT [*Law Term*] the ſupreme Lord of the Fee.

PAR'AMOUR [*à parando amorem,* L. gaining Love] a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

PARANE'TE [ϖαρανήτη, Gr.] in Muſick, the ſecond of the ſixth String.

PAR'ANYMPH [*paranymphe,* F. *paranymphus,* L. of παράνυμφος, Gr.] a Brideman or Bride-maid; alſo one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in an Univerſity.

PARAPEG'MA [ϖαράπηγμα, Gr.] a Table erected publickly, containing an Account of Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, Riſing and Setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPEG'MATA [among *Aſtrologers*] the Table on which they erect Schemes.

PAR'APET [*parapetto,* Ital. of *parare,* to defend, and *petto,* Ital. the Breaſt] a Wall, or Balcony, Breaſt-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. *Architect.*

PARAPET [in *Fortification*] a Breaſt-Work raiſed on Baſtions, Ramparts, &c.

PARAPHARA'LIA }
PARAPHER'NA }
PARAPHERNA'CIA } [*paraphernaux,* F. ϖαράφερνα, Gr.] thoſe Goods which a Wife brings her Huſband over and above her Dower. *L.*

PARAPHI'MOSIS [of ϖαρὰ, and φίμωσις, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Præputium* is too ſhort to cover the Glans; alſo a Narrowneſs and Contraction of the Womb.

PAR'APHRASE [*paraphraſis,* L. of παράφρασις, Gr.] the expreſſing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely, and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. *F.*

To P'ARAPHRASE [*paraphraſer,* F.] to make a Paraphraſe or Comment upon.

PA'RAPHRAST [*paraphraſte,* F. *paraphraſtus,* L. of ϖαραφραστὴς, Gr.] one who paraphraſes or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRAS'TICAL [*paraphraſticus,* L. of παραφραστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to ſuch an Expoſition.

PARAPHRE'NITES [of ϖαρὰ, and φρενῖτις, Gr.] a Madneſs accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROSY'NE [παραφροσύνη, Gr.] a ſlight Sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGI'A [παραπληγία, Gr.] a Palſy ſeizing all the Parts of the Body below the Head.

PARAQUET'TO, a ſmall Sort of Parrot, a Bird.

PARARY'THMOS [among *Phyſicians*] a Pulſe not ſuitable to a Perſon's Age. *Gr.*

PARASAN'G, a *Perſian* Meaſure of about four *Engliſh* Miles.

PARASCE'VE [παρασκευὴ, Gr. Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holidays; eſpecially *Eaſter Eve.*

PARASELE'NE [ϖαρασελήνη, Gr.] a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a wateriſh Cloud reſembling a Moon.

PARASIO'PESIS [ϖαρασιώπησις, Gr.] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick, when we ſay we will not ſpeak of ſuch a Thing.

PAR'ASITE [*paraſitus,* L. of παράσιτος, Gr.] a Smell-Feaſt, a Trencher-Friend, a flattering Spunger. *F.*

PARASIT'ICAL [*paraſiticus,* L. of

παρασιτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Paraſite.

PARASIT'ICAL *Plants* [with *Botaniſts*] thoſe that are nouriſhed by the Stock of others.

PAR'ASOL [*Span.*] a Sort of ſmall Canopy or Umbrella, to keep off the Rain. *F.*

PARAS'TADES [in *Architecture*] the Poſts or Pillars of a Door, called Jaumbs.

PARAS'TATA [in *Architecture*] a Buttreſs ſet on the Side of Pillars. *Gr.*

PARAS'TATÆ [in *Anat.*] certain Veſſels which compoſe that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Teſticles, *Gr.* See *Epididymidæ.*

PARASYNAN'CHE [παρασυνάγχὴ, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Muſcles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASY'NAXIS [of παρὰ, and σύναξις, Gr.] a gathering together, a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting. *C. L.*

PARA'THESIS [παράθεσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Subſtantives are put in the ſame Caſe.

PARA'THESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a ſmall Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARA'THESIS [in *Printing*] is the Matter contained within two Crotchets, marked thus [ ].

PARATIT'LA [in *Civil Law*] a ſummary Explanation of the Law Titles, and the Subject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL' [in *Common Law*] the loweſt Tenant, or he who is a Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAUNT' [of *paraventure*, F.] by chance.

PAR'ARON, a Wood-knife. *Spen.*

To PAR'BOIL [*parbouiller*, F. or, *q. d. part boil*] to boil but in part.

To PAR'BREAKE [ſich erbrechen, *Teut.*] to vomit. *Spen.*

PAR'BUCLE [*Sea Term*] a Rope uſed in the Nature of a Pair of Slings.

PAR'CÆ [according to the *Poets*] the three Ladies of Deſtiny, *Clotho, Lacheſis,* and *Atropos*; the firſt bears a Diſtaff, the ſecond ſpins the Thread of a Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PAR'CEL [*parcelle*, F.] Part, Portion, Bundle.

PAR'CEL *Makers* [in the *Exchequer*] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Eſcheators Accounts.

To PARCEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PARCEL *a Seam*, is, after the Ship is caulked, to lay over it a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PAR'CENERS [in *Common Law*] are where one ſeized of an Eſtate of Inheritance, hath Iſſue only Daughters, and dies, and the Lands deſcend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are called *Parceners.*

PARCENERS [according to *Cuſtom*] is when a Man dies ſeized of Lands in Gavelkind, and hath Iſſue divers Sons; then the Sons are *Parceners* by the Cuſtom.

To PARCH, to burn, or dry up.

PARCH'MENT [*parchemin*, F. pergement, *Teut. pergamena*, L. ſo called becauſe invented at *Pergamus*, in *Aſia Minor*, by King *Eumenes*, when Paper, that was in *Egypt* only, was prohibited by *Ptolemy* to be tranſported into *Aſia*] Skins of Sheep, *&c.* dreſſed for Writing.

PAR'CINARY [*Law Term*] a holding or poſſeſſing of Land by Joint Tenants, who are otherways called Coparceners.

PAR'CITY [*parcitas*, L.] Sparingneſs, Frugality.

PAR'CO *Fracto*, a Writ which lies againſt him, who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beaſts in it.

PAR'CUS, a Pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying Cattle. *O. L.*

PAR'DIEUX, by the Gods. *Ch. Fr.*

PARDIE, or *Perdie*, verily. *Spenc.*

PAR'DON, Forgiveneſs, eſpecially that which God gives Sinners.

To PAR'DON [in *Law*] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed againſt the King.

PARDON [*ex gratia regis*] is ſuch a Pardon as the King affords with ſome ſpecial Regard to the Perſon, or ſome other Circumſtances. *C.*

PARDON [*by the Courſe of the Law*] is ſuch as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PAR'DONABLE [*pardonable*, F.] that may be pardoned.

PAR'DONERS, Perſons who formerly carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and ſold them to the higheſt Bidders.

PAR'DURABLE, everlaſting. *Chau.*

To PARE [of *ſeparate*, L. to ſeparate, *Minſhew* of *parer*, F. to trim] to cut off by ſmall Slices.

PAREC'BASIS [παρέκβασις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the main Subject is departed from.

PAREGO'RICKS [*paregorica*, L. παρηγορικὰ, Gr.] Medicines that comfort and aſſwage.

PA'REIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PA'REIL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. *Chau.*

PAREL'CON [παρέλκον, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the End of another.

PARE'LIUM } [παρήλιον, Gr.] a mock
PARHE'LIUM } Sun, a Meteor, appearing on each Side of the Sun.

PARE'MENT [in *Architecture*] an uniform Courſe of Stones.

PARE'MENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PAREM'PTOSIS [in *Phyſick*] is when

the Blood ſlides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARENCEPH'ALIS [παρεγκεφαλὶς, Gr.] the hindermoſt Part of the Brain.

PARENCHY'MATA [παρέγχυμα, Gr.] thoſe Bowels through which the Blood paſſes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, *&c.* In a large Senſe, all the Bowels, becauſe they are look'd upon as ſo many Strainers to the Humours which paſs thro' them.

PAREN'CHYMOUS *Parts of the Body* [with the *Old Anatomiſts*] fleſhy Parts that fill up the Interſtices between the Veſſels.

A PA'RENT [*parens*, L. of *pario*, to bring forth Young] a Father or Mother. *F.*

PA'RENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family.

PAREN'TAL [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTA'LIA, Feaſts and Sacrifices performed by the *Romans* at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *L.*

PARENTA'TION, the Performance of ſuch Solemnities. *L.*

PARENTELE, an Hundred. *Chau.*

PAREN'THESIS [παρένθεσις, Gr. of παρὰ, and ἐντίθημι] a Clauſe put into the Middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Senſe remains entire, and is thus marked, ( ). *L.*

A PAREN'TICIDE [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills Father or Mother.

PARENT'ICIDE [of *parentum* and *cædes*, L.] the Killing or Murder of a Parent.

PARENTYNE, Parentage. *Chau.*

PARER'GA [in *Architecture*] ornamental Additions to a principal Work; alſo ſmall Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PARFAY, by my Faith. *Chau.*

PAR'GET [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaiſter of a Wall.

PARHYPA'TE [παρυπάτη, Gr.] the Sound of the String next the Baſe.

PA'RIAN *Marble*, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARIA'TION [among *Merchants*] Evenneſs of Accounts.

PARI'ETALS [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the Fore-part of the Head.

PARIL [*Peril*, Fr.] Peril. *Chau.*

PARIL'ITY [*parilitas*, L.] Likeneſs.

PAR'IS, the chief City of *France*.

PARIS-*Garden* [the Houſe of *Robert de Paris*, which King *Richard* III. proclaim'd a Receptacle of Butchers Garbage] the Bear-Garden in *Southwark*.

PAR'ISH [*paroiſſe*, F. *parœcia*, L. of παροικία, Gr.] a Territory which in Eccleſiaſtical Matters is under the Charge of a particular Prieſt.

PARISH'IONER [*paroiſſien*, F. *parœcus*, L. of πάροικος, Gr.] an Inhabitant of a Pariſh.

PARISTH'MIA [παρίσθμια, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, tied together by a tender Production.

PARISYLLAB'ICAL [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PAR'ITOUR. See *Apparitor*.

PAR'ITY [*parité*, F. of *paritas*, L.] Equality, Evenneſs.

PARK [pearroc, *Sax.* parck, *Belg.* *parc*, F.] a Piece of Ground incloſ'd and ſtock'd with wild Beaſts of Chace.

PARK *of Artillery* [in a *Camp*] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, *viz. Guns*, *Powder*, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK *of Artillery* [at a *Siege*] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon-Shot of the Place beſieged, where the Cannon, Powder, artificial Fires and Ammunition, are kept and guarded only by the Fire-men, to avoid Caſualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK *of Proviſions* [in a *Camp*] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army with all Sorts of Proviſions, who ſell them to the Soldiers.

PARK *Boot* [*Law Term*] a being free from the Duty of incloſing a Park.

PAR'KER, the Keeper of a Park.

A PARLE, a Parley. *Shakeſp.*

PAR'LEY [of *parler*, F. to ſpeak] a Conference with an Enemy about ſome Affair or Propoſal; alſo a talking with.

To PAR'LEY, to diſcourſe or confer with.

To *beat a* PARLEY, } to give the Signal
To *ſound a* PARLEY, } for ſuch a Conference by Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet.

PAR'LIAMENT [*parliament*, of *parler*, F. to ſpeak, or of our parley,] the chief Aſſembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENT *de la Bande*, a Parliament ſo named, on Account of the Barons coming armed againſt the *Spencers*, with coloured Bands upon their Sleeves for Diſtinction, in the Time of King *Edward* II.

PARLIAMENT [in the *Inns of Court*, and *Temple*] an Aſſembly, wherein they conſult about the common Affairs of their reſpective Houſes.

PARLIAMEN'TARY [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to, or agreeable with, the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMEN'TUM *diabolicum*, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 38 of *Hen.* VI. in which *Edward* Earl of *March*, who afterwards was King, and ſeveral Nobles, were attainted of High-Treaſon. *L.*

PARLIAMENTUM *indoctorum* [*i. e.* the Parliament of the Unlearned] a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 6 *Henry* IV. *L.*

PARLIAMENTUM *inſanum* [*i. e.* the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at *Oxford*, *An.* 41 of *Henry* III.

PARLIAMENTUM *religioſum* [*i. e.* the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or common Room of a Monaſtery.

PAR'LOUR [*parloir*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *perillous*, *perilleux*, F.] dangerous, ſhrewd, ſubtil.

PAR'LOUS [q. d. *peerleſs*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN', a Sort of Cheeſe made in *Parma* in *Italy*. L.

PAR'NEL [of *Petronilla*, a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodeſt Girl.

PARO'CHIAL [*paroiſſial*, F.] of or belonging to a Pariſh

PAROCHIA'NUS, any Perſon living within the Dioceſe of a Biſhop. *O. L.*

PARODON'TIS [ϖαϱοδοντὶς, Gr.] a Swelling in the Gums.

PAR'ODY [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L of παϱοδία, Gr.] a poetick Sport, the turning ſome ſerious Pieces into Burleſque.

PAROE'MIA [ϖαϱοιμία, Gr.] a Proverb.

PAROEMIA [in *Rhetorick*] a proverbial Manner of ſpeaking. *L.*

PARO'LA, a Word, or Words. *Ital.*

PAROLA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies thoſe Words of which a Song or Cantata is compoſed. *Ital.*

PARO'LE, Speech, Word, Saying. *F.*

PAROLE [in *Law*] a Plea in a Court.

PAROLE [among *Soldiers*] is when a Priſoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promiſe to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

Leaſe PAROLE [in *Law*] a Leaſe by Word of Mouth.

PAROI'MOION [ϖαϱοίμοιον, Gr.] a grammatical Figure, when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the ſame Letter. *L.*

PARONOMA'SIA [παϱονομασία, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any Thing by a ſmall Change of the Letters, as *Not Friends, but Fiends were here.* L.

PARONY'CHIA [ϖαϱονυχία, Gr.] a Whitlow, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whitlow-Wort, or Graſs, an Herb ſo called from its ſuppoſed Virtues, in ſuppurating and cleanſing ſuch Tumours.

PAROT'IDES [ϖαϱωτίδες, Gr.] the Glandules behind the Ears; alſo a Swelling of thoſe Glandules. *L.*

PAR'OXYSM [*paroxiſme*, F. *paroxyſmus*, L. of παϱοξυσμὸς, Gr.] the Acceſs or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Diſeaſe.

PARPUNC'TUM, } a Coat of Mail, or
PERPUNC'TUM, } Doublet quilted for Armour. *O. L.*

PAR'RELS [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Maſts, and made faſt to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHE'SIA [ϖαῤῥησία, Gr.] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. *L.*

PAR'RICIDE [*parricidum*, L. q. *qui parentem cædit*] a Murderer of Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; alſo a Traitor to his Country. *F.*

PARRICIDE [*parricidium*, L.] the Offence of Parricide.

A PAR'ROT, a Bird well known.

To PAR'RY [*parer*, F] to put by a Thruſt artificially in Fencing.

To PARSE [q. d. *in partes divides*, L.] to expound a Leſſon according to the Rules of Grammar.

PARSIMO'NIOUS [*parſimonioſus*, L.] ſaving or thrifty.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, Sparingneſs.

PAR'SIMONY [*parſimonia*, L.] Sparingneſs, Thriftineſs, good Huſbandry.

PARS'LEY [parſli, *C. Br. perſil*, F. *petroſelinum*, L. of ϖετϱοσέλινον, Gr.] a well-known Herb.

PAR'SLEY-*Pert* [*Percepierre*, F.] an Herb good againſt the Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

PARS'NEP } [*paſtinaca*, L.] a well-
PARS'NIP } known eſculent Plant.

PAR'SON [*q. d.* the *Perſon* who ſhould take Care of the Souls of his Pariſhioners] the Rector or Miniſter of a Pariſh.

PARSON *Imparſonee* [*Law Term*] one who is put in Poſſeſſion of a Pariſh Church appropriate or preſentative.

PAR'SON *Mortal*, formerly the Rector of a Church, made ſo for his own Life, was ſo called.

PARSON *Immortal*, a collegiate or conventual Body was ſo called, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PAR'SONAGE, a ſpiritual Living, ſet apart for the Maintenance of the Miniſter of a Church; alſo the Manſion or Dwelling-houſe of a Parſon.

PART [*pars*, L.] a Piece of a Thing, a Share, or Portion. *F.*

PART [in *Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is compoſed, and which partakes with it of common Life and Senſe.

PART [in *Logick*] is that which is joined to any Univerſal.

PART [in *Mathematicks*] is a leſs Quantity compared with a greater.

PART *of Fortune* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progreſs at the very Moment in which the Sun riſes from the Point of the Eaſt.

Proportional PART [in *Mathematicks*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to ſome Part or Number.

To PART [*partir*, F. of *partiri*, L.] to divide into Parts, to ſeparate.

PART'AGE, Partition, ſharing or dividing. *F.*

To PARTA'KE [of part and take] to take Part of or with.

A PARTA'KER, a Sharer in.

PARTE, a Part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chau.*

PARTER'RE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower Garden. *F.*

PARTES *finis nihil habuerunt*, *&c.* an Exception taken againſt a Fine levied. *L.*

PAR'TIAL [of *pars*, L.] biaſſed to one's Party or Intereſt. *F.*

PARTIAL'ITY [*partialité*, F.] a ſiding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PAR'TIBLE, that may be parted.

To PARTI'CIPATE [of *participer*, F. *participatum*, L.] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPA'TION, a taking Part of. F. of *L.*

PARTICIP'IAL [in *Grammar*] belonging to, or having the Quality of a Participle.

PAR'TICIPLE [of *pars* and *capio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech, ſo named from its partaking both of the Noun and of the Verb. *Gram.*

PAR'TICLE [*particule*, F. of *particula*, L.] a ſmall Parcel, or little Part; in *Grammar*, a ſmall undeclined Word.

PARTIC'ULAR [*particulier*, F. of *particularis*, L.] proper, peculiar, ſingular, extraordinary, intimate, familiar.

A PARTI'CULAR [*particulare*, L.] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumſtance.

PARTICULAR'ITY [*particularité*, F.] a particular Matter, a Singularity of Humour.

To PARTIC'ULARIZE [*particulariſer*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTIC'ULARLY [*particulariter*, L.] in particular.

PARTIC'ULARNESS, Singularneſs.

PAR'TILE [*partilis*, L.] divided, diviſible.

PARTILE *Aſpect* [in *Aſtrology*] the moſt exact and full Aſpect that can be.

PART'ING, is one of the Refiners Ways of ſeparating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis.*

PART'ISAN [*Partiſan*, F.] a Favourer or Abettor of a Party.

PARTISAN [in *Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*pertuiſane*, F. *partiſane*, Ital.] an Halberd.

PARTI'TION, a parting, ſharing, or dividing, a Diviſion. *F.* of *L.*

PARTITION [in *Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [in *Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIONE *facienda*, a Writ which lies for thoſe who hold Lands and Tenements jointly, and would ſever to every one his Part. *L.*

PART'LETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheſhire.*

PARTNER [paertenaer, *Belg.*] one who takes Part, or is joined with another, in ſome Concern.

PART'NERS [in a *Ship*] are ſtrong Pieces of Timber bolted to the Beams incircling the Maſts at the Deck, to keep them ſteady in their Steps.

PART'NERSHIP, a joining with ſome other Perſon in ſome Affair or Concern, Trade, *&c.*

PAR'TRIDGE [*perdrix*, F. of *perdix*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTU'RIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Travailing, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PAR'TUS *Cæſareus*, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb.

PAR'TY [*partie*, F. of *pars*, L.] a Perſon; alſo Aſſociation, Side, or Faction.

PARTY [in *Military Affairs*] a Body of Men ſent upon ſome Expedition.

PARTY *Jury*, a Jury conſiſting of half *Engliſhmen*, and half Foreigners.

PARTY *per bend* [in *Heraldery*] is when the Eſcutcheon is divided in two by a diagonal Line, either from the right to the left, or from the left to the right.

PARTY *per pale* [in *Heraldry*] divided by a perpendicular Line.

PARTIES [in *Law*] thoſe that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PAR'VIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Ante Chapel. *O.*

PAR'VIDE [among *Philoſophers*] Littleneſs, Smallneſs. *L.*

PAR'VITY [*parvitas*, L.] Littleneſs, Smallneſs.

PAR'VO *Nocumento*, a Writ of Nuiſance. *L.*

PAR'VUM & *Craſſum* [among *Anatomiſts*] is the fourth Pair of Muſcles of the Head, ſo called, becauſe, tho' they are but little, yet they are thick. *L.*

PAS'CAGE, } Grazing or Feeding of
PAS'CUAGE, } Cattle. *O.*

PAS'CHA [פסח *H.* πάσχα, Gr.] the Paſſover, a Feaſt of the *Jews*; alſo the Feſtival of *Eaſter.*

PASCHA *Clauſum*, the eighth Day after *Eaſter*, or *Low-Sunday.*

PAS'CHAL [*paſchalis*, L.] belonging to the *Jewiſh* Paſſover or *Eaſter*. F.

PASCHAL *Rents*, are Rents or annual Duties paid by the inferior Clergy to the Biſhop, at their *Eaſter* Viſitations.

PAS *de Soure* [in *Fortification*] the ſame with *Berme*.

To PASH, to daſh together.

A *mad* PASH, a Mad-brains. *Cheſh.*

PASH-*Flower*, a Plant.

PAS'QUIL [of *Paſquin*, an old broken Statue in *Rome*, in a Place called from thence *la Piazzo di Paſquino*; it is reckoned the Centre of *Rome*; here Lampoons and Libels are fix'd up. This Spot has been choſen for that Purpoſe, becauſe this Stump of a Statue ſtands near 3 Streets out of 4, and thereby facilitates the Eſcape of ſuch as fix them on] a ſlanderous Libel poſted up for publick View.

PASQUINA'DE, a Satirical Invective or Libel.

PASS [*paſſe*, F.] a Licence to travel; alſo a Thruſt in Fencing.

PASS [as Whol zu paſz ſeyn, *Teut.* to be well] a State or Condition.

To PASS [*paſſer*, F. *paſſare*, Ital.] to come or go through, by or over; to be current as Money; to ſpend Time.

PAS'SABLE, that may be paſſed over; alſo tolerable, indifferent. *F.*

PASSACAC'LIO }
PASSACAIL'LE } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Kind of
PASSACIL'LIO } Air ſomewhat like a *Chacoon*, but of a more ſlow or graver Movement. *Ital.*

PAS'SADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Paſſenger.

PAS'SADE }
PAS'SADO } [in *Fencing*] a Paſs or Thruſt.

PAS'SAGE [in *Horſemanſhip*] the Courſe or Manage of a Horſe forward and backward upon the ſame Plot of Ground. *F.*

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place through which one goes. *F.*

PASSAGE [in *Law*] Hire paid for being tranſported over the Sea, or River. *F.*

PASSAGE, a Place in a Diſcourſe or Book; alſo an Event or Chance.

PASSA'GIO, a Writ impowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to paſs over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSA'GIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of *England* to the *Holy Land*. O. L.

PAS'SANT, paſſing or going by. *F.*

PASSARA'DO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Blocks of the Main and Foreſails are haled down aft.

PASSA'TOR, one who has the Intereſt or Command of a River. *O. L.*

PAS'SENGER [*paſſager*, F.] one who travels by Land or Water; alſo a Kind of ſmall trained Hawk.

PASS-*Port* [*paſſe porte*, F. *paſſaporta*, Ital. of *paſſe*, F. and *portus*, Ports, or *portæ*, Gates, *L.*] a Licence granted for the ſafe Paſſage of a Man from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Reſpects, only to be played more briſk and lively. *F.*

PAS'SE *Volant* [of *paſſer*, to paſs, and *voler*, to fly, F. *q. d.* one who paſſes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a falſe Muſter of Soldiers.

PASSIBIL'ITY [*paſſibilité*, F. of *paſſibilitas*, L.] an Aptneſs or Capacity to ſuffer.

PAS'SIBLE [*paſſibilis*, L.] capable of ſuffering. *F.*

PASSID, excelled. *Chau.*

PAS'SION, Affection, Tranſport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. *F.* of *L.*

PASSION [among *Phyſicians*] Pain or Uneaſineſs of the Body.

PASSION-*Flower*, a Flower named from its reſembling ſeveral Croſſes.

PASSION *Week*, the Week next before *Eaſter*.

PAS'SIONATE [*paſſionné*, F.] poſſeſſed with Paſſion, haſty; alſo affectionate, fond, amorous.

The PASSIONS [among *Humaniſts*] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, *&c.*

PAS'SIVE [*paſſivus*, L.] apt to bear or ſuffer.

PASSIVE *Principles* [among *Chymiſts*] are Earth and Water.

PASSIV'ITY [*paſſivitas*, L.] the State of being inſenſible.

PAS'SOVER, a Feſtival among the *Jews*, in Commemoration of the Angel's paſſing by and ſparing the Houſes of the *Jews*, when the Firſt-born of the *Egyptians* were ſlain.

PASSULA'TUM [among *Diſpenſatory* Writers] a Medicine wherein Raiſins are the chief Ingredient.

PASTE, Dough kneaded for Pies, *&c.* a Compoſition for ſticking Things together.

To PASTE, to ſtick together with Paſte.

PAS'TEL, a Plant called Woad.

PAS'TERN [*paturon*, F.] the Hollow of a Beaſt's Heel, that Part of a Horſe's Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; alſo a Shackle for a Horſe.

PAS'TIL [*paſtille*, F. of *paſtillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Compoſition of Perfumes; alſo a Sort of Confectionary Ware.

PAS'TIME [*paſſetems*, F. *paſſetempo*, Ital.] Sport, Recreation.

To PAS'TINATE [*paſtinatum*, L.] to dig and delve.

PASTINA'TION, the opening, looſening and preparing the Earth for Planting.

PASTI'TIUM [in *Doomſday Book*] Paſture Ground.

PASTOR [*paſteur*, F.] a Shepherd or Herdſman; a Miniſter of a Church. *L.*

PAS'TORAL [*paſtoralis*, L.] belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church Miniſter. *F.*

A PAS'TORAL [*paſtorale*, F. and L.] a Sort of Poem relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes.

PAS'TORAL, a Pear called a Shepherd's Pear.

PASTORA'LE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies an Air compoſed after a very ſweet, eaſy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of thoſe Airs, which Shepherds are ſuppoſed to play. *Ital.*

PAS'TRY [*patiſſerie*, F.] Work made of Paſte or Dough; alſo the Place where Paſtry-Work is performed.

To *make* PAS'TRY [*patiſſer*, F.] to raiſe Paſte, *&c.*

A PASTRY-*Cook* [*patiſſier*, F.] a Raiſer of Paſte, *&c.*

PAS'TURABLE, that is fit or ſerves for Paſture.

PAS'TURAGE [*paturage*, F.] Paſture, or Paſture Ground.

PASTURE [*pature*, F. of *paſtura*, L.] Land reſerved for the Feeding of Cattle; alſo Fodder or Food for Cattle; alſo the Feeding-Place of Deer.

To PAS'TURE [*paturer*, F.] to put into Paſture, to feed Cattle.

PAS'UAGE } [*Law Term*] Money taken
PAS'NAGE } for Maſt, or the Feeding of Hogs.

PAT [pag, *Belg.* or of *aptus*, L. by a Metatheſis] fit, ſuitable to the Purpoſe.

A PAT [*patée*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a ſmall Blow.

A PATACOON', a *Spaniſh* Coin, in Value 4 *s.* 8 *d.*

PAT'AGONS, a People ſaid to be ten Feet high, inhabiting *Terra Magellanica* in *America.*

PATART', } is *Flemiſh* Money, Value
PAR'TART, } ſix Liards *French.*

PATAVIN'ITY [*Patavinitas*, L.] the Stile and affected Phraſe of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, for which *Livy* is cenſured.

PATCH [perhaps of *patagium*, L. or any one Thing ſewed upon another] a Piece ſewed upon a worn-out Garment.

To PATCH [*pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

PATE [probably of *tete*, F. the Head, *T* being changed into *P*] the Head.

PATE, a Brock, or Badger. *N. C.*

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Platform of an oval Figure, incompaſſed with a Parapet.

PATEE' [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſe Patee*, *i. e.* a Sort of Croſs, whoſe Ends are broad and opened, but narrower towards the Center.

PATEFAC'TION, a laying open. *L.*

PATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirl-bone of the Knee. *L.*

PA'TENT [*patens*, L.] lying open. *F.*

PA'TENTEE, a Perſon to whom the King has granted his Letters Patent.

PA'TENTS [*literæ patentes*, L.] Writings ſealed open with the broad Seal of the Kingdom.

PATER-*Noſter* [*i. e.* our Father] the Lord's Prayer, ſo called from the firſt two Words of it in *Latin.*

PATER'NAL [*paternel*, F. of *paternalis*, L.] Fatherly, belonging to a Father.

PATERN'ITY [*paternité*, F. of *paternitas*, L.] Fatherhood, or the Quality of a Father.

PATH [pæð, *Sax.* pat, *Belg.* pfed, *Teut.* of *batuere*, L. to beat] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH *of the Vertex* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Circle deſcribed by any Point of the Vertex of the Earth, turning round its Axis.

PATHE'MA [πάθημα, Gr.] Paſſion, or Suffering.

PATHE'MA [among *Phyſicians*] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith our Body is moleſted.

PATHE'TICAL } [*pathetique*, F. of *pa-*
PATHE'TICK } *theticus*, L. of παθητικὸς, Gr.] moving the Paſſions or Affections.

PATHETICK *Nerves* [among *Anatomiſts*] the fourth Pair which ariſes from the Top of the *Medulla oblongata.*

PATHI'CKS [of παθεῖν, Gr. to ſuffer] thoſe that ſuffer themſelves to be abuſed by Men contrary to Nature, Sodomites.

PATHOGNOMON'ICK [of πάθος and γεωμονικὸς, Gr.] is a proper and inſeparable Sign of ſuch and ſuch a Diſeaſe.

PATHOL'OGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATHOL'OGY [*pathologie*, F. *pathologia*, L. of παθολογία, Gr.] is that Part of Phyſick, which treats of the preternatural Conſtitution of a Man's Body, diſcovering the Cauſes, Nature, and Difference of Diſeaſes.

PATHOPOE'IA [παθοποιΐα, Gr.] the riſing of a Paſſion. *L.*

PATHOPOEIA [in *Rhetorick*] a Method by which the Mind is moved to Anger, Hatred, Pity, *&c.*

PA'TIBLE [*patibilis*, L.] ſufferable.

PATIB'ULARY [*patibulaire*, F. of *patibulum*, L.] belonging to a Gallows.

PA'TIENCE [*patientia*, L. of *pati*] a Virtue enabling to bear Affliction and Pains with Calmneſs of Mind. *L.*

PA'TIENT [*patiens*, L.] enduring, ſuffering, which quietly bears Afflictions or Injuries. *F.*

PA'TIENT [among *Phyſicians*] is one under the Direction of a Phyſician or Surgeon, in order to be cured of ſome Diſtemper.

PATIENT [among *Philoſophers*] is oppoſed to *Agent*, or that which acts.

PA'TIENTIÆ *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcle of Patience, ſo called from its great Service in Labour, and is the ſame as *Levator Scapulæ*.

PA'TINE, a Sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Maſs.

PATI'SE, a reddiſh Colour.

PAT'ISON [q. d. *Patrick*'s Son] a Surname.

PAT'LY, fitly, ſeaſonably.

PAT'NESS, Fitneſs, Seaſonableneſs.

PATON'CE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Patonce*, is a Croſs whoſe Ends are broad, and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PA'TRIA, one's Country, or Birth-Place. *L.*

PATRIA [in *Law*] the Neighbourhood.

PA'TRIARCH [*patriarche*, F. *patriarcha*, L. of πατριάρχης, Gr.] a chief Father, or the firſt Father of a Family or Nation.

PA'TRIARCH [among *Eccleſiaſticks*] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbiſhop, of which there were antiently five, *viz.* at *Rome*, *Conſtantinople*, *Alexandria*, *Jeruſalem*, and *Antioch*.

PATRIAR'CHAL [*patriarchalis*, L.] belonging to a Patriarch. *F.*

PATRIARCH'ATE [*patriarchat*, F. of *patriarchatus*, L.] the State, Dignity, or Juriſdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRI'CIANS [among the *Romans*] were Noblemen who were deſcended of Senators, and the Founders of their Common-wealth.

PA'TRICK [of *patricius*, L. a Senator] the proper Name of the tutelar Saint of *Ireland*.

PATRIMO'NIAL [*patrimonialis*, L.] belonging to an Eſtate of Inheritance. *F.*

PA'TRIMONY [*patrimonie*, F. of *patrimonium*, L.] an Inheritance or Eſtate left by a Father to his Son.

St. *Peter*'s PATRIMONY, a Province in *Italy*, which with its Profits and Dependencies is united to the See of *Rome*.

PATRI'NUS, a Godfather. *O. L.*

PA'TRIOT [*patriota*, L. of πατριώτης, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PA'TRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country, publick Spiritedneſs.

PATRIPAS'SIANS, Chriſtian Hereticks, who held that the Father and the Holy Ghoſt ſuffered as well as the Son.

To PATRIS'SATE [*patriſſatum*, L.] to take after one's Father.

PATROCINA'TION, a defending or protecting; a maintaining a Right of any one. *L.*

PA'TROCINY [*patrocinium*, L.] Patrocination, Patronizing.

PATROL' [*patrouille*, F.] a Night-watch of about five or ſix Men, commanded by a Serjeant, who are ſent from the Guard to walk in the Street, and prevent Diſorders in a Garriſon.

To PATROL' [*patrouiller*, F.] to walk up and down as before; alſo as the Out-guards of an Army do upon the Approach of an Enemy.

PA'TRON [*patronus*, L.] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. *F.*

PATRON [in *Law*] one who has the Right of Preſentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [in *Civil Law*] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [among the *Moors*] one who has been a Chriſtian Slave.

PATRON *Paramount*, the King, who is ſaid to be ſo to all the Benefices in *England*.

PA'TRONAGE [*patronatus*, L.] Defence, Protection; alſo the Right of Preſentation to a Benefice. *F.*

PA'TRONAL [*patronalis*, L.] belonging to a Patron.

PA'TRONESS [*patronne*, F. of *patrona*, L.] a female Patron.

To PA'TRONIZE [*patrocinari*, L.] to protect or defend.

PATRONYM'ICKS [*patronymica*, L. of πατρωνυμικὰ, Gr.] Names of Men derived from their Fathers, or Anceſtors.

PATTACOON', a *Spaniſh* Coin in *Flanders*, worth about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* *Sterling*.

PA'TTE, a little Pie.

PAT'TEN } [*patin*, F. patine, *Dan.* *pa-*
PAT'TIN } *tini*, Ital.] a Sort of wooden Shoe with a Supporter of Iron.

To PAT'TER *and pray*, to repeat many *Pater-Noſters*. O.

PAT'TERN [*patron*, F.] a Model or Plan.

PAT'TRIN, to ſay a *Pater-Noſter*. Chau.

PA'VADE, a Dagger. *O.*

PA'VAGE, a Toll or Contribution towards repairing or maintaining Pavements and Cauſeways.

PA'VAN [*pavan.* F.] a grave *Spaniſh* Dance; alſo the loweſt Sort of Inſtrumental Muſick. *Span.*

PAUCIL'OQUOUS [*pauciloquus*, L.] ſpeaking but few Words.

PAUCIL'OQUY, a ſpeaking a few Words.

PAUC'ITY [*paucitas*, L.] Fewneſs.

PAU'DISHAW [*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes or Injuries] a Title given to the Grand Signior.

To PAVE [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L.] to lay a Way with Stones.

A PAVE'MENT [*pavimentum*, L.] a Cauſeway or paved Floor.

PAVESA'DO, } a Target, a Defence in
PAVOISA'DE, } a Galley, to cover the Slaves which row on the Benches.

PAVE'SE } [*paveis*, F.] a large Shield,
PAVI'SE } which covers the whole Body.

A PA'VIER [*un paveur*, F.] a Maker or Mender of Pavements.

PAVILA'DE, a Shelter for Rowers in a Galley.

PAVIL'ION [*pavillon*, F.] a Tent or Tabernacle of State.

PAVILION [in *Architecture*] the main Part of a Building.

PAVILION [among *Sailors*] the Flag of a general Officer in a Fleet.

PAUL [*Paulus*, L. Παῦλος, Gr. *i. e.* little] a proper Name.

St. PAUL's, a ſtately Edifice, the Cathedral Church of the Dioceſe of *London*, firſt erected *A. D.* 610, by King *Ethelbert*, burnt by Lightning, and re-edified *Anno* 1087, deſtroyed again in the Conflagration of this City, 1666, and now rebuilt with more Magnificence than before.

PAUMIS, the Palms of the Hands. *Ch.*

PAUNCH [*panſe*, F. panſſe, *Du.* pantʒ, *Teut.* *pancia*, Ital. *pantex*, L.] the Belly, Inteſtines, or Guts of an Animal.

PAUNCH [in a *Ship*] Mats made of Sinnet, faſtened to the Main and Fore yards, to keep them from galling againſt the Maſt.

Fat Paunches make lean Pates.

The Edge of this Proverb is turned upon Exceſs in *Eating* and *Drinking*, as an Enemy to the *Clearneſs* of *Underſtanding*, and *Vivacity* of *Wit*; it is either transferred from, or at leaſt is confirmed by, the *Latin*, *Pinguis venter non gignit tenuem ſenſum*, and the *Greeks*, Παχεῖα γαςὴρ λεπτὸν ȣ̓ τικτει νοον.

PAUN'TON [by *Antoninus* called *ad pontes*, L. *i. e.* a Town upon the Bridges] in *Lincolnſhire*.

Forma PAU'PERIS [*Law Phraſe*] as, to ſue in *forma pauperis*, is when the Judge aſſigns an Attorney to maintain the Cauſe of a poor Perſon without Fees. *L.*

A PAUSE [*pauſa*, L.] a Reſt, a Stop, an Intermiſſion. *L.*

PAUSE [in *Muſick*] is an artificial Diſcontinuance of the Sound or Voice.

To PAUSE [*pauſer*, F. *pauſam facere*, L.] to make a Stop, alſo to conſider.

A PAW [pawen, *C. Br.* *patte*, F. *pala*, Ital. of πατεῖν, Gr. to tread] the Foot of a wild Beaſt.

A PAWL [in *Guinea*] a ſmall Piece of Money, equal to an *Aſper* in *Turkey*, or three Farthings *Engliſh*.

PAWL [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Piece of Iron bolted to one End of the Beams of the Deck, ſo as to keep the Capſtan from recoiling.

To PAWL *the Capſtan* [*Sea Term*] to ſtop it with the Pawl.

To PAWN [panne, *Belg.* pfanden, *Teut.*] to pledge.

A PAWN [pand, *L. S.* and *Belg.* pfand, *Teut.*] a Pledge; alſo a Term uſed in Play.

A PAWN-BROKER [pander, *Belg.*] one who lends Money upon Goods.

PAX, Peace, *L.* [among the *Papiſts*] an Image given to be kiſſed, when they go to the Offering.

PAY, Satisfaction, Content. *Chau.*

To PAY [*payer*, F.] to diſcharge a Debt.

To PAY [perhaps of παίω, Gr.] to beat.

To PAY *the Seams of a Ship* [of *poix*, F. Pitch] to lay them over with hot Pitch.

PAYABLE, to be paid. *F.*

PAY-CHAP [*Sea Term*] that is, at the turning the Anchor out of the Boat, turn it over-board faſter.

PAY *more Cable* [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* let out more Cable.

PAY'ING [*Sea Term*] is laying over the Seams of a Ship a Coat of Pitch.

PAY [*paye*, F.] Wages, Hire, Payment.

PAY'MENT, Paying, Pay. *F.*

PAY'NIMS. See *Painims*.

PAY'SAUNCE, pauſing, or ſtopping. *Chau.*

PAY'TRELL [*poitral*, F. of *pectorale*, L.] the Breaſt-plate of a Horſe's Furniture.

PEA [piſa, *Sax.* *piſum*, L.] a well-known Pulſe.

PEA [in *Doomſday Book*] an Hill.

PEACE [*paix*, F. of *pax*, L.] Agreement, Reſt, Quietneſs.

PEACE [in a *Law Senſe*] is a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE *of God and the Church* [*Old Phraſe*] the Time of Vacation from Law Suits between Terms.

Clerk of the PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Proceſſes, reads the Indictments, and enrolls the Acts in a Seſſion of Peace.

PEACE *of the King*, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACE'ABLE [*paiſible*, F.] peaceful, ſtill, quiet, calm.

PEACE'ABLENESS, the being peaceable.

PEACE'ABLY, in a peaceable Manner, quietly.

PEACE'FULNESS, Quietneſs, Inoffenſiveneſs.

He that would live at Peace and Reſt,
Muſt hear, and ſee, and ſay the beſt.

This Diſtich is a Dehortation from *Cenſoriouſneſs* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to *expoſe* and *heighten*, but to *cover* and *extenuate* the *Imperfections* and *Failings* of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Diſquietude*, and riſquing our *Tranquility*. Whether it be originally *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian*, or *Latin*, I ſhall not determine; but they all have it in a Diſtich.

Oy, voy, & te tais, ſi tu veux vivre en paix.
French.

Ode, vide, tace, ſeu voi viver in pace.
Italian.
Audi, vide, tace, ſi tu vis vivere in pace.
Latin.

PEACH [*peche*, F. *peſcha*, Ital. of *Perſicum*, L. *ſc. Malum*] a delicious Fruit.

PEA'COCK [papa, *Sax.* pauw, *Belg.* and *L. S.* pfaw, *Teut. paon*, F. of *pavo*, L.] a very fine Bird.

PEAG'KIRK [of *Peak* a Holy Virgin, Siſter to St. *Gutblack*, and *Kirk*] a Town in *Northamptonſhire.*

PEAK [peac, *Sax. pico*, Span. *q. d.* the Peak, or Point] the ſharp Point of any Thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arſe in the PEAK, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyſhire.*

PEAK'ING [probably of *piquenko*, Span. *piccinino*, Ital. ſmall] of a puling, ſickly Conſtitution, that does not thrive.

PEAK'INGNESS, Sicklineſs.

PEAL [*Minſhew* derives it of *appeller*, F. to call; others from *πάλλω*, Gr. to vibrate or agitate] a great Noiſe, particularly of Bells, or Thunder, *&c.*

PEAL *the Pot*, cool the Pot. *N. C.*

PEAN [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powdering *Or*.

PEAR [peꞃe, *Sax.* pere, *Dan.* peere, *Belg.* and *L. S. poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] a well-known Fruit.

PEAR-*Bit*, a Sort of Bit for Horſes.

PEAR-*Main*, a Kind of Apple.

PEARCH } [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital. of
PERCH } *pertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls to reſt upon; alſo a Rod or Pole, with which Land is meaſured, containing 16 Feet and a half.

PEARCHE } [*πέρκη*, Gr.] a Freſh-water
PERCH } Fiſh.

To PEARCH [*percher*, F.] to light or ſit upon, as a Bird does.

PEARK, briſk. *Spen.*

PEARL [*perle*, F. *perla*, Span.] a Gem that is bred in a Shell-fiſh.

PEARL [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen.

PEARL [among *Hunters*] that Part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL [among *Oculiſts*] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL [among *Printers*] a very ſmall Sort of Printing Letter.

PEAS'ANT [*paiſant*, F. of *païs*, the Country] a Countryman, a Clown.

PEAS'ANTRY, the Country People.

PEASE [piꞅa, *Sax. pois*, F. *piſum*, L. of *πίσον*, Gr.] a well-known Pulſe.

To PEASE, to ſtay. *C.*

PEASE-*Bolt*, } Peaſe Straw. *C.*
PEASE-*Haulm*, }

PEASE-*Cod*, the Huſk or Shell of Peaſe, the Peaſe in the Shell.

PEAT, a Sort of Fuel, dug out of mooriſh Ground.

PEASE [for *Poiſe*] Weight. *Spen.*

PEB'BLES, Stones for Paving.

PECCADIL'LO [*peccadillo*, Span. *peccadille*, F.] a ſmall Fault, or Crime, a pardonable Sin. *Span.*

PEC'CANT [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, offending. *F.*

PEC'CANT *Humours* [with *Phyſicians*] Humours of the Body that contain ſome Malignity, or elſe abound too much.

PECCA'VI [*i. e.* I have offended, *L.*] as, *I'll make him cry* Peccavi, *i. e.* I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.

PE'CHY [*péche*, F. a Fault] a Surname.

PE'CIA, a ſmall Piece of Ground. *O. L.*

PECK, a dry Meaſure containing two Gallons.

To PECK [pecken, *L. S. picquer*, F. pecken, *Teut.*] to ſtrike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECT'INEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ariſing from the outward Part of the *Os Pubis*. L.

PEC'TINIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Os Pubis*. L.

PEC'TORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] belonging to the Breaſt, ſtomachick. *F.*

A PEC'TORAL [*pectorale*, L.] a Breaſt-Plate.

PEC'TORAL *Muſcle* [in *Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breaſt.

PEC'TORALS [*pectoralia*, L.] Medicines for Diſeaſes in the Breaſt.

PEC'TORIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Sternum*. L.

PEC'TUS [in *Anatomy*] the Fore Part of the Breaſt and Cheſt, reaching from the Neck-bone to the Midriff. *L.*

PE'CUL [at *Japan*, *Java*, &c.] is 100 Catty, or 132 *lb.* Averdupois.

To PEC'ULATE [*peculatum*, L.] to rob, or cheat the Publick. *L.*

PECULA'TION [*peculate*, F.] a Robbing or Cheating the Publick. *L.*

PECU'LIAR [*peculiaris*, L.] particular, ſingular, private, proper.

A PECU'LIAR, is a Pariſh or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Biſhop's Court.

PECULIAR'ITY [*peculiaritas*, L.] Peculiarneſs.

PECU'LIARLY, particularly, ſingularly.

PECU'LIARNESS, the being peculiar.

Court of PECULIARS, a Court which takes Cognizance of Matters relating to Pariſhes, which are exempt from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction.

PECU'NIA *Sepulchralis*, Money in old Time paid to the Prieſt, at the opening of the Grave for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

PECU'NIARY [*pecuniarie*, F. of *pecuniarius*, L.] monied, or full of Money.

PECUNIOS'ITY [*pecunioſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Money.

PECU'NIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. of *pecunioſus*, L] of or belonging to Money.

PE'DAGE [*Old Law*] Money given for paſſing through a Foreſt.

PE'DAGOGUE [*pædagogus*, L. of παιδαγωγὸς, Gr.] an Inſtructor, or Teacher of Youth. F.

PE'DAGOGY [*pedagogie*, F. *pædagogia*, L. of παιδαγωγία, Gr.] Inſtruction, Diſcipline.

PE'DAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot in Meaſure.

PEDA'LE, a Foot-Cloth, a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on. *O. L.*

PE'DALS [*pedales*, L.] low Keys of ſome Organs, to be touched with the Foot.

PEDA'NEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot; as a *pedaneous Judge*.

PE'DANT, a paltry Schoolmaſter; a conceited Pretender to Scholarſhip. F.

PEDAN'TICK [*pedanteſque*, F.] that ſavours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

PEDAN'TICKNESS, the being conceited, or oſtentatious.

PE'DANTISM, the Profeſſion or Practice of a Pedant.

PE'DANTRY [*pedantiſe*, F.] the ridiculous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

To **PE'DANTISE** [*pedantiſer*, F.] to play or act a Pedant's Part.

PED'DERTON [ſo called from the River *Pedrid*] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, formerly famous for the Court of King *Ina*, our firſt *Saxon* Lawgiver.

PEDEE' [of *à pedibus*, L.] a Footboy.

A **PE'DERAST** [*pederaſte*, F. *pederaſtes*, L. of παιδεραςὴς, Gr.] a Buggerer.

PE'DERASTY [*pederaſtia*, L. of παιδεραςία, Gr.] Buggery.

PEDERE'RO } [*petardo*, Ital.] a Sort
PETTERERO } of Cannon uſed in Ships.

PED'ESTAL [q. d. *pied-ſtall*, F. *piedeſtallo*, Ital. of *pied*, a Foot, and *ſtallo*, a Stand, *pedeſtella*, L.] that Part of a Pillar which ſerves to ſupport it.

PE'DICULE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PEDICULA'TION, a particular Foulneſs of the Skin, very apt to breed Lice; ſaid to have been the Diſtemper of the *Egyptians*, and one of the Ten Plagues.

PED'ICULE [among *Botaniſts*] the Footſtalk of any Plant.

PEDICULOS'ITY [*pediculoſitas*, L.] Louſineſs.

PED'IGREE [of *degrès de péres*, F. the Degrees of Fathers; or *petendo gradus*, L. from deriving Degrees] Deſcent from Anceſtors, Stock, Race.

PEDILU'VIUM [from *pedes*, the Feet, and *lavo*, to waſh, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

PED'IMENT [in *Architecture*] the ſame as Fronton.

PED'LER [*Minſhew* derives it from *aller à pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from petteler, *Teut.* a Beggar, becauſe they offer to, and endeavour to prevail with People to buy their Goods] one who ſells ſmall Wares about the Streets.

PED'LING, ſmall, trifling, of little Value.

PEDOBAP'TISM [of παιδῶν, and βαπτίσμα, Gr.] Infant-Baptiſm.

PEE *Ware*, Pulſe, as Peaſe, Beans, &c.

PEECE, a Fort, or Place of Strength. *Spenc.*

PEED, blind of one Eye. *N. C.*

PEEK, a Grudge. See *Pique.*

PEEK [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Hold, which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To *ride a* **PEEK** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to do ſo, when ſhe lies with her Main Fore Yards hoiſted up, having one End of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raiſed up an End.

To *be a* **PEEK** [of an *Anchor*] is when the Cable is perpendicular, between the Hawſe or Hole through which it runs out, and the Anchor.

To **PEEK** *the Miſſen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the Miſſen Yard right up, down by the Maſt.

PEEL [*pele*, a Shovel, F.] a Sort of Shovel to ſet Bread in an Oven; a thin Board for carrying Pies, &c.

PEEL [among *Printers*] an Inſtrument of Wood to hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

PEEL [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To **PEEL**, to pull or take off the Rind.

PEELER, a Portmanteau. *O.*

PEEL'ING, a laſting Sort of Apple, that makes excellent Cyder.

To **PEEP** [*pepier*, F. of *pepire*] to cry like a Chicken.

To **PEEP** [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it from ὀπιπτέω, Gr. but *Skinner* of epheſſen, *Du.* to lift up the Eyes upon ſomething] to look through a Hole, to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, &c.

PEEP'ER, a Looking-Glaſs. *Cant.*

PEEPING, ſleeping, drowſy. *O.*

PEER [probably of Beoꞃᵹ, *Sax.* hierg, *Dan.* berg, *Teut.* a Heap, &c. or of Peꞃe, *Sax.* the Foot of a Hill] a Mole or Rampart raiſed in an Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there.

PEER [in *Architecture*] a Sort of ſquare Pillar or Buttreſs.

To **PEER**, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. *par*, or *pares*, L.] the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [in *Law*] Jurymen impannelled upon an Inqueſt.

PEER'AGE [*paire*, F.] the Dignity of a Peer.

PEER'AGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Pier of an Harbour.

PEER'DOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEER'ESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEER'LESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, incomparable.

PEER'LESSNESS, Incomparableneſs, Matchleſſneſs.

PEER'LY, chearful. *Cant.*

PEE'VISH [*q. d.* Beeiſh, of a Bee] fretful.

PEEVISH, witty, ſubtil. *N. C.*

PEE'VISHNESS, Fretfulneſs, Croſſneſs.

A **PEG** [probably of Piic, *Sax.* a little Needle] a ſmall pointed Piece of Wood for ſeveral Uſes.

PEG'ASUS, the winged Horſe, a northern Conſtellation. *L.*

PEG'GING [among *Sowgelders*] a Term uſed when they cure Hogs of a Diſeaſe called the *Garrbe.*

To **PEIRE** [of *pejorare*, L.] to impair, or diſparage. *Chau.*

PEI'SEN, to poize or weigh. *Chau.*

PE'LA, a Pile or Port. *O. L.*

PELA'GIÆ [among *Naturaliſts*] Shell Fiſhes, very rarely found near the Sea-ſhore.

PELA'GIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius*, or *Morgan*, a *Briton*, who denied original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of pela, or peo, *Sax.* much Money, or of *peuffs*, F. Frippery] Wealth, Stock, Riches unjuſtly heaped up; alſo paultry Stuff.

PELF [in *Falconry*] the Refuſe and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PEL'ICAN [*pelicanus*, L.] a Water-Fowl.

PEL'ICAN [among *Chymiſts*] a blind Alembick, a chemical Veſſel.

PELID'NUS [with *Phyſicians*] a black and blue Colour in the Face, which often happens to melancholy Perſons. *Gr.*

PELL, a Houſe. *O.*

PELL [*pellis*, L.] a Skin of a Beaſt.

PEL'LAGE, Cuſtom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUN'TAIN, an Herb.

PEL'LETS [*balete*, F. *pella*, Span. but *Minſevus* derives it from *pellendo*, L. driving out] little Balls.

PEL'LETS [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Ogreſſes.*

PEL'LICLE [*pellicula*, L.] a little Skin, a Film or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPA'RIUS [q. d. *pellis parator*, *pellio*, L.] a Skinner or Currier. *O. L.*

PEL'LITORY *of Spain*, an Herb. *Pyrethrum.* L.

PEL'LITORY *of the Wall*, an Herb ſo called from growing on Walls. *Parietaria.* L.

PELL-MELL [*pele mele*, F. of *peles* Locks of Wool, and *meles*, mingled together, confuſedly, without Order.

PELL-MELL [q. d. *pellere malleo*, to drive with a Mallet] the Place for exerciſing this Game in *St. James's Park*, and alſo a Street near it. See *Palle Maille.*

Clerk of the **PELLS**, an Officer of the *Exchequer* who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll called *pellis receptorum.*

PELLU'CID [*pellucidus*, L. of *per*, *i. e. valdè*, and *lucidus*] clear, bright, tranſparent.

PELT [pylnche, *Sax.* peltz, *Belg.* and *Teut.* or *pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beaſt.

PELT-*Monger*, one who deals in Skins.

PELT-*Wool*, Wool pulled off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **PELT** [Polderen, *Teut.* to beat] to throw Stones, Snow-Balls, &c. at a Perſon; to annoy by diſcharging Small-Shot; alſo to fret and fume.

PEL'VIS [among *Anatomiſts*] the Place at the Bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. *L.*

PEL'VIS *Renum* [among *Anatomiſts*] a membranous Veſſel, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder. *L.*

PELEURE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGO'DES [πεμφιγώδης, Gr.] a Kind of ſpotted and flatulent Fever.

PEN [*penna*, L.] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [pyndan, *Sax.* to ſhut in] a Fold for Sheep, a Coop for Fowl; alſo a Pond-Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of a Mill.

PEN [of pen, *C. Br.* a Head] a Surname.

PEN [of pen, *C. Br.* a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surry*, where the *Britains* received a great Overthrow from *Xeniwalch*, a *Weſt Saxon*, and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund Ironſide.*

To **PEN** [of *penna*, L.] to write down.

To **PEN** *up*, to incloſe or ſhut up.

PEN-*Man*, an Artiſt in fair Writing.

PEN-*Stock*, a Flood-Gate placed in the Water of a Mill Pond.

PE'NAL [*pœnalis*, L.] belonging to, or inflicting Puniſhment.

PEN'ALTY [*pœnalitas*, L.] a Fine impoſed by Way of Puniſhment.

PEN'ANCE [*penance*, O. F. *penitence*, F. of *pœnitentia*, L.] any Sort of Mortification injoined by the *Romiſh* Prieſts.

PEN'BANK, a Beggar's Can. *Cant.*

PEN'CIL [penſel, *Teut.* *pinceau*, F. of *penicillum*, L.] a ſmall Inſtrument uſed in Drawing, Painting, &c.

PENCIL *of Rays* [in *Opticks*] is a double Corn of Rays together at the Baſe.

PEND'ABLE, hanging, that deſerves hanging. *F.*

PEND'ANT, hanging, left undecided.

PENDANT *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] thoſe which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PEND'ANTS [*pendens d'oreille*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENDANTS [of a *Ship*] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Head of Maſts, or at the Yard-Arm Ends, either for Ornament, Diſtinction of Squadrons, or Signals.

PENDANTS [in *Botany*] are the male Part of a Flower called *Apices*, placed on the Top of thoſe Threads which are termed by *Botaniſts Stamina*, and ſcatter when ripe, the ſeminal Duſt, which impregnates the Seed, and renders it fit for Vegetation; as in the Middle of Tulips and Lilies.

PENDE, to pen or ſhut up. *Chau.*

PENDEN'NIS [pen-dinas, C. *Br. i. e.* the Head of the Town] a Caſtle in *Cornwall*, built by King *Henry* VIII. in the Port of *Falmouth*.

PEN'DENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PEN'DULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; alſo doubtful.

PEN'DULOUS *Heads* [in *Botany*] thoſe Flowers which hang downwards.

PENDULUM [*pendule*, F.] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and fro, the Parts or Differences of Time are meaſured: Alſo a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whoſe Motions are regulated by ſuch a Device. *L.*

Royal PENDULUMS, are Clocks whoſe Pendulums ſwing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENDA'RIUS, a Penſion, or Enſign Bearer. *O. L.*

PENETRABIL'ITY, Aptneſs to be pierced.

PEN'ETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated, pierced, or dived into.

PEN'ETRABLENESS, Capableneſs of being penetrated.

PEN'ETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, ſubtil, quick.

To PEN'ETRATE [*penetrer*, F. *penetratum*, L. q. d. *penitus intrare*] to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

PENETRA'TION, a penetrating or piercing into; Quickneſs of Wit. *F.* of *L.*

PENETRATION *of Bodies* [among *Philoſophers*] is when two Bodies are in the ſame Place, ſo that the Part of the one to every-where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimenſions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PEN'ETRATIVE, which eaſily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PEN'ETRATIVENESS, the being apt to penetrate.

PEN'GUIN, an outlandiſh Bird.

PENICIL'LUS [among *Surgeons*] a Tent for Wounds.

PENID'IUM, a Medicine for all Diſtempers of the Lungs.

PENILE [*penible*, F.] painful, toilſome.

PENINSULA [*peninſule*, F.] a Tract of Land ſurrounded with Water, except in one Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENIN'SULATED [*peninſulatus*, L.] almoſt moated round.

PE'NIS [in *Anatomy*] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PE'NIS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Conarion*. L.

PENIS *Muliebris* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Clitoris*. L.

PEN'ISTONS, a Sort of coarſe Woollen-Cloth.

PEN'ITENCE [*pœnitentia*, L.] Repentance, Sorrow, or Contrition for Sin.

PEN'ITENT [*pœnitens*, L.] repenting, ſorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITEN'TIAL [*penitentiel*, F. of *pœnitentialis*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A PENITEN'TIAL [*un penitentiel*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A PENITEN'TIARY [*penitencier*, F. *pœnitentiarius*, L.] a Prieſt who impoſes Penance on an Offender; alſo a Place for hearing Confeſſions.

PEN'KNIFE [of *Penna*, L. and Knif, *Belg.* and *Dan.*] a ſmall Knife for making or mending of Pens.

PEN'NANT [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to hoiſt up a Boat, or Merchandize, into or out of a Ship.

PENNA'TA *Folia* [among *Botaniſts*] winged Leaves, are ſuch Leaves as grow directly one againſt another on the ſame Rib or Stalk. *L.*

PEN'NER, a Caſe to put Pens in.

PEN'NON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PENNON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of ſuch a Flag.

PEN'NY [penniȝ, *Sax.* penſinck, *L. S.* afenning, *Teut.*] a Coin, in Value the twelfth Part of a Shilling.

PENNY-*Poſt*, a Poſt-Office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNY-*Weight*, an *Engliſh* Troy Weight containing twenty-four Grains.

Penny wiſe and Pound fooliſh.

This Proverb ſeverely laſhes ſuch Perſons who are thrifty to an Error in *ſmall*, but *neceſſary* Expences; but profuſely *extravagant* in *unneceſſary* ones; intimating, That the Wiſdom of ſuch *Parſimony* is no leſs *fooliſh* than the ſaving a Caſk of Wine at the *Tap*, while they are turning it out at the *Bung-Hole*. *Ad menſuram aquam bibentes, ſine menſura offam comedentes*, Latin. Μέτρῳ ὕδωρ πίνοντες, ἀμέτρως μάζαν ἔδοντες, Gr.

PEN'SA, a Wey of Salt, Cheeſe, *&c.* containing 256 lb. *O. L.*

Ad PENSAM, the full Weight of 12 Ounces Troy, which was formerly paid into the *Exchequer* for a Pound *Sterling*.

PEN'SELL, a Pendant. *Chau.*

PEN'SIL [*penſilis*, L.] hanging.

PENSIL'ITY [*penſilitas*, L.] Hangingneſs.

PEN'SION, a Salary, or yearly Allowance. *F.* of *L.*

The **PENSION** [of *Gray's Inn*] an Aſſembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to conſult about the Affairs of the Houſe.

PENSION *Writ*, an Order of that Houſe againſt ſuch as are in Arrears for Penſions and other Duties.

PEN'SIONARY [in *Holland*] the chief Miniſter in the Government of each City.

PEN'SIONER [*penſionnaire*, F. *penſionarius*, L.] one who receives a Penſion; alſo one who is maintained in a College or Hoſpital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's **PENSIONERS**, } a Band of
Gentlemen **PENSIONERS**, } Gentlemen, who, armed with Partizans, attend as a Guard upon the King's Perſon in the Palace.

To **PEN'SITATE** [*penſitatum*, L.] to weigh, conſider, or ponder in the Mind.

PENSIVE, ſad, heavy, ſorrowful, thoughtful. *F.*

PENSIVEHEDE, Penſiveneſs, Thoughtfulneſs. *Chau.*

PENSIVELY, thoughtfully, ſorrowful.

PEN'SIVENESS, Thoughtfulneſs, Sorrowfulneſs.

PENT [of pinðan, *Sax.*] ſhut up. *Spen.*

PEN'TAGON [*pentagone*, F. *pentagonus*, L. of πεντάγωνος, of πέντε, five, and γωνία, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAG'ONAL, } belonging to a Pen-
PENTAG'ONOUS, } tagon, or having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAM'ETER [of πεντάμετρον, of πέντε, and μέτρον, a Meaſure, *Gr.*] a *Greek*, or *Latin* Verſe, which conſiſts of five Feet. *L.*

PENTAPET'ALOUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have a Flower conſiſting of five Leaves.

PENTAP'TOTON [πεντάπτωτον, Gr.] a Noun that has but five Caſes. *Gram.*

PENTAS'TICH [*pentaſtichum*, L. of πεντάστιχος, Gr.] a Stanza or Diviſion in a Poem, conſiſting of five Verſes.

PEN'TATEUCH [*pentateuchus*, L. of πεντάτευχος, of πέντε and τεῦχος, a Volume, *Gr.*] the five Books of *Moſes*.

PENTECON'TARCH [*pentecontarchus*, L. of πεντηκόνταρχος, of πεντήκοντα, fifty, and ἄρχος, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PEN'TECOST [*pentecôte*, F. *pentecoſte*, L. of πεντηκοστὴ, Gr. *i. e.* the fiftieth Day after *Eaſter*] the Feſtival of *Whitſuntide*.

PENTECOS'TALS, Offerings made at *Whitſuntide*, by the Pariſhioners to the Prieſt.

PENTEPHAR'MACON [of πέντε, five, and φάρμακον, a Remedy, *Gr.*] any Medicine conſiſting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEMI'MERIS [πενθημιμερὶς, Gr.] Part of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe conſiſting of two Feet and a long Syllable, &c. *Gramm.*

PENT'HOUSE [*appentis*, F. *pendice*, Ital. *appendix*, of *pendere*, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENT'ICE, a Penthouſe; alſo a Shed.

PENUL'TIMA [in *Grammar*, i. e. *penè ultima*] the laſt Syllable of a Word ſave one. *L.*

PENUM'BRA [in *Aſtronomy*] is a faint Kind of Shadow, or the utmoſt Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipſe of the Moon; a partile Shadow. *L.*

PENU'RIOUS [of *penuria*, L.] covetous, niggardly, ſaucy; alſo nice.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, Niggardlineſs.

PEN'URY [*penuria*, L.] extreme Want of Neceſſaries.

PE'ONY [*pæonia*, L. of παιονία, Gr.] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEO'PLE [*peuple*, F. Pobel, the Populace, *Teut.* of *populus*, L.] the whole Body of Perſons who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To **PEOPLE** [*peupler*, F. *populare*, L.] to ſtock with People.

PEPAS'MUS [πεπασμὸς, Gr.] the Ripening of preternatural Humours.

PEPAS'TICKS [of πεπασμὸς, Gr.] Medicines that allay and digeſt Crudities.

PE'PIRE, a Love Potion. *O.*

PEP'PER [peper, *L. S.* and *Belg.* Pfeffer, *Teut.* *poivre*, F. of *piper*, L.] an *Indian* Spice.

PEPPER-*Wort*, an Herb. *Lepidium*, L.

PEP'SIS [πέψις, Gr.] a boiling or ſeething.

PEPSIS [among *Phyſicians*] the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PEP'TICK [*pepticus*, L. of πεπτικὸς, Gr.] that ſerves to concoct or digeſt.

PEPO'ZIANS, a Sect of Chriſtian Hereticks who ſprung up in the Second Century, a Branch of the *Montaniſts*.

PERAC'TER, a mathematical Inſtrument for Surveying. *L.*

PERACUTE' [*peracutus*, L.] very ſharp.

To **PER'AGRATE** [*peragratum*, L.] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRA'TION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progreſs.

PERAGRATION *Month* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Space of the Moon's Courſe from any Point of the Zodiack to the ſame again.

To **PERAM'BULATE** [*perambulatum*, L.] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULA'TION, a walking through, &c. *L.*

PERAMBULA'TION [of the *Foreſt*] is the Walking of Juſtices or other Officers about the Foreſt, in order to ſurvey and ſet down the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULA'TIONE *facienda*, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and ſet down the Bounds of two or more Manors, whoſe Limits are not well known.

PERAMBULA'TOR [among *Surveyors*] a Rolling Wheel for meaſuring Roads, Streets, *&c.*

PERCAPTU'RA, a Wear, or Place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, *&c.* for preſerving and catching of Fiſh.

PERCA'SE, by Chance. *O.*

To PER'CEIVE [*appercevoir*, F. of *percipere*, L.] to diſcover, ſpy, or find out, to apprehend.

PERCEI'VABLE } [*perceptibilis*, L.] that
PERCEP'TIBLE } may be perceived.

PERCEIV'ABLENESS, } the being ca-
PERCEP'TIBLENESS, } pable of being perceived or diſcovered.

PERCEP'TION, the perceiving or having a clear and diſtinct Apprehenſion of Objects. *F.* of *L.*

PERCEPTIV'ITY, the Power of perceiving.

PERCH [*perche*, F. *pertica*, L.] a Meaſure of 16 Feet and a half.

PER'CHERS, *Paris Candles*, anciently uſed in *England*; alſo the larger Sort of Wax Candles, which were uſually ſet upon the Altar.

PER'CIVAL [of *Percheval*, a Village in *Normandy*] a Surname.

To PER'COLATE [*percolatum*, L.] to ſtrain through a Sieve, *&c.*

PERCOLA'TION, a ſtraining thoroughly. *L.*

PERCONTA'TION, a ſtrict Enquiry. *L.*

PERCUS'SION, a ſtriking or knocking. *L.*

PER *Deliquium*, by Melting [among *Chymiſts*] as Salt of Tartar diſſolv'd in the Air, is called Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, &c. *L.*

PER *Deſcenſum*, by Deſcent [among *Chymiſts*] a particular Manner of Diſtillation. *L.*

PER'DIE [*per Dieu*, F. *Por Dios*, Span.] an Oath. *Spen.*

PER'DIFOLS [of *perdere*, to loſe, and *folia*, Leaves] ſuch Trees or Plants as loſe their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDI'TION, utter Ruin or Deſtruction. *F.* of *L.*

PERDONA'TIO *Utlegariæ*, a Pardon for one who is outlawed. *O. L.*

PERD'UE, loſt, forlorn. *F.*

A PERDUE, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Poſt. *F.*

To *lie* PERDU'E, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait cloſely.

PER'DUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDU'RABLE, continuing, laſting very long, capable of holding out a long Time. *Shakeſp.*

PERDURA'TION, laſting very long.

PEREGAL [*egal*, F.] equal. *Spen.*

To PER'EGRINATE [*peregrinari*, L.] to travel into diſtant or foreign Countries. *Shakeſp.*

PEREGRINA'TION, a travelling in foreign Countries. *L.*

PER'EGRINE [*peregrinus*, L.] foreign, outlandiſh.

PEREGRINE [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet, is ſaid ſo to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its eſſential Dignities.

PEREGRINE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

PEREN'NIAL [*perennis*, L.] laſting all the Year.

PERENNIAL [by ſome *phyſical Writers*] is applied to Fevers which have no Intermiſſion.

PEREN'NITY [*perennitas*, L.] Laſtingneſs, long Continuance, Perpetuity.

PEREMP'TORY [*peremptoire*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] abſolute, expreſs, final, determinate, poſitive.

PEREMPTORY *Action* [in *Law*] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMP'TORILY, poſitively, abſolutely. *L.*

PEREMP'TORINESS, Poſitiveneſs.

PERERRA'TION, a wandering up and down.

PER'FECT [*perfectus*, L.] complete, intire; accompliſhed, excellent.

PERFECT *Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] are thoſe which have the finely coloured ſmall Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Stylus*.

PERFECT *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch whoſe aliquot Parts joined together exactly make the whole Number.

To PERFECT' [of *perficio*, L. *q. d.* to go through with] to make perfect, to finiſh.

PERFEC'TION, Accompliſhment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. *F.* of *L.*

PERFEC'TIONAL, making perfect.

PER'FECTNESS, the being perfect or complete.

PERFETLICHE, perfectly. *Chau.*

PERFID'IOUS [*perfide*, F. *perfidus*, L.] falſe, treacherous, deceitful.

PER'FIDY } [*perfide*, F. of *per-*
PERFID'IOUSNESS } *fidia*, L.] Breach of Faith or Truſt, Falſeneſs, Treachery.

PER'FLABLE [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLA'TILE [*perflatilis*, L.] blowing through or ſtrongly.

PER'FORANS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Finger ſo called, becauſe the Tendons of it run through thoſe of the *Perforatus*. L.

PERFORANS *pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the leſſer Toe, the Tendons of which paſs through the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. L.

To PER'FORATE [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PER'FORATED [among *Botaniſts*] is when the Leaves of any Plant ſeem full of little Holes.

PERFORATED [in *Heraldry*] the piercing, or paſſing of one Ordinary in part thro' another.

PERFORA'TION, a boring through.

PERFORATION [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Inſtrument into any of the greater Cavities; the Opening an Abſceſs by an Inſtrument; alſo an Eroſion of the Bones, that eats through them.

PERFORA'TUS *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Fingers, ſo called, becauſe its Tendons are perforated to admit thoſe of the perforating Muſcle. *L.*

PERFORATUS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the leſſer Toes, ſo named becauſe its Tendons are perforated like thoſe of the Fingers. *L.*

To PERFORM' [*q. d. to diſpatch in the Form or Manner propoſed*] to do, to fulfil, to bring to paſs.

PERFORM'ANCE, a Performing; alſo a Work done.

To PER'FRICATE [*perfricatum*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICA'TION, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly. *L.*

To PERFU'ME [*parfumer*, F. *profumare*, Ital.] to give a ſweet Scent to.

PER'FUME [*parfume*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any Thing that ſends forth a ſweet Scent, as Civet, Muſk, *&c.* alſo the Scent itſelf. *Spen.*

PERFU'MER [*parfumeur*, F.] one who makes and ſells Perfumes.

PERFUN'CTORY [*perfunctorius*, L.] done careleſly, or ſlightly.

PERHAPS' [of *per*, L. and hap, or happen] it may be ſo.

PERHYEMA'TION, a ſtaying the whole Winter at any Place. *L.*

PERIAM'MA } [περίαμμα, Gr.] a
PERIAP'TA } Medicine, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diſeaſes.

PERIANTHI'A [of περὶ, about, and ἄνθος, a Flower, *Gr.*] ſo *Botaniſts* call thoſe little green Leaves that encompaſs the Bottom of a Flower.

PERICAR'DIAN, } belonging to the *Pe-*
PERICAR'DICK, } *ricardium.*

PERICAR'DIUM [*pericarde*, F. of περικάρδιον, of περὶ, about, and καρδία, the Heart, *Gr.*] a double Membrane, which ſurrounds the whole Compaſs of the Heart.

PERICAR'PIUM [περικάρπιον, of περὶ, and κάρπος, the Wriſt, *Gr.*] a Medicine applied to the Wriſt to cure an Ague, *&c.*

PERI'CLASIS [περίκλασις, Gr.] ſuch a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the Fleſh into the Sight. *Galen.*

PERICLITA'TION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRA'NIUM [*pericrane*, F. of περικράνιον, of περὶ, and κράνιον Gr.] is a Membrane which infolds the Skull, and covers it all, except where the Temporal Muſcles lie.

PERID'ROMIS [περιδρομὶς, Gr.] an open Gallery, encompaſſing a Square of Buildings, or a publick Place.

PER'INET, a young Pear-Tree. *Chau.*

PERIER'GY [περίεργος, Gr.] any needleſs Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGÆ'UM } [*perigie*, of περιγαῖον,
PERIGEE' } of περὶ, and γῆ, the Earth, *Gr.*] that Point in the Heaven, in which the Sun or any Planet, is at its leaſt Diſtance from the Center of the Earth. *L.*

PERIHE'LION [*perihelie*, F. of περὶ, and ἥλιος, Gr. the Sun] that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is neareſt to the Sun.

PER'IL [*periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard.

PER'ILOUS [*perileux*, F. of *periculoſus*, L.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PER'ILOUSNESS, Dangerouſneſs, Hazardouſneſs.

PERIM'ETER [περιμετρὸς, Gr.] a Verſe which has a Syllable above the juſt Meaſure. *Gram.*

PERIMETER [in *Geometry*] the Compaſs or Sum of all the Sides which bound any Figure.

PERINÆ'UM [περιναῖον, Gr.] a Ligament or Seam, between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Anat.*

PERIN'DE *Valere* [*Law Term*] a Diſpenſation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwiſe incapable of a Benefice, is actually admitted to it. *L.*

PERINYC'TIDES, little Swellings like Nipples.

PERI'OCHA [περιοχὴ, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Diſcourſe. *L.*

PE'RIOD [*periode*, F. *periodus*, L. of περίοδος, Gr.] a perfect Sentence or Cloſe, a full Stop at the End of any Sentence.

PERIOD [in *Arithmetick*] a Diſtinction made by a Comma, or Point, after every ſixth Place or Figure.

PERIOD [in *Aſtronomy*] the entire Revolution of a Planet.

PERIOD [among *Chronologers*] is a Revolution of a certain Number of Years.

PERIOD [in *Phyſick*] the Space between the coming of Fits in intermitting Diſeaſes.

PERIOD'ICAL [*periodique*, F. *periodicus*, L. of περιοδικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL [among *Aſtronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Courſe regularly, ſo as to perform it always in the ſame Space of Time.

PERIODICAL *Month*. See *Month of Peragration*.

PERI'ODUS *Sanguinis* [among *Phyſicians*] a continual Circulation of the Blood through all the Parts of the Body. *L.*

PERIOE'CI [περίοικοι Gr.] are ſuch Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the ſame Parallel, but oppoſite Semicircles of the Meridian. *Geogr.*

PERIOS'TEUM [περιόςεον, Gr.] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones of the Body, ſome few excepted. *L.*

PERIPATE'TICK [*peripateticus*, L. of περιπατετικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Peripateticks.

PERIPATETICK *Philoſophy*, tha Philoſophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Ariſtotle* and his Followers.

PERIPATET'ICKS [*peripateticiens*, F. *peripatetici*, L. περιπατητικοὶ, Gr. *i. e* Walkers about] the Diſciples of *Ariſtotle*, who uſed to diſpute walking.

PERI'PHERY [*peripherie*, F. *peripheria*, L. of περιφέρεια, Gr.] the Circumference of a Circle, Ellipſis, Parabola, and other ſimilar Figures.

To PER'IPHRASE [*periphraſer*, F.] to uſe Circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS [*periphraſe*, F. of περίφρασις, Gr.] Circumlocution.

PERIPHRASIS [in *Rhetorick*] an expreſſing a Thing in many Words, when a few would have ſerved.

PERIPHRAS'TICAL [*periphraſticus*, L. of περιφραςικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Periphraſis.

PERI'PLOCA, the Herb called Dog's-bane.

PERIPNEU'MONY [*peripneumonie*, F. περιπνευμονία, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breaſt, that occaſions Shortneſs of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration. *L.*

PERIPNEUMON'ICAL [*peripneumonique*, F. *peripneumonicus*, L. of περιπνευμονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with a Peripneumony.

PERIP'TERS [in *Architecture*] a Place encompaſſed about with Columns without, and a Kind of Wings about it. *Gr.*

PERIPY'EMA [περιπύεμα, Gr.] a Collection of Matter about any Part, as round a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHOE'A [περιῤῥοια, Gr.] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in an Hydropical Caſe of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it paſſes away by Urine or Stool.

PERIS'CELIS [περισκελὶς, Gr.] a Garter; hence a Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter is called *Eques periſcelidis*. L.

PERIS'CII } [*Periſcii*, L. Περίσκιοι, of
PERIS'CIANS } περὶ, about, and σκιὰ, a Shadow, *Gr.*] People whoſe Shadows go round them in a Day, and ſuch are the Inhabitants of the frigid Zone.

PERISCY'PHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the Fore-part of the Head or the Skull.

To PER'ISH [*perir*, F. of *perire*, L.] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be caſt away; to be ruined; to die.

PER'ISHABLE [*periſſable*, F.] apt to periſh or come to Ruin.

PER'ISHABLENESS, Capableneſs, or Liableneſs to periſh.

PERISSOL'OGY [*periſſologia*, L. of περισσολογία, of περισσὸς, abounding, and λογὸς, a Word, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe ſtuffed with unneceſſary and ſuperfluous Words.

PERISTAL'TICK [περιςαλτικὸς, Gr.] as,

PERISTALTICK *Motion of the Guts* [in *Anatomy*] is a Sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by Contraction of the ſpiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are preſſed downward, and voided.

PERISTAPHILI'NUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Uvula*, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTAPHILINUS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTRO'MATA [of περίςρωμα, Gr.] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTY'LE [*periſtylium*, L. of περιςύλιον, Gr.] a Place encompaſſed with Pillars ſtanding round about on the Inſide. *Archit.*

PERISYS'TOLE [of περὶ, and συςολὴ, Gr.] the Time of Reſt between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pauſe or Intermiſſion between the *Syſtole* and *Diaſtole*.

PERITO'NEUM [*perotaine*, F. of περιτόναιον, Gr.] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the Inſide, and the Entrails on the Out. *Anat.*

PERITRO'CHIUM [in *Mechanicks*] a Kind of Wheel placed upon an *Axis*, round which is wound a Rope, in order to raiſe a Weight.

PERIT'TOMA [περίτ]ωμα, Gr.] an Excrement in the Body after the Digeſtion; alſo the Reliques of a Diſeaſe. *L.*

PERJURA'TION, a being forſworn.

PER'JURY [*parjure*, F. *perjurium*, L.] forſwearing; taking a falſe Oath.

To PER'JURE [*parjurer*, F. *perjurare*, L.] to forſwear.

PER'IWIG [*peruque*, F.] a Cap of Human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINK'LE [probably of περιοχὴ, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell-Fiſh with a wreathed Shell, called a Shell-Snail.

PERI'ZOMA [περίζωμα, Gr.] a Sort of Girdle for People who are burſten.

To PERK *up* [*q. d.* to *perch up*] to lift up the Head, or appear lively.

PER'KIN [q. d. *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter*] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRA'TION, an exact Weighing. *L.*

PERLIGA'TION, a very hard Binding. *L.*

PER'MAGAL, an Equal. *Chau.*

PER'MANENT [*permanens*, L.] durable, continuing, laſting. *F.*

PERMAN'SION, a conſtant Abiding or Continuing. *L.*

To PER'MEATE [*permeatum*, L.] to penetrate into, or through the Pores of any Body.

PERMEATION [in *Philoſophy*] a piercing into, and paſſing through. *L.*

PER *Minima* [*Phyſical Term*] ſignifies the perfect Mixture of the ſmalleſt Particles of ſeveral Bodies or Ingredients. *L.*

PERMIS'CIBLE [*permiſcibilis*, L.] which may be mingled.

PERMIS'SIBLE [*permiſſibilis*, L.] which may be permitted.

PERMIS'TION, } a thorough Mingling
PERMIX'TION, } together.

To PERMIT [*permettre*, F. of *permittere*, L.] to allow, to give Leave, or ſuffer.

A PERMIT, a Note given by the Officers of the *Exciſe* for conveying Spirits, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, from one Place to another.

PERMUTA'TION, exchanging. *F.* of *L.*

PERMUTATION [in *Mathematicks*] is the ſame with Alteration, and alternate Propoſition.

PERMUTATIONE *Archidiaconatus, & Eccleſiæ eidem annexæ cum Eccleſia & Præbenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to the Benefice upon Exchange made with another.

To PERMU'TE [*permuter*, F. of *permutare*, L.] to exchange.

PER *my & per tout* [*Law Phraſe*] a Joint Tenant is ſaid to be ſeized of the Land he holds jointly *per my & per tout*, i. e. to be poſſeſſed of every Parcel, and of the Whole. *F.*

PER'NANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *Pernancy*, is taking ſuch as are or may be paid in Kind.

PERNI'CIOUS [*pernicieux*, F. *pernicioſus*, L. of *per* and *neco*] deſtructive, miſchievous, or very hurtful.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, Hurtfulneſs, Deſtructiveneſs.

PERNI'CITY [*pernicitas*, L.] extraordinary Swiftneſs of Motion.

PER'NIO, a Kibe or Chilblain. *L.*

PERNOCTA'TION, a ſtaying out all Night.

PER'NOUR *of Profits* [*Law Term*] a Receiver of Profits.

PERO'NA [*Anat.*] the Shin-bone. *L.*

PERONÆ'US *primus* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ſeated on the *Perona*.

PERON'ÆUS *ſecundus*, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ariſing from the Middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*; and under the Belly of the *Peronæus primus*; and is ſet into the upper or outward Part of the *Os Metatarſi* of the little Toe.

PERORA'TION, the Cloſe of an Oration or Speech. *L.*

To PERPEND' [*perpendre*, F.] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind; to examine, or try exactly.

PERPEN'DER } [among *Builders*] a
PERPEND *Stone* } Stone fitted to the Thickneſs of a Wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDIC'ULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plain ſtands ſo upon another, as to lean no more one Way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR *to a Parabola* [in *Conick Sections*] is a right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other right Line touches it.

To *let fall a* PERPENDICULAR [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw a Line perpendicular upon another, from a given Point placed above it.

A PERPENDICULAR [*perpendiculum*, L.] a Level or Plumb-Line.

PERPENDIC'ULUM *Chronometrum*, the ſame as *Pendulum*

PERPENSA'TION, a due examining of Matters. *L.*

PERPES'SION, an undergoing. *L.*

To PER'PETRATE [*perpetrer*, F. *perpetratum*, L. of *per* and *patro*] to effect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.

PERPETRA'TION, a Commiſſion of a Crime. *L.*

PERPET'UAL [*perpetuel*, F. of *perpetualis*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, never-ceaſing, everlaſting, endleſs.

PERPETUAL *Glandules* [in *Anatomy*] are thoſe which are natural, and diſtinguiſhed from the adventitious ones.

PERPETUAL *Pills* [among *Phyſicians*] Regulus of Antimony made into Pills, which being ſwallowed and voided fifty Times, will purge every Time.

PERPETUAL'ITY, Perpetuity. *Chau.*

To PERPET'UATE [*perpetuer*, F. *perpetuatum*, L. of *per*, i. e. *ſine intermiſ-*

ſione and *peto*] to make perpetual, to cauſe a Thing to abide or laſt for ever.

PERPETUA'TION, a perpetuating. *L.*

PERPETU'ITY [*perpetuité*, F. *perpetuitas*, L.] Continuance without Interruption, Everlaſtingneſs, Endleſſneſs.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Eſtate is ſo ſettled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

To PERPLEX' [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle or confound, to diſpute or trouble.

PERPLEX'ABLE [*perplexabilis*, L.] doubtful, ambiguous.

PERPLEX'ED [*perplexé*, F. of *perplexus*, L.] confounded, troubled; alſo difficult, hard to be underſtood.

PERPLEX'EDNESS, the being perplexed, Doubtfulneſs.

PERPLEX'ITY [*perplexité*, F. of *perplexitas*, L.] Doubtfulneſs, Irreſolution, Trouble, Anguiſh of Mind.

PERPOTA'TION, a thorough Drunkenneſs. *L.*

PER *quæ Servitia*, a Writ judicial, iſſuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cogniſee of a Manor, to compel the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgment to him as Lord. *L.*

PER'QUISITES [*perquiſita*, L. of *per* and *quæſitus*, of *quæro*] all Manner of Profits ariſing from an Office or Place beſides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES [in *Law*] any Thing that a Man gets by Induſtry, or purchaſes with his Money.

PERQUISITES [of *Court*] thoſe Profits that come to a Lord of a Manor, by Virtue of his Court Baron, over and above the yearly Revenues of his Land, as Fines of Copyholds, Hariots, Waifs, Strays, *&c.*

PERQUISI'TION, diligent Search. *L.*

PERREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. *O.*

PER'REY, precious Stones. *Chau.*

PER'RIERS, a Sort of great Guns to ſhoot Stones.

PER'RUKE. See *Periwig.*

PER'RY [*poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PERSAUNT [*perſans*, F.] piercing. *O.*

PERSCRUTINA'TION, a ſearching thoroughly, or all over. *F.*

PER *ſe*, by himſelf, or itſelf. *L.*

PER *ſe* [among *Chymiſts*] when the Thing is diſtilled without the uſual Addition of other Things with it, it is ſaid to be diſtilled *per ſe.*

PER *ſe* [in *Logick*] a Thing is ſaid to be ſo conſidered, when it is taken in the Abſtract.

PERSE [*q.* the Colour the *Perſians* delight in] Sky Colour. *Chau.*

To PER'SECUTE [*perſecuter*, F. *perſequutum*, L. of *per* and *ſequor*] to oppreſs, vex or trouble.

PERSECU'TION, any unjuſt or violent Suit or Oppreſſion. *F.* of *L.*

PER'SECUTOR, an Oppreſſor. *L.*

PERSEITE, perceived. *Spen.*

PERSENT, piercing. *Spen.*

PERSEVE'RANCE [*perſeverantia*, L.] Conſtancy, Firmneſs, Reſolution to abide in any Way of Living, or in any Opinion.

PERSEVE'RANT [*perſeverans*, L.] perſevering, conſtant, ſtedfaſt.

To PERSEVE'RE [*perſeverer*, F. *perſeverare*, L. of *per* and *ſeverus*, *i. e.* conſtant] to continue or be ſtedfaſt in a Thing.

PER'SEUS, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere.

PER'SIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Perſia.*

PER'SIAN *Wheel*, an Engine contrived for the overflowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PER'SICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is when the Pillars which ſupport the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

To PERSIST' [*perſiſter*, F. of *perſiſtere*, L.] to abide, hold on, and continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSIS'TANCE, Perſiſting, Continuance.

PER'SON [*perſonne*, F. of *perſona*, L.] a Term individually applied to every Man or Woman; alſo the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

PER'SONABLE, having a good Preſence, Mein, or Air; comely.

PERSONABLE [in *Law*] enabled to maintain in Court.

PER'SONAGE [*perſonage*, F.] the ſame with Perſon, but eſpecially an honourable Perſon.

PER'SONAL [*perſonnel*, F. of *perſonalis*, L.] belonging to a Perſon.

PERSONAL [in *Law*] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man, as Goods and Chattels, *&c.*

PERSONAL *Tithes*, are ſuch as are paid out of ſuch Profits as ariſe by Labour of a Man's Perſon.

PERSONAL *Verb* [in *Grammar*] a Verb conjugated with all the three Perſons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL *Eſtate*, any corporeal and moveable Thing belonging to any Man, being alive or dead.

PERSONAL'ITY, } the Property of being
PERSONAL'TY, } a diſtinct Perſon.

PERSONALITY [in *Law*] an Action is ſaid to be in Perſonality, when it is brought againſt the right Perſon.

To PERS'ONATE, to act the Part of another Perſon.

PER'SONATE [*perſonatus*, L.] a Sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONA'TI [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch Flowers as repreſent the gaping Mouths of ſome living Creatures.

PERSONER, a Parſon. *Chau.*

PER'SONS [among *Divines*] Subſiſtences, as the *three Perſons* in the bleſſed Trinity.

PERSONS [in *Grammar*] are three in Number, either Singular or Plural.

PERSONS *ne Prebendaries ne ſeront charges au quinziemes*, &c. a Writ which lies for Prebendaries, *&c.* diſtrained by the Sheriffs for the fifteenth Part of their Goods, or to be contributary to Taxes.

PERSPEC'TIVE [*ars perſpectiva*, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the repreſenting of Objects on a plain Superficies, after the ſame Manner as they would appear to our Sight, if ſeen through that Plane, which is ſuppoſed as tranſparent as Glaſs. *F.*

PERSPECTIVE *Aerial*, is a proportional leſſening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are ſuppoſed to be at a very great Diſtance.

PERSPECTIVE *Lineal*, is the Diminution of thoſe Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are the Repreſentations of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE *Military*, is when the Eye is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE *Practical*, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Underſtanding conceives in the Forms that we ſee Objects.

PERSPECTIVE *Speculative*, is the Knowledge of the Reaſons of different Appearances of certain Objects, according to the ſeveral Poſitions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICA'CIOUS [*perſpicax*, L. of *per* and *ſpecio*] quick-ſighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICA'CITY [*perſpicacité*, F. of *perſpicacitas*, L.] Quickneſs of Sight or Apprehenſion.

PERSPI'CIENCE [*perſpicientia*, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICU'ITY [*perſpicuitas*, L.] Clearneſs or Plainneſs in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPIC'UOUS [*perſpicuus*, L.] that is ſo clear and tranſparent, as the Light may be ſeen plainly through it; alſo eaſy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPIC'UOUSNESS, Clearneſs, Evidentneſs.

PERSPIRA'TION, a breathing or ſteaming through. *L.*

PERSPIRA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] a breathing or ſweating out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To **PERSPIRE** [*perſpirare*, L.] to ſweat or ſteam through the Pores.

To **PERSTRIN'GE** [*perſtringere*, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a Thing in Diſcourſe.

To **PERSU'ADE** }
To **PERSWA'DE** } [*perſuader*, F. of *perſuadere*, L.] to adviſe, or put one upon.

PERSUA'SION, perſuading; alſo Advice, Opinion, Belief. *F.* of *L.*

PERSUA'SIVE, apt to perſuade. *F.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS, Aptneſs to perſuade.

PERSUA'SORY [*perſuaſorius*, L.] apt to perſuade. *F.* of *L.*

PERSULTA'TION [in *Surgery*] a burſting of Blood through the Veſſels.

PERT [*appert*, F. lively, ſharp, of *ad* and *peritus*, L. pert, *C. Br.* neat] briſk, lively, pragmatical.

To **PERTAIN'** [*pertinere*, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTEREBRA'TION, a boring through with an Auger. *L.*

PERTERREFAC'TION, a great Fright, a great Affrighting. *L.*

PERTICA'TA *Terræ* [*Old Law*] the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINA'CIOUS [*pertinax*, L.] obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, ſtiffly, obſtinately.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, Stiffneſs, Obſtinateneſs.

PERTINAC'ITY } [*pertinacitas*, L.] }
PER'TINACY } [*pertinacia*, L.] } Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs.

PER'TINENCE, Fitneſs, or Suitableneſs.

PERTINENS [*Old Law*] a Kinſman, or Kinſwoman.

PER'TINENT [*pertinens*, L.] fit, pat, ſuitable to the Purpoſe.

PER'TINENTNESS, Suitableneſs, Fitneſs.

PERTIN'GENCY [in *Philoſophy*] a reaching to.

PERTIN'GENT [*pertingens*, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERT'NESS, Briſkneſs. See *Pert.*

PERTRAN'SIENT [*pertranſiens*, L.] paſſing or ſtriking through, as a Colour does through a precious Stone.

PERTUI'SAN. See *Partiſan.* F.

To **PERTURB'** [*perturbare*, L.] to diſquiet or diſturb.

PERTURBA'TION, Diſquiet, Diſorder, Trouble of Mind. *F.* of *L.*

PERTURBA'TOR [*perturbateur*, F.] a Diſturber. *L.*

PERTU'SE [*pertuſus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

PERU′, a Province in *America*.

To **PERVA′DE** [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.

PERVER′SE [*perverſus*, L.] froward, croſs-grained. *F.*

PERVE′RSELY, ſtubbornly, croſsly.

PERVER′SION, a ſeducing, corrupting, overthrowing; a turning to a wrong Senſe.

PERVE′RSITY } [*perverſité*, F. of
PERVE′RSENESS } *perverſitas*, L.]
Frowardneſs, Croſſneſs, Ill-nature, Malice.

To **PERVE′RT** [*pervetir*, F. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upſide down, to debauch, to ſeduce.

PERVESTIGA′TION, a diligent Search or Enquiry.

PERVICA′CIOUS [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, headſtrong, ſtubborn.

PERVICA′CITY } [*pervicacitas*, L.] }
PERVICA′CY } [*pervicacia*, L.] }
Stubbornneſs, Wilfulneſs, Stiff-neckedneſs.

PERVIGILA′TION, a careful Watching.

PE′RVIOUS [*pervius*, L. of *per* and *via*] paſſable, eaſy to be paſſed through.

PE′RVIOUSNESS, the being paſſable.

PERU′SAL [of *per*, L. and *uſer*, F.] a peruſing or reading over.

To **PERUSE** [of *per*, L. and *uſer*, F.] to look or read over.

PERU′VIAN *Bark*, a Drug commonly called *Jeſuits Powder*, brought from *Peru* in *America*.

PES *Monetæ* [*Old Records*] ſignifies a true and reaſonable Adjuſtment of the real Value of all current Coin. *L.*

PE′SA [*Old Law*] a Wey, or certain Weight of Cheeſe, Wool, *&c.*

PES′AGE [*Old Records*] a Cuſtom or Duty paid for the weighing of Wares.

PE′SEN, Pitch. *Chau.*

PE′SIL, a Shank of Sheep, *&c.*

PES′SARY [*peſſaire*, F.] any oblong Medicine to be thruſt into the Neck of the Womb.

PESSO′NA, Maſt of a Foreſt, or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Maſt. *O. L.*

PEST [Peſt, *Teut.* *peſte*, F. of *peſtis*, L.] a Plague or Peſtilence; alſo Bane, Ruin; alſo Perplexity.

PEST *Houſe* [Peſt-Haus, *Teut.*] an Hoſpital for thoſe who are ſick of the Plague.

To **PES′TER** [of *empeſter*, F.] to plague, annoy, embarraſs, or trouble.

PES′TERABLE *Wares*, cumberſome Goods that take up much Room in a Ship.

PESTIF′EROUS [*peſtifere*, F. of *peſtifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Peſtilence, deſtructive, deadly.

PES′TILENCE [Peſtilentz, *Teut.* *peſtilentia*, L.] the Plague, a Diſeaſe ariſing from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Blotches, *&c.* F.

PESTILENCE-*Wort* [Peſtilentz-Wurtz, *Teut.*] an Herb.

PES′TILENT [*peſtilens*, L.] plaguy, deſtructive, dangerous, miſchievous.

PESTILEN′TIAL [Peſtilentialiſch, *Teut.* *peſtilentiel*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

PESTILENTIAL *Fevers* [among *Phyſicians*] are ſuch which do not only afflict the Patient with a vehement Heat, but alſo with a malignant and venomous Quality.

PES′TLE [*piſtillum*, L.] an Inſtrument to pound with in a Mortar.

PET [prob. of *petto*, Ital. *pectus*, L. the Breaſt or Stomach] Diſtaſte or Diſpleaſure.

A **PET**, a Cade-lamb. *N. C.*

To *take* **PET** } [*q. d.* to ſtomach] to be
To *be in a* **PET** } offended, to ſnuff at, to
be angry.

PE′TALA [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe fine coloured Leaves which compoſe the Flowers of all Plants.

PETALO′DES [of πεταλώδης, Gr.] Urine which ſeems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

PETARD′ [of *Pet*, a Fart, *F.* *q. d.* a farting Engine, *petardo*, Ital. petard, *Teut.*] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of a high crowned Hat, charged with fine Powder, and fixed to a thin Plank, called the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Cullices, *&c.*

PETARDEE′R [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

PETECHIS′E, Spots in the Skin like Flea-bites, which come out in ſome Fevers.

PETE′CHIAL *Fever*, ſpotted Fever.

PE′TEOUS, piteous. *Chau.*

PE′TER [Πέτρος, of πέτρα, a Rock, *Gr.*] one of the twelve Apoſtles.

PE′TERBOROUGH [ſo called from an Abbey and Church erected there by *Penda* and *Walpher*, Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour of St. *Peter*] a Biſhop's See in *Northamptonſhire*, 62 Miles from *London*.

PETER-*Men*, thoſe who formerly uſed unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fiſh in the River *Thames*.

PETER *Pence*, a Tribute of a Penny paid by every Houſe, given to the Pope by *Ina* King of the *Weſt Saxons*, *A. C.* 720.

PETER's-*Poſt*, a famous Quarry in *Yorkſhire*, whoſe Stones built the Minſter of St. *Peter's* in the City of *York*.

St. **PETER's**-*Wort*, an Herb. *Aſcyron*, L.

PE′TIGO, a running Scab.

PE′TIT, petty, ſmall. *F.*

PETIT *Cape*, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and afterwards maketh an Eſcape.

PETIT *Serjeantry*, a Tenure holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service, at the Will of the firſt Feoffer.

PETIT *Treaſon* [in *Law*] is when a

Servant kills his Maſter, a Wife her Huſband, a ſecular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO *Induciarum* [in *Civil Law*] the ſame as Imparlance in Common Law. *L.*

PETITIO *Principii* [in *Logick*] begging the Queſtion, is a precarious ſuppoſing a Thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove. *L.*

PETI'TION, a Requeſt or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. *F.* of *L.*

To PETI'TION [*petitum*, L.] to preſent or put up a Petition.

PETI'TIONER [*petitor*, L.] he or ſhe who puts up a Petition.

PET'ITORY [*petitorius*, L.] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PE'TITS *Cheux* [in *Cookery*] a Sort of Paſte for garniſhing. *F.*

PETRA *Lanæ*, a Stone of Wool. *L.*

A PETREL, a Breaſt-Plate.

PETRES'CENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone. *L.*

PETRIFICA'TION, a changing any Body into a ſtony Subſtance, when it had no ſuch Nature before. *F.* of *L.*

To PE'TRIFY [*petrifier*, F. *petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROBRU'SCIANS, Followers of *Peter Bruys*, a Prieſt, who departed from the Church of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1126. They were againſt Infants Baptiſm, rebaptized ſuch as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with ſundry Errors by the *Romiſh* Writers.

PETRO'LEUM, Rock Oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a Sort of Harquebuſs, or Hand Gun.

PETRO'SUM *Os* [among *Anat.*] the inner Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, ſo called from its Hardneſs, Cragginefs, &c.

PET'TICOAT [of *petti-cotte*, F.] a Garment worn by Women, reaching from the Waiſt down to the Feet.

PETTIFOG'GER [either of *petit*, F. and þoȝeꞃe, *Sax.* a Wooer, or voeghen, *Du.* to accommodate] an ignorant or troubleſome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOG'GING [of *petit*, F. and poȝ, of Ꝼeꞃeȝin, *Sax.* or voegh, of voeghen, *Du.* or fuge, a Conjunction or Mixture, of fugen, *Teut.* to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PET'TISH, apt to take Pet, or be angry, froward, peeviſh.

PET'TISHNESS, Peeviſhneſs, Stomachfulneſs.

PET'TITOE [*Minſhew* derives it from *la petite oye*, F. why not of *petit*, F. and *Toes*, q. d. little Toes?] Pigs Feet, Liver, &c.

PETTLE, pettiſh. *N. C.*

PETTO' [*petto*, Ital. the Breaſt] as, *To keep a Thing in Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breaſt.

PET'TY [*petit*, F.] little, ſmall, inconſiderable.

PETTY-*Bag*, a certain Office in *Chancery*.

Clerks of the PETTY-*Bag*, three Officers who record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire, make all Patents of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY-*Larceny*, ſmall Theft, when the Thing ſtolen does not exceed the Value of 12 *d.*

PETTY-*Pattees* [among *Confectioners*] a Sort of ſmall Pies made of March Pane, and filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-*Singles* [among *Falconers*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY-*Tally* [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PET'ULANCY [*petulance*, F. *petulantia*, L.] Saucineſs, Malapertneſs, Wantonneſs.

PET'ULANT [*petulans*, L. of *peto*] ſaucy, wanton, malapert. *F.*

PET'ULANTLY, wantonly, malapertly.

PET'ULANTNESS, Wantonneſs, Malapertneſs.

PE'TUS, } Peat, a Sort of Earth dug up
PEAT, } in ſmall Pieces for Fuel. *O. L.*

PE'VETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch or Clock.

A PEW [puye, *Belg.*] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEWET, a Bird, a Puet.

PEW'TER [peauter, *Belg.*] a white mixed Metal, well known.

PEW'TERER, a Maker of, or Dealer in Pewter.

PEYNIS, Pains. *Chau.*

PHACO'DES [φακώδης, Gr.] ſo *Hippocrates* calls hypochondriacal Perſons, whoſe Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACOIDES [φακοειδὴς, Gr.] any Thing in the Shape of a Lentil; and by ſome *Oculiſts* is applied to the Chryſtalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTIS'SANA [φακοπτισσάνη, Gr.] a Decoction or Liquor of Lentils.

PHÆNOM'ENA [φαινόμενα, Gr. of φαίνω, to appear] Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens. *L.*

PHÆNOM'ENON [among *Philoſophers*] any Appearance, Effect or Operation of a natural Body, which offers itſelf to the Conſideration and Solution of a natural Philoſopher.

PHAGE'DÆNA [φαγέδαινα, Gr.] an exulcerated Cancer, or inſatiable Appetite.

PHAGE'DÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the ſuperfluous Fleſh of Ulcers, &c.

PHAGE'DÆNICK-*Water* [among *Chymiſts*] a Mixture of ſublimate, corroſive, and Lime Water.

PHAKE, a Fane, Vane, or Weathercock. *Chau.*

PHALACRO'SIS [φαλάκρωσις, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALAN'GOSIS [φαλάγγωσις, Gr.] three Rows of Hairs, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troubleſome to the Eyes.

PHA'LANX [φάλαγξ, Gr.] a military Body of 8000 Footmen, ſet in ſuch Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. *L.*

PHA'LANX [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſmall Bones of the Fingers.

PHALE'CIAN [ſo called of *Phalecus*] Verſes of eleven Syllables.

PHANA'TICAL, of, or belonging to a Fanatick.

PHANAT'ICK [*phanatique*, F. *phanaticus*, L. of φαίνω, to appear, *Gr.*] one that pretends to Revelations, and new Lights, one that hath vain Viſions and Apparitions; now a Diſſenter from the Eſtabliſhed Church is by ſome ſo called.

PHAN'TASM [*phantaſma*, L. of φάντασμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Viſion, Night Ghoſts, an idle Conceit.

PHANTASMATOG'RAPHY [of φάντασμα, an Appearance or Phantom, and γραφὴ Gr. a Deſcription] a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe of celeſtial Appearances, as the Rainbow, *&c.*

PHANTAST'ICAL [*fantaſtique*, F. *phantaſticus*, L. of φανταστικὸς, Gr.] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTASTICAL *Colours*, ſuch as are produced by a triangular Glaſs, Priſm, *&c.* or ſuch as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTAST'ICALLY, whimſically.

PHANTAS'TICALNESS, Whimſicalneſs.

PHANTA'STRY, a being phantaſtical, or whimſical.

PHAN'TASY [*fantaiſie*, F. *phantaſia*, L. of φαντασία, Gr.] an inward Senſe, or Imagination, whereby Things are repreſented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHANTASY, a Diſeaſe in Cats.

PHAN'TOM [*fantôme*, F.] an Apparition or Ghoſt.

PHARAO'H [פרעה. *H. i. e.* a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt*.

PHARE [*pharus*, L. φάρος, Gr.] Watch-Tower, a Light-Houſe to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARISA'ICAL [*phariſaique*, F.] belonging to the *Phariſees*; alſo hypocritical.

PHARISA'ICALNESS, the acting hypocritically.

PHARISA'ISM, the Profeſſion or Opinion of the *Phariſees*; alſo Hypocriſy.

PHARI'SEES [*Phariſiens*, F. *Phariſæi*, L. φαρισαῖοι, Gr. of פרים, *H. i. e.* ſeparated] a Sect of the *Jews* who applied themſelves to the Study of the Law in an eſpecial Manner, pretending to more Holineſs than others.

PHARMACEU'TICE [φαρμακευτικὴ, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

PHARMACEU'TICK [φαρμακευτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACOCHY'MIA [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and χέω, to prepare, *Gr.*] that Part of Chymiſtry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARM'ACO'LOGY [of φάρμακον, and λέγω, to ſay, *Gr.*] a Treatiſe concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA [*pharmacopée*, F. φαρμακοποιὸς, Gr.] a Diſpenſary, or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IUS [of φάρμακον, a Medicine, and ποιέω, to make, *Gr.*] a Medicine-maker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPO'LIST [*pharmacopole*, F. *pharmacopola*, L. of φαρμακοπώλης, of φάρμακον, and πωλέω, to ſell, *Gr.*] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHARM'ACUM [φάρμακον, Gr.] any Sort of Medicine againſt a Diſeaſe.

PHAR'MACY [*pharmaſie*, F. *pharmacia*, L. of φαρμάκια, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which teaches the Choice and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHAR'SANG [*paraſanga*, L.] a *Perſian* Meaſure of thirty, forty, or ſixty Furlongs.

PHARYNGÆ'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Pharynx*, dilating it in Deglutition.

PHARYNGE'TRUM [in *Anatomy*] the *Pharynx*, or the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGOT'OMY [of φάρυγξ and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Laryngotomy*.

PHA'RYNX [φάρυγξ, Gr.] the upper Part of the *Oeſophagus*, conſiſting of three Pair of Muſcles.

PHA'SES [of φάσις, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things ſhew themſelves.

PHASES [among *Aſtronomers*] are the ſeveral Appearances, or Poſitions in which ſome of the Planets ſhew themſelves to us, *viz.* horned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHAS'MA [φάσμα, Gr.] an Apparition, a Viſion or Sight.

PHEA'SANT [*phaſianus*, L. of φασιανὸς, Gr.] a Sort of Bird well known to Sportſmen.

PHEER, a Companion. *O.*

PH'EON [in *Heraldry*] is the barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHI'AL [*phiole*, F. *phiala*, L. φυάλη, Gr.] a little Glaſs Bottle, corruptly called a *Vial.*

PHILADEL'PHIANS [of *philadelphia*, L. of φιλαδελφία, of φίλος, a Lover, and ἀδελφὸς, a Brother, *Gr. i. e.* brotherly Love] a Sect called, *The Family of Love.*

PHILADEL'PHUS [φιλάδελφος, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAG'ATHUS [φιλάγαθος, of φίλος, and ἄγαθος, good, *Gr.*] a Lover of Goodneſs.

PHILAN'THROPOS [φιλάνθρωπος, Gr.] a Lover of Men; kind, courteous. *L.*

PHILAN'THROPY [*philanthropia*, L. of φιλανθρωπία, of φίλος, and ἄνθρωπος, a Man, *Gr.*] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courteſy.

PHILAR'GYRY [*philargyrus*, L. of φιλάργυρος, of φίλος, and ἄργυρος, Silver, *Gr.*] a Lover of Money, covetous.

PHILAU'TY [*philautie*, F. *philautia*, L. of φιλαυτία, of φίλος, and αὐτὸς, himſelf, *Gr.*] Self-Love.

PHILELEU'THEROS [φιλελεύθερος, of φίλος, and ἐλευθερία, Liberty, *Gr.*] a Lover of Liberty,

PHILE'MON [of φίλημα, Gr. a Kiſs] a proper Name of Men.

PHILE'TUS [Φιλητὶς, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILA'TROS [Φιλίατρος, of φίλος, and ἰατρὸς, a Phyſician, *Gr.*] a Student in Medicine.

PHIL'IBERT [of pela, *Sax.* much, and beoꞃht, *Sax.* bright, *i. e.* very bright] a proper Name of Women.

PHIL'IP [Φίλιππος, of φίλος, and ἵππος, a Horſe, *Gr.* a Lover of Horſes] a Name of Men; alſo a Gold Coin worth three Shillings.

PHILIP'PICKS [*Philippica*, L.] Invectives, ſo called from *Demoſthenes*'s biteing Orations againſt *Philip* King of *Macedon.*

PHILOCHYM'IST, a Lover of Chymiſtry.

PHILOHISTOR'ICUS ['φιλοιϛορικὸς, of φίλος, and ἱϛορία, Hiſtory, *Gr.*] a Lover of Hiſtory. *L.*

PHILO'LOGER [*philologus*, L. Φιλόλογος, Gr.] a Humaniſt, a Lover of Letters, or Languages.

PHILOLOG'ICAL [*philologicus*, L. of φιλολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILOL'OGY [*philologie*, F. *philologia*, L. of Φιλολογία, of φίλος, and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHI'LOMATH [*philomathes*, L. of φιλομαθὸς, Gr.] a Lover of Learning, or of the Mathematicks.

PHI'LOMATHY [*philomathia*, L. of Φιλομαθία, of φίλος, and μάθησις, Learning, *Gr.*] the Love of Learning.

PHILO'NIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Electuary.

PHILOPSY'CHY [*philopſychia*, L. of φιλοψυχία, of φίλος, and ψυχὴ, Life, *Gr.*] the Love of Life.

PHILOSAR'CHY [*philoſarchia*, L. of Φιλοσαρχία, of φίλος, and σάρξ, Gr.] the Love of the Fleſh, Voluptuouſneſs.

PHILOSOPHAS'TER, a Smatterer in Philoſophy.

PHILO'SOPHER [*philoſophe*, F. *philoſophus*, L. of Φιλόσοφος, Gr.] one ſkilled in the Study of Philoſophy.

PHILOSO'PHICAL [*philoſophique*, F. *philoſophicus*, L. of φιλοσοφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Philoſophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL *Egg* [among *Chymiſts*] is a thin Glaſs Veſſel in the Form of an Egg, uſed in long Digeſtions.

To PHILOS'OPHIZE [*philoſophiſer*, F. *philoſophari*, L. of φιλοσοφέω, Gr.] to play the Philoſopher, to diſpute or argue like a Philoſopher.

PHILOS'OPHY [*philoſophie*, F. *philoſophia*, L. of Φιλοσοφία, of φίλος, and σοφία, Wiſdom, *Gr.*] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reaſon and Experience.

PHILOSTOR'GY [*philoſtorgia*, L. of Φιλοϛοργία, of φίλος, and ϛοργὴ, natural Affection, *Gr.*] natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECH'NUS [φιλότεχνος, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOT'IMY [*philotimia*, L. of Φιλοτιμία, of φίλος, and τιμὴ, Honour, *Gr.*] Love of Honour.

PHILOX'ENY [*philoxenia*, L. of Φιλοξενία, of φίλος, and ξενία, Hoſpitality, *Gr.*] Hoſpitality, Kindneſs to Strangers.

PHIL'TER } [Φίλτρον, Gr.] a Medicine or Charm to procure Love, a Love Potion or Powder. *L.*
PHIL'TRUM }

PHILTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHI'MOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Preſſure cauſed by a Kind of hard Fleſh in the Fundament; alſo when the *Glans* of the Yard is bound ſo ſtraitly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHIN'EAS [פנחס, *H. i. e.* bold Countenance] the Son of *Eleazer*, the Prieſt.

To **PHLEBOT'OMISE** [*phlebotomiſer*, F. of φλεϐοτομεῖν, Gr.] to let Blood, to breathe, or open a Vein.

PHEBOT'OMIST [*phlebotomus*, L. of φλεϐότομος, Gr.] a Blood-letter, a Surgeon.

PHLEBOT'OMUM [φλεϐότομον, Gr.] a Fleam, or Lance, to let Blood with. *L.*

PHLEBOT'OMY [*phlebotomie*, F. of *phlebotomia*, L. of φλεϐοτομία, of φλεϐὰς, the Veins, and τέμνω, to cut, *Gr.*] opening a Vein with a Lancet, to diſcharge ſome of the Blood.

PHLEGM [*phlegme*, F. *phlegma*, L. of φλέγμα, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymiſts*] Water, one of the five chymical Principles; alſo a waterish diſtilled Liquor, oppoſite to a ſpirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among *Phyſicians*] a ſlimy Excrement of the Blood, often cauſed by too much nitrous Air; alſo an Inflammation.

PHLEGM *of Vitriol* [among *Chymiſts*] the Moiſture which is drawn off when calcined Vitriol is diſtilled, in order to procure its Spirit and Oil.

PHLEG'MAGOGUES [of φλέγμα, and ἀγωγὸς, Gr. a Leader] Medicines to draw away, or purge Phlegm.

PHLEG'MATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of φλεγματικὸς, Gr.] full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEG'MONE [*phlegmone*, L. of φλεγμονὴ, of φλέγω, to burn, *Gr.*] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Affluxion of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redneſs, Beating and Pain. *F.*

PHLEGMONO'DES, the ſame as *Phlegmon.*

PHLE'GOSIS [φλέγωσις, Gr.] an Inflammation. *L.*

PHLEME [among *Farriers*] an Inſtrument uſed in the letting of Blood.

PHLYCTÆ'NA [φλύκταινα, Gr.] a Swelling which ariſes with Bliſters called Wildfire; a Pimple, a Pock, with the Matter in it; alſo a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

PHOE'BUS [Φοῖϐος, Gr.] the Sun.

PHOENIG'MUS [φοινιγμὸς, Gr.] a Medicine which cauſes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOE'NIX [*phenix*, F. φοῖνιξ, Gr.] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the Bigneſs of an Eagle, which is reported to live ſix Hundred Years; and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time; and that ſhe, having lived that Time, builds her a Neſt of combuſtible Species, which being ſet on Fire by the Sun, ſhe fans herſelf with her Wings, and burns herſelf in it; and that a Worm riſes out of her Aſhes, which comes to be a new *Phœnix.*

PHOE'NIX *Inſurance Office*, an Office in *London* for inſuring Houſes from Accidents by Fire, ſo called from its having a *Phœnix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOS'PHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς, Light, and φορὸς, bringing, *Gr.*] the Morning Star, or *Venus.*

PHOS'PHORUS [among *Chymiſts*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and expoſed to the Air, ſhines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of itſelf.

PHOTIN'IANS, Chriſtian Hereticks, ſo called from *Photinus*, Biſhop of *Sirmiſch*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, and added that *Jeſus Chriſt* was not only mere Man, but began to be the Chriſt, when the Holy Ghoſt deſcended upon him in *Jordan.*

PHRASE [*phraſis*, L. of φράσις, Gr.] Expreſſion or Manner of Speech.

To **PHRASE** *it*, to expreſs a Thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASE'LESS *Hand*, a Hand whoſe Beauty no Phraſe can expreſs. *Shakeſp.*

PHRASEOL'OGY [*phraſeo'ogia*, L. of φράσις, a Phraſe, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Collection of Phraſes, and elegant Expreſſions, in any Language.

PHRE'NES [φρενές, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; alſo the *Diaphragm*, and *Midriff.*

PHRENET'ICK [*phreneticus*, L. of φρενητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with, the Phrenzy.

PHRENET'CK *Nerves* [among *Anatomiſts*] thoſe which belong to the *Midriff.*

PHRENET'ICK *Veſſels*, the Veins and Arteries, which paſs through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediaſtinum*, and *Pericardium.*

PHREN'ZY [*phreneſie*, F. *phreneſis*, L. of φρενῖτις, Gr.] a Dotage with a continued Fever, often accompanied with Madneſs and Anger, proceeding from too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRI'CE, Horror, Dread, Trembling. *O.*

PHRICO'DES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the ſecond Magnitude in the Conſtellation *Canis Minor.*

PHRY'GIAN *Mood*, a warlike Kind Muſick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, *&c.* alſo a ſprightly Meaſure in Dancing.

PHTHAR'TICKS [φθαρτικὰ, Gr.] corrupting Medicines.

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PHRASEOL'OGY [*phraſeo'ogia*, L. of φράσις, a Phraſe, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Collection of Phraſes, and elegant Expreſſions, in any Language.

PHRE'NES [φρενὲς, Gr.] the Membranes about the Heart; alſo the *Diaphragm*, and *Midriff.*

PHRENET'ICK [*phreneticus*, L. of φρενητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with, the Phrenzy.

PHRENET'CK *Nerves* [among *Anatomiſts*] thoſe which belong to the *Midriff.*

PHRENET'ICK *Veſſels*, the Veins and Arteries, which paſs through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediaſtinum*, and *Pericardium.*

PHREN'ZY [*phreneſie*, F. *phreneſis*, L. of φρενῖτις, Gr.] a Dotage with a continued Fever, often accompanied with Madneſs and Anger, proceeding from too great Heat of the animal Spirits.

PHRI'CE, Horror, Dread, Trembling. *O.*

PHRICO'DES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHRO'CIAN, a Star of the ſecond Magnitude in the Conſtellation *Canis Minor.*

PHRY'GIAN *Mood*, a warlike Kind Muſick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, *&c.* alſo a ſprightly Meaſure in Dancing.

PHTHAR'TICKS [φθαρτικὰ, Gr.] corrupting Medicines.

PHTHIRI'ASIS [Φθειρίασις, Gr.] the louſy Diſeaſe; alſo a ſcaly Scab on the Eye-brow.

PHTHIS'ICAL [*pthiſique*, F. *phthiſicus*, L. of φθισικὸς, Gr.] troubled with the Phthiſick.

PHTHIS'ICK [*phthiſie*, F. *phthiſis*, L. of Φθίσις, of φθέω, to corrupt, *Gr.*] a Conſumption of the whole Body, ariſing from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a ſlow continued Fever, ill-ſmelling Breath and a Cough.

PHTHO'RA [Φθορὰ, Gr.] Corruption, Deſtruction.

PHY'GETHLON [Φύγηθλον, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLAC'TERIES [*phylocteres*, F. *phylacteria*, L. Φυλακτήρια Gr. q. d. *Things to be eſpecially obſerved*] Scrolls of Parchment in which the Ten Commandments, or other Paſſages of Scripture, were written, worn by the *Phariſees* on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; alſo Amulets or Charms, to be worn externally for the Cure of Diſeaſes; alſo Preſervation againſt Poiſon or Witchcraft.

PHYLERE'A, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYL'LIS [Φύλλον, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHY'MA [Φύμα, Gr.] a Swelling, eſpecially in the Glandules.

PHYMATO'DES, a Swelling, like the former.

PHYSI'CAL [*phyſique*, F. *phyſicus*, L. of φυσικὸς, Gr.] Natural, belonging to Natural Philoſophy, or the Art of Phyſick.

PHYSI'CIAN [*phyſicien*, F.] a Doctor, or Profeſſor of Phyſick.

PHYS'ICK [*phyſique*, F. *Ars phyſica*, L. of Φυσικὴ, of Φύσις, Nature, *Gr.*] is in general the Science of all material Beings, or whatſoever concerns the Syſtem of this viſible World; though in a more limited and improper Senſe, it is applied to the Science of Medicine, the Art of curing Diſeaſes, or Medicines prepared for that Purpoſe.

PHYSICKS [*phyſique*, F. *phyſica*, L. of Φυσικὴ, Gr.] Natural Philoſophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Conſtitutions, Powers and Operations.

PHYSIOG'NOMER } [*phyſiognomiſte*,
PHYSIOG'NOMIST } F. *phyſiognomus*, L. of Φυσιογνωμὸς, Gr.] one ſkilled in *Phyſiognomy*.

PHYSIOGNOM'ICKS [*phyſiognomica*, L.] ſuch Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a ſick Perſon, ſo as to make ſome Judgment of his Diſtemper.

PHYSIOG'NOMY [*phyſiognomie*, F. *phyſiognomia*, L. of Φυσιογνωμία, of Φύσις, Nature, and γνῶμη, Opinion, *Gr.*] the Art which teaches to gueſs the Names, Conditions, or Fortunes of Perſons, by a View of their Faces, Body, *&c.*

PHYSIOL'OGER [*phyſiologus*, L. of Φυσιόλογος, of Φύσις, and λόγος, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] one who is verſed in Phyſiology.

PHYSIOL'OGY [*phyſiologia*, L. of Φυσιολογία, Gr.] Phyſicks, or Natural Philoſophy, is the Science of Natural Bodies, of their various Affections, Motions and Operations.

PHYSIOL'OGY [among *Phyſicians*] is that Part of Phyſick which treats of the Conſtitution and Structure of a human Body, and its ſeveral Parts.

PHYSOCE'LE [Φυσοκηλὴ, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTIV'OROUS [of Φυτὴ, a Plant, and *vorax*, devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTOL'OGY [Φυτολογία, of Φυτὴ, a Plant, and λέγω, to deſcribe, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Plants.

PHYZ [Φύσις, Gr.] the Countenance.

PIA'CHE [*piazza*, Ital. a Place or Square] covered arched Walks, ſuch as in *Covent-Garden*, or about the *Royal Exchange*.

PIAC'ULAR [*piacularis*, L.] ſerving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA *Mater* [among *Anatomiſts*] the innermoſt Skin which incloſes the Brain.

PIANIS'SIMO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies extreme ſoft or low. *Ital.* See *Echo.*

PIAN'NET, the leſſer Wood-Pecker, a Bird.

PIA'NO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies ſoft or low. *Ital.*

PIAS'TER, an *Italian* Coin, in Value about a Crown *Engliſh*.

PIAZ'ZA, a broad open Place, as a Market-Place, *&c.* alſo corruptly the Walls about it ſet with Pillars. *Ital.*

PI'CA [among *Printers*] a Letter of which there are three Sorts, *Small*, *Great*, and *Double*.

PICA [among *Phyſicians*] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Perſons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in a *Chloroſis*. The ſame as *Malacia*.

PI'CARD, a Sort of Boat of about fifteen Ton, uſed on the River *Severn*. O. L.

PICA'RIUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. *O. L.*

PICHE'RIA, a Pitcher, a Pot. *O. L.*

To PICK [picken, *L. S.* and *Teut. becquer*, F.] to gather up, as Birds do Seeds, *&c.* to gather by little and little, to cull or chuſe out.

A PICK [piic, *Sax.*] a Tool uſed by Carvers, *&c*,

A PICK [among *Printers*] a Blot occaſioned by Dirt on the Letters.

PICK'ADIL, a Segment.

PICKADIL'LY, a great Street near St. *James's*, built by one *Higgins*, a Taylor, and ſo called, becauſe he got his Eſtate by making of ſtiff Collars, in the Faſhion of a Band, then called *Piccadilles*, formerly much in Faſhion.

PICK'AGE [*Law Term*] Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to ſet up Booths, Stands or Stalls.

PICKAROO'N, a Sort of Pirate Ship.

PICK-*Axe* [*q. d.* a Picking-Axe] an Inſtrument for digging.

PICK *Purſe*, an Herb.

To PICKEER'
To PICKEROON } [*picorare*, Ital. *picorer*, F. or of *Picaro*, Span. a Rogue, Thief] to go a plundering or robbing; alſo to ſkirmiſh, as Light Horſe-men do before the main Battle begins.

PICKE'REL, a young Pike Fiſh.

PICK'ET [*piquet*, F.] is a Stake ſharp at one End, and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; alſo a Game at Cards.

To ſtand upon the PICKET [*Military Term*] is when a Horſeman is ſentenced for ſome Offence, to ſtand upon the Point of a Stake with one Foot, having the contrary Hand tied up as high as it can reach.

PICKETS, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horſe in a Camp, to tie their Horſes to; and before the Foot, to reſt their Arms about them in a Ring.

PICK'LE
PIGH'TEL
PING'LE } [*picola*, Ital.] a ſmall Parcel of Land incloſed with a Hedge.

PICK'LE [pekel, *L. S.*] ſeveral Sorts of Brine, made of Vinegar, Salt, Spices, *&c.*

To PICKLE [pekelen, *L. S.*] to ſeaſon, to preſerve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, *&c.* pickled for Sauces.

To PICQUE [in *Muſick Books*] is to ſeparate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and diſtinct Manner. *Ital.*

PICTS *Wall*, a famous Wall anciently built by the *Romans* (firſt began by the Emperor *Adrian*, and afterwards continued by *Severus*) on the Northern Bounds of *England*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PIC'TURE [*pictura*, L.] the Image or Repreſentation of a Perſon or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

To PID'DLE, to eat here and there a Bit; alſo to ſtand trifling.

PIE [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of byegan, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* a Building made with Paſte; why not rather of *Paté*, Fr. bearing the ſame Signification?] a Diſh of Meat or Fruit baked in Paſte.

PIE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Magpie, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of ſeveral Sorts confuſedly mixed together.

A PIECE [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion, Slice; alſo a Pound Sterling, or twenty Shillings.

PIECE *of Eight*, a *Spaniſh* Coin; that of *Seville* and *Mexico* worth about 4 *s.* 6 *d.* 1 *ob.* *Engliſh*; that of *Peru*, 4 *s.* 3 *d.* 1 *ob.*

PIECES [*Military Term*] Field Pieces placed in the Front of an Army, *&c.* Cannon or great Guns uſed in Sieges, called Battering-Pieces.

PIED [of *pie*, F.] ſpotted or ſpeckled.

PIEDOU'CHE [in *Architecture*] is a little ſquare Baſe ſmoothed and wrought with Mouldings, ſerving to ſupport a Buſt, or Statue drawn half Way, or any ſmall Figure in Relievo. *F.*

PIED'DROIT [in *Architecture*] a ſquare Pillar, partly ſet within a Wall; alſo Part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window. *F.*

PIE'NO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies full; and is frequently uſed inſtead of the Words *Tutti*, *Grande*, or *Groſſe*, as *Pieno Choro*, a full Chorus. *Ital.*

To PIEP [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE *Powder-Court* [*pies poudreux*, Fr. *q. d.* Duſty foot-Court] a Court held in Fairs (particularly at *Bartholomew* Fair in *Weſt Smithfield*, *London*] to do Juſtice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redreſs Diſorders committed in them.

To PIERCE [*percer*, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore thorough, to broach a Veſſel.

PIER'CED [in *Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has a Hole in it, ſo that the Field appears through.

PIES'TRUM [ϖίεςρον, Gr.] an Inſtrument to beat in Pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETAN'TIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals diſtributed to the Members of a College, upon ſome great Feſtival. *O. L.*

PIETANTIA'RIUS, the Pittancer, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the ſeveral Pittances or Shares.

PIE'TY [*pieté*, F. of *pietas*, L.] Godlineſs, Devotion, natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFA'RO, an Inſtrument ſomewhat like an Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIFFE'RO, a ſmall Flute or Flageolet. *It.*

To PIF'FLE, to filch. *N. C.*

A PIG [Bigge, *Belg.*] a young Swine.

PIG *of the Sounder*, a young wild Boar of the firſt Year.

PI'GEON [*Pigeon*, F. *pigione*, Ital.] a Fowl.

PI'GEONS-*Foot*, an Herb.

PIGER *Henricus* [*Slothful Henry*] a very ſlow diſtilling chymical Veſſel. *L.*

PIG'GIN, a wooden Veſſel with a Handle for holding Liquids.

PIG'GOT [Dr. *Tho. H.* ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Bigot*, F.] a Sirname.

PIGHT, propped, ſettled, caſt. *Spen.*

PIG'MENT [*pigmentum*, L.] a Paint wherewith Women colour their Faces.

PIGS'NEY [of piga, *Sax.* and *Dan.* a little Maid, and Eye] a fondling Title given to a young Maid.

PIGNORA'TION, a pawning. *L.*

PI'GRITUDE [*Pigritudo*, L.] Slothfulneſs, Lazineſs.

PIKE [*Pique*, F. *Picca*, Ital.] a long Weapon for a Foot-Soldier; armed at the End with a little Spear; alſo a River Fiſh.

PILAS'TER [*Pilaſtre*, F. *Pilaſtro*, Ital.] a Kind of ſquare Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.

PILCH [pylche, *Sax.* of Peltz, *Teut.* a Furr'd Gown, or a Lining of Fur] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; alſo a Covering for a Saddle; alſo a Fur-Gown. *Chau.*

PIL'CHARD [of Pilce, *Sax.* a hairy Garment, and Aerd, *Belg.* Nature] a Sea-fiſh, ſomewhat like a Herring, but leſſer.

PIL'CROW, a Paragraph. *O.*

PIL-*Garlick*, one whoſe Hair is fallen off by Diſeaſe; alſo a Perſon ſlighted, and had in little or no Eſteem.

PILE [Piil, *Belg* *pile*, F.] a Heap of Wood, or other Things, laid one above another.

PILE [among *Architects*] a Maſs or Stack of Buildings.

PILE [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary conſiſting of a twofold Line, in or after the Manner of a Wedge.

PILES [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides.*

PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes rammed into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in marſhy Grounds.

PILE *Wort*, an Herb. *Chelidonia minor.* L

PILET'TUS, a blunt or blunted Arrow that had a Pile or Button fixed near the Point to keep it from going too far into the Mark. *O. L.*

To PIL'FER [*pilare*, L. or of Pelf, Wealth] to ſteal Things of ſmall Value.

PIL'GRIM [Pelgrim, *Belg.* Pilgram, *Teut.* *pelerin*, F. *pelerino*, Ital. of *peregrino*, L.] one who travels through foreign Countries to viſit holy Places, to pay his Devotions to the Relicts of dead Saints, *&c.*

PIL'GRIMAGE [*Pelerinage*, F. *Peregrinatio*, L.] a Journey for that Purpoſe.

PILL [Pil, *Belg.* Pille, *Teut.* *Pilule*, F. of *Pilula*, L] a ſolid Medicine made up of ſeveral Ingredients like a little Ball.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Pelf.*

To PILL [*piller*, F. of *pilare*, L.] to rob or plunder, to uſe Extortion, to fleece one.

PILLA *Terræ*, a ſmall Piece of Ground. *L.*

To PIL'LAGE, to plunder, rifle, rob.

PIL'LAGE [*Pileggio*, Ital.] Plundering, Rifling, Robbery. *F.*

PILLAGE [among *Architects*] is a ſquare Pillar that uſually ſtands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Baſe and Capital as a Pillar has.

PIL'LAR [*Pilier*, F. *Piliere*, Ital.] a Sort of irregular Column, one of the principal Things in which the Beauty of a Building conſiſts.

PIL'LED, that has the Wool ſhorn off, as a *Pilled Ewe.*

PIL'LION [Peluwe, *Belg.* *Pulvinus*, L.] a Kind of ſoft Saddle for Women to ride on.

PIL'LORY [*Pilori*, F. Piloriin *Belg.*] a wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders ſtand, to be Examples of publick Shame.

PIL'LOURS, Robbers or Plunderers. *O.* Alſo furred Robes. *Chau.*

PILLOW [Pile, *Sax.* Peluwe, *Belg.* *Pulvinus*, L.] a Sort of Cuſhion to lay one's Head on.

PIL'LOW [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that the Boltſprit maſt bears or reſts upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull abaft, cloſe by the Stern.

PILOS'ITY [*Piloſitas*, L.] Hairineſs, Roughneſs.

PI'LOT [*Pilote*, F. *Pilota*, Ital. *Piloto*, Span. Piloot, *Belg.*] is one employed to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, *&c.* alſo the Steerſman, who ſtands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.

The PILOT *Bird*, a Bird about the *Caribbee* Iſlands in *America*, that gives Notice to Ships that ſail that Way.

PI'LOTAGE, the Duty or Money paid to a Pilot for ſteering a Ship.

PIMP [of *Pinge*, F. of *Pingo*, Ital. of *Penis*, L. a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores, *&c.*

To PIMP, to play the Pimp.

PIM'PERNEL, an Herb. *Anogalliſmus.* L.

PIM'PLE [*Pompette*, F. Prompl, *C. Br.* or rather *Popilla*, L.] a little Wheal.

PIMPON'PET, a Kind of antick Dance, when three Perſons hit one another on the Breech with one of their Feet.

PIN [*Eſpingle*, F. of *Spina*, L. a Thorn] a ſmall Braſs Utenſil for faſtening on Clothes in dreſſing; alſo a Neceſſary for various other Uſes.

To PIN [of pinꝺan, *Sax.* to include] to ſhut in, alſo to faſten on, *&c.*

PIN *and Web*, an horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

PIN *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] the ſame with the Striking-Wheel.

PINAUNT', a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chau.*

PIN'CERS [*Pincettes*, F.] an Iron Inſtrument for various Uſes.

To PINCH [*pincer*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; alſo to reduce to Extremity; to afflict.

To PIN'CHIN [*pincer*, F.] to jeer or banter. *Chau.*

PINDARICK, a Sort of Poetry in Imitation of *Pindar*, whoſe Strains were lofty, and almoſt inimitable.

PINDE [of *Paine*, F. Pain] pained. *Chau.*

PINE, a Pit. *O.*

PINE [*Pin*, F. *Pinus*, L.] a Pine-Tree.

To PINE [probably of pinian, *Sax.* to puniſh, or pienen, *Belg.* ſich peinigen, to torment one's ſelf, *Teut.*] to torment, to languiſh, to conſume and waſte away with Grief.

It's PINE *to tell* [of pinian, *Sax.*] *i. e.* it's difficult to tell. *N. C.*

PIN'FOLD [of pẏnꝺan, *Sax.* to ſhut up, and Fold] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PINGUED'INOUS [of *Pinguedo*, L.] fat, groſs, unwieldy.

PINGUE'DO [among *Anatomiſts*] the Part of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PIN'GUITY [of *pinguis*, L.] Fatneſs.

PININ [piinigen, *L. S.*] to put to Pain. *Chau.*

PIN'ION [*Pignon*, O. F. of *Pinnia*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl; alſo the Nut or leſſer Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION *of Report*, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fixed on the Arbor of the great Wheel.

To PINION *one*, to bind his Hands or Arms faſt.

PINK [of *Pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*Pinque*, F.] a Sort of little ſailing Ship.

PINK, a Sort of red Colour.

To PINK [of pinckhoogen, *Belg.* Wincken, *Teut.*] to wink with the Eye, *&c.* alſo to cut Silk or Cloth with Variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNA *auris* [in *Anatomy*] the upper and broader Part of the Ear. *L.*

PINÆ *naſi* [in *Anatomy*] the Sides of the Noſe.

PIN'NACE [*Pinaſſe*, F.] a ſmall Veſſel with a ſquare Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Maſts; which is uſed as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PIN'NACLE [*Pinacle*, F. *Pinnacolo*, Ital. of *Pinna*, L.] the Battlement, or higheſt Top of a great Building or Spire; *figuratively*, Eminence or Height.

Ad PINNAS *bibere* [*i. e.* to drink to the Pin] an old *Daniſh* Cuſtom of drinking, which was having a Pin fixed on the Side of a wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or forfeit ſomething. Hence the Saying, *He is in a merry Pin.*

PINNA'TA *Folia* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts reſembling Feathers. *L.*

PIN'NE [in *Falconry*] a Diſeaſe in the Foot of a Hawk.

A PIN *Pan-bly Fellow*, a covetous Miſer that pins up his Panniers or Baſkets. *N. C.*

PIN'SON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [pẏnꞇ, *Sax.*] an *Engliſh* Meaſure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PIN'TEL } [of Pint. *Du.* and *Teut.*]
PIN'TLE } a Man's Yard.

PINTLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from recoiling.

PINTLES [in a *Ship*] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern Poſt.

PINTLES, the Sight of an *Aſtrolabe*, a Mathematical Inſtrument.

PINTLEDY *Pant'edy* [of *panteler*, F. to pant] as, *My Heart went pintledy pantledy*, *i. e.* beat for Fear. *Linc.*

PIONEE'R [*Pionier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, caſt up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIO'NINGS, Works of Pioneers.

PI'ONY } [*Pæonia*, L. of *παιωνία*, Gr.]
PE'ONY } a Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIP [Pippe, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *Pepie*, F. Pips, *Teut.* *Pipa*, Ital. of *Pituita*, L.] a Diſeaſe in Poultry; alſo any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [Pipe, *Sax.* Pijpe, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *Pipeau*, F. Pfeiffer, *Teut.* *Fifaro*, Ital.] a Muſical Inſtrument; alſo a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in; alſo a Conduit or Channel.

A PIPE [*Pipa*, Ital.] a Meaſure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwiſe called the *Great Roll.*

Clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE *Office*, a Court in the *Treaſury*, where the Clerk of the Pipe ſits as Preſident.

PIPE-*Tree*, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Flowers, the White and the Blue.

PI'PER [Pipeꞃe, *Sax.* *Fifre*, F. Pfeiffer, *Teut*] a Player on a Pipe.

PI'PERINE [of *Piper*, L.] Things partaking of the chief Qualities of Pepper, whether Simples or Compounds.

PIPEREDGE-*Tree*, the Barberry Buſh. *Barbariſdumetorum*, L.

PIP'PIN, an excellent Apple, of which there are various Sorts.

PI'QUET [of *piquant*, F.] ſharp, biting, nipping.

PIQUE [*picca*, Ital.] Peek, Diſtaſte, Spleen, Grudge. *F.*

PI'QUET, } a certain Game at Cards.
PI'CKET, } *F.*

PI'RACY [*piraterie*, F. *piratica*, L. of πειρατεία, Gr.] the Trade and Practice of a Pirate.

PI'RATE [*pirata*, L. of πειρατὴς, Gr.] one who lives by Pillage, and robbing on the Sea. *F.*

To PIRATE [*pirater*, F.] to rob on the Sea.

PIRAT'ICAL [*piraticus*, L. πειρατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.

To PIER, to peer about. *Chau.*

PIS'CANY, a Privilege of Fiſhing.

PIS'CARY [*piſcaria*, L.] a Fiſh-Market, or Place for keeping of Fiſh.

PISCARY [in *Law*] a Liberty of Fiſhing.

PIS'CES [among *Aſtronomers*] one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, ſo called from its ſuppoſed Likeneſs to two Fiſhes. *L.*

PISCI'VOROUS [*piſcivorus*, L.] that devours or feeds on Fiſhes.

PIS'CULENT [*piſculentus*, L.] full of Fiſhes.

PIS'MIRE [probably of Puyne, *Du.* a Heap, and Miere, *Du.* Myre, *Dan.* an Ant, becauſe it throws up Heaps of Earth] an Ant, a very ſmall Creature.

To PISS [*piſſer*, F. piſſer, *Dan.*] to evacuate Urine.

PISS [Piſs, *Dan.* *piſſat*, F.] Urine.

PISSASPHAL'TUS, the famous *Bitumen Judaicum.*

PISTA'CHO [*piſtache*, F. *piſtacia*, L.] a Piſtache Nut, a ſmall Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*, of a ſpicy Smell. *Spenc.*

PISTIL'LUM [in *Botany*] a Part of ſome Plants, which in Shape reſemble a Peſtle.

PIS'TOL [*piſtolet*, F. *piſtola*, Ital.] a ſmall Sort of Fire-Arms.

PIS'TOLE, a *French* or *Spaniſh* Piece of Gold, worth 17 *s.*

PIT [Pit, *Sax.* Pet, *Belg.* *puis*, F. of *puteus*, L.] a Hole in the Ground, a Well.

PIT *Fall*, a Sort of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To PITCH [*picare*, L. *paiſſer*, F.] to do over with Pitch and Tar.

PITCH [Pic, *Sax.* *pix*, L. *poix*, F. Pich, *Dan.*] an oily bituminous Subſtance, well known, drawn chiefly from Pine and Fir-Trees.

To PITCH [*figere*, L. to fix] as to pitch a Tent or Camp; alſo to prove.

A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked End, a Crow.

A PITCH, a Stature or Height.

To PITCH [probably of *peſer*, F. to weigh, or πιτνέω, Gr. to fall] to light upon; alſo to ſet a Burthen upon.

To PITCH [*Sea Term*] when a Ship ſails with her Head too much into the Sea, or bears againſt it ſo much as to endanger her Top Maſts, Mariners ſay, *She will pitch her Maſt by the Board.*

PITCH [in *Architecture*] the Angle which a Gable End, and conſequently the whole Roof of a Building is ſet to.

PITCH'ER [*picher*, *pichier*, O. F. *pichel*, Span. *pitaro*, Ital] an Earthen Veſſel, with a Handle, for containing of Liquors.

Little Pitchers have great Ears.

This Proverb is a good Caution to *Parents* and others, not to uſe too much *Freedom* in Diſcourſe before *Children*: For that their Senſe of Hearing is not only ſo quick or quicker than that of *older People*, but alſo becauſe *they have long Tongues as well as wide Ears*, and their *Innocence* often divulges what their *Elders* would have kept ſecret; therefore, *Maxima debetur puere reverentia*, ſays *Juvenal*; and *Ce qui l'enfant oit au Foyer eſt bien toſt connue juſque au Monſtier*, ſay the *French*; and בהקלא דאית ביה אונרין לא תימר מילה מסטירין, ſay the *Hebrews.*

PITCHING *Pence*, a Duty for ſetting down every Sack of Corn or Merchandizes in a Fair or Market.

PITCH'FORD [of *pitch* and *ford*, from a Spring riſing in a private Houſe there, upon which Pitch continually floateth] in *Shropſhire.*

PITCH *fork* [pigforck, *C. Br.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Huſbandmen.

PITH [Pit or Pitte, *Belg.*] the inward Part or Marrow of a Tree, *&c.*

PI'THY, full of Pith or Marrow; ſubſtantial, full of good Matter.

PIT'IABLE [*pitoyable*, F.] to be pitied.

PIT'IFUL, inclined to Pity, compaſſionate, tender hearted; alſo that deſerves to be pitied, woeful; alſo ſorry, wretched.

PIT'ILESS, not to be moved to Pity, mercileſs.

PIT'EOUS [*piteux*, F.] ſad, grievous, pitiful, woeful, wretched.

PITTA'CIUM [πιττάκιον, Gr.] a little Cloth ſpread with Salve, to be laid on a Part affected.

PIT'TANCE [*Pitance*, F.] a ſmall Portion; an Allowance to Monks, *&c.* for a Meal.

PITU'ITE [*pituita*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel, Snot; it is a moiſt, viſcid, and glutinous Part of the Blood, which is ſeparated by the largeſt Glands, where the Contortions of the Arteries are greateſt, and give the greateſt Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head. *F.*

PITU'ITOUS [*pituiteux*, F. *pituitoſus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PI'TY [*pitié*, F. *pieta*, Ital. *pietas*, L.] Compaſſion, Concern of Mind.

PIU [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a little more, and increaſes the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with; as,

PIU *Allegro*, *i. e.* Play a little more gay and briſk, than *Allegro* by itſelf requires. *Ital.*

PIU *Piano* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies ſoft and ſlow. *Ital.*

PIU *Preſto*, *i. e.* Play quicker than *Preſto* itſelf requires. *Ital.*

PI'VA, an Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIV'OT, a Piece of Iron like a Top, ſet into the Sole or Ring at the Bottom of a Gate ſo as to bear it up, and give it Motion. *F.*

PIZ'ZLE [of Peſel, *L. S.* a Nerve, or of Piſs, *q. d. Piſle*, or of Peitſche, *Teut.* a Scourge, becauſe Bulls Pizzles were uſed for that End] the griſly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beaſt.

Cloven PIZZLE, a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

PLACABIL'ITY [*placabilitas*, L.] Eaſineſs of being pacified or appeaſed.

PLA'CABLE [*placabilis*, L.] eaſy to be pacified or appeaſed.

PLACA'ERT } [Plackeart, *Belg.*] a
PLACART' } Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland*.

PLA'CARD, a Bill or Paper poſted up; a Proclamation, a Libel. *F.*

PLACARD [in *Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to ſhoot with a Gun, or uſe Games, *&c.*

PLACE [Platz, *Teut.* *Piazza*, It. or *platea*, L. of *πλατεῖα*, Gr. broad, *ſc.* ὁδὸς, Gr. Way] Space or Room, in which a Perſon or Thing is; alſo Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philoſophers*] is either Abſolute or Relative.

Abſolute PLACE [*of a Body*] is that Part of Abſolute Space which every natural Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or ſenſible Poſition of any Body, according to the Determination of our Senſes, with reſpect to other contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Extent wherein each Point may indifferentl ſerve for the Solution of an *Indeterminat Problem*, when it is to be reſolved Geometrically.

PLACE *Plane* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point reſolving the Problem, is the Periphery in a Circle.

PLACE *Simple* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that reſolves any Problem is in a right Line.

PLACE *Solid* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point that reſolves the Problem is in one of the *Conick Sections.*

PLACE *Surſolid* [in *Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections.*

PLACE *of the Sun or Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack*, in which the Planet is.

PLACE *apparent to a Planet* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Point in the ſtarry Heaven, which is found by a right Line paſſing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the fixed Stars.

PLACE *of Units* [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which conſiſts of two, three, four, five, or more Places; that which is outermoſt towards the right Hand, is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [in *Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortreſs or Strong-Hold.

Regular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whoſe Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [in *Fortification*] is one whoſe Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE *of Arms* [in *Fortification*] a ſtrong City or Town pitched upon for the chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE *of Arms* [*of a Camp*] a ſpacious Piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp to draw out the Army in Order of Battle.

PLACE *of Arms* [in a *Garriſon*] is a large open Spot of Ground in the Middle of the City, for the Garriſon to rendezvous in upon any ſudden Alarm, or other Occaſion.

PLACE *of Arms of a Troop* } [in a
PLACE *of Arms of a Company* } *Camp*]
is that Spot of Ground on which the Troop or Company draws up.

PLACE *of Arms particular* [in *Garriſon*] is a Place near every Baſtion, where the Soldiers, ſent from the grand Place to the Quarters aſſigned them, relieve thoſe that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE *of Arms without*, is a Place allowed to the *Covert Way*, for the planting of Cannon, to oblige thoſe who advance in their Approaches to retire, To PLACE [*placer*, F.] to order, to diſpoſe, to put, lay, or ſet.

PLACEN'TA *Uterina* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Part which ſerves to convey Nouriſhment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

PLACID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLACID'ITY [*placiditas*, L.] Quietneſs, Peaceableneſs.

PLA'CITA, Pleas, or Pleadings. *L.*

PLACITA'RE, to plead Cauſes. *L.*

PLACITA'TOR, a Pleader. *L.*

PLA'CITUM [in *Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance, or Decree.

PLACK'ET, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLAD, a Mantle worn by the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*; alſo a Sort of Stuff ſo called.

PLADAR'OSIS [of πλαδάρωσις, Gr.] a little ſoft Swelling, which grows under the Eye-lids.

PLAGIA'RIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] belonging to a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARISM, the Practice of a Plagiary.

PLA'GIARY [*plagiare*, F. of *plagiarius*, L.] one who ſteals other People's Works, and puts them out under his own Name; a Book-Thief; alſo one who ſteals other Men's Children or Servants to ſell them into a foreign Country; a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [Plaghe, *Belg.* Plage, *Teut.* Torment, Affliction, of *plaga*, L. πληγὴ Gr. a Blow] a Diſeaſe commonly mortal; alſo Puniſhment, Judgment, Scourge.

To PLAGUE [plaghen, *Belg.* plagen, *Teut.*] to vex, to teize, to torment.

PLAI'CY [of *placendo*, L. from pleaſing, *q. d.* a pleaſant Place, as *Placentia* in *Italy*] a Place in *Eſſex*.

PLAI'DURES [in *Law*] certain Lawyers, who being a Sort of Attorneys, uſed to plead on Behalf of their Clients.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, ſmooth; not having any Ornament; clear, manifeſt; alſo ſincere, downright. *F.*

A PLAIN [*plane*, F.] a flat Country; a plain Field.

A PLAIN, a Draught. See *Plan*.

PLAIN *Chart* [among *Navigators*] a Plain, or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude thereon made of equal Length with thoſe of Latitude.

PLAIN *Coat of Arms* [in *Heraldry*] ſuch as have no Rebatements.

PLAIN *Sailing*, the Method of Sailing by a Plain Chart.

PLAIN *Scale* [among *Navigators*] a thin Ruler on which a Line of Chords, Sines, and Tangents, is marked out for various Mathematical Uſes.

PLAIN-*Table*, an Inſtrument uſed in ſurveying Land.

To PLAIN, to complain. *Spen.* To explain. *Chau.*

PLAINT [*plainte*, F. *planctus*, L.] Complaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [in *Law*] is the exhibiting in Writing any Action Perſonal or Real.

PLAIN'TIFF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whoſe Suit a Plaint is made, a Complainant.

A PLAI'STER [Plaeſter, *Belg.* Pelaſter, *Teut.* *Emplâtre*, F. *Emplaſtrum*, L. of ἔμπλαστρον, Gr.] a Medicine ſpread on Leather or Linnen, to be laid on a Sore, or pained Place, *&c.*

To PLAIT [*plier*, F. to entangle, or ploigen, *Belg.* *plicare*, L. of πλέκειν, Gr. to twiſt or fold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model, or Ground-Plot, a Deſign or Project of any Place or Work.

PLA'NARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a Plane; plain, even.

PLANCE'RE [among *Architects*] the under Part of the Roof of the *Corona* or *Drip*.

PLANCH'ER, a Plank or Board. *F.*

PLAN'CHIA a Plank of Wood. *O. L.*

PLANCH'ING, the laying the Floors of a Building. *F.*

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to ſmooth Boards with.

PLANE [in *Geometry*] is a plain Surface, all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines.

To PLANE [*planer*, F. *planare*, L.] to make ſmooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To PLANE [among *Fowlers*] to fly, or hover as a Bird, without moving its Wing.

PLANE *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] is that which ariſes from the multiplying two Numbers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [in *Perſpective*] is ſuch a one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and which paſſes through the Eye, or has the Eye ſuppoſed to be placed in it.

PLANE *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is ſuch a one as cannot be ſolved geometrically but by the Interſection of a Righ Line and a Circle, or of the Circumference of two Circles.

PLANE
PLAN } [in *Fortification*] is a Repreſentation of a Work in its Height and Breadth.

PLANE *of a Dial*, is the Surface upon which any Dial is ſuppoſed to be drawn.

PLANE *of Gravitation*
PLANE *of Gravity* } [in any *heavy Body*] is a Plane ſuppoſed to paſs through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical PLANE [in *Perſpective*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon, placed lower than the Eye.

PLANE *of the Horopter* [in *Opticks*] is that which paſſes through the *Horopter*, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two *optick Axes*.

PLANE *of Reflection* [in *Catoptricks*] is that which paſſes through the Point of Reflection.

PLANE *of Refraction* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Perſpective*] is a plain Surface which paſſeth along the principal Ray, and conſequently through the Eye, and perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

PLANE-*Tree* [*plane*, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall Sort of Tree.

PLAN'ET [*planette*, F. *planeta*, L. πλανήτης, Gr.] an erratick, or wandering Star, of which there are ſix primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*; and ten ſecondary ones, the *Moon*, the four *Satellites* of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLAN'ETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planetarius*, L. πλανητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET *ſtruck*, blaſted, ſtunned, or amazed.

PLANIFO'LIOUS *Flowers* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as are made up of plain Leaves, ſet together round the Center in circular Rows.

PLANIL'OQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a ſpeaking plainly.

PLANI'METRY [*planimetrie*, F. *planometria*, of *planum*, L. and μετρέω, Gr.] the Art of meaſuring all Sorts of plain Surfaces.

To PLAN'ISH, to make plain, as Silverſmiths and Pewterers do.

PLAN'ISPHERE [*planiſphærium* L.] the Sphere or Globe deſcribed or projected upon a plain Surface. *F.*

PLAN'ITY [*planitas*, L.] Plainneſs, Clearneſs.

A PLANK [planke, *Belg.* and *L. S.* *planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber ſawed for Carpenters or Joiners Work.

PLANK *upon Plank* [*Sea Term*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after ſhe is built.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to ſet. *F.*

To PLANT [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L. pflanken, *Teut.*] to ſet Trees or Herbs; alſo to people a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as either really want both Flower and Seed, or elſe ſeem to do ſo.

PLANTA'GENET [of *plante*, F. and *genet*, *i. e.* Green Broom, a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green Broom] a Sirname of *Jeffrey* Count of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* II. who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat; which is ſaid to have taken its Riſe on Account of one of thoſe Dukes, who, to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he (to obtain the Kingdom to himſelf) had put to Death, took a Journey into the *Holy Land*, and every Night during his Journey, ſcourged himſelf with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLAN'TAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLAN'TAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR *Muſcle* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whoſe Office it is to extend it backwards.

PLANTA'TION [*plantage*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of People in a foreign Country. *L.*

PLAN'TER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or ſets.

PLANTI'GEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLAN'TA *Seminalis* [among *Botaniſts*] the little Herb which lies in Miniature in every Seed. *L.*

PLASH [plaſch, *Belg.*] a Place full of ſtanding Water, a Puddle.

To PLASH [plaſchen, *Belg.*] to daſh with Water.

To PLASH [among *Gardeners*] to bend or ſpread the Boughs of Trees.

PLAS'M [*plaſma*, L. of πλάσμα, Gr.] a Mould for the caſting of Metals, *&c.*

To PLAS'TER [*plâter*, F.] to parget or daub Walls, Cielings, *&c.* with Plaiſter.

PLAS'TER [*plâtre*, F.] Parget or Mortar for plaiſtering.

PLAS'TERER [*plâtrier*, F.] a Pargeter.

PLAS'TICE [πλαϛικὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Figures in Clay or Earth.

PLAS'TICK [*plaſticus*, L. πλαϛικὸς, Gr.] ſkilful in making Statues of Earth.

PLAS'TICK *Virtue* [among *Philoſophers*] that Faculty which can form or faſhion any Thing; a Term invented to expreſs the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOG'RAPHY [*plaſtographia*, L. of πλαϛογραφία, Gr.] a counterfeiting or falſe Writing

PLAT *Band* [in *Architecture*] a ſquare Moulding ſet at the End of an Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.

PLATE [plete, *Belg.* *platte*, F. flat] a flat Piece of Metal; a Diſh to eat on; all Veſſels made of Silver or Gold are ſo called.

PLATE, a Sea Veſſel or Hoy. *O. L.*

PLATES [in *Heraldry*] are the Figures of Balls when they are Argent, *i. e.* of a white Colour.

To **PLATE**, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; alſo to reduce any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

PLAT'EN } [among *Printers*] the Plate
PLATI'NE } of a Printing-Preſs.

PLAT'FORM [*plateforme*, F.] a Model or Pattern of a Thing.

PLAT'FORM [in *Architecture*] a Row of Beams which ſupport the Timber-Work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall where the Entablature ought to be raiſed.

PLATFORM [in *Fortification*] is a riſing of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; alſo a Sort of Baſtion made on a re-entering Angle, when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a Kind of Terras Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Deck, between the Main-Maſt and the Cock-Pit, called alſo the *Orlope*, where Proviſion is made to take Care of wounded Men.

PLA'TICK *Aſpect* [among *Aſtrologers*] is a Ray caſt from one Planet to another, not exactly, but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLA'TO, a famous Philoſopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATON'ICK, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

PLATONICK *Bodies* [in *Geometry*] are the five regular Bodies, *viz.* *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icoſihedron*.

PLATONICK *Love*, is a Love abſtracted from all corporeal groſs Impreſſions, and ſenſual Appetites, and conſiſts not in any carnal Fruition, but in Contemplation and Ideas of Mind, ſo called from *Plato*, that Divine Philoſopher.

PLATONICK *Year*, is every 36,000th Year, at which Time ſome Philoſophers imagined that all Perſons and Things ſhould return to the ſame State as they now are.

PLATOO'N [*Peloton*, F. *Military Term*] a ſmall ſquare Body of Muſquetteers, ſuch as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to ſtrengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLAT'TER [of platte, *Teut.* *plat*, F of πλατύς, Gr. broad, of *patina*, L.] a broad Diſh.

PLATTS [in a *Ship*] flat Ropes made of Rope Yarn to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among *Navigators*] Braſs Compaſſes made uſe of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCERO'TES [πλατυκερώτης, Gr.] broad-horned Beaſts.

PLAT-*Vein* [of a *Horſe*] a Vein on the Inſide of each Thigh.

PLATYCORI'A [πλατυκορία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, that it cannot ſhut.

A **PLAU'DITE** [*i. e.* clap your Hands] a clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action. *&c.* L.

PLAU'SIBLE [*plauſibilis*, L.] that ſeems to deſerve Applauſe; ſeemingly fair and honeſt.

PLAUSIBIL'ITY [*plauſibilite*, F.] Plauſibleneſs.

PLAU'SIVE, applauding of, or pertaining to Applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **PLAY** [plæᵹan, *Sax.*] to divert by Play.

PLAY [plæᵹan, *Sax.*] Divertiſement.

Better play at ſmall Game than ſtand out.

The Meaning of this Proverb is, that Perſons ſhould not indolently ſit down in *Indifference*, leave off all *honeſt Endeavours*, and not do any Thing *at all*, becauſe they can't preſently attain to *what* they *wou'd*: *Qui non poteſt quod vult, velle oportet quod poteſt*, ſay the *Latins*; and בשוקא ושקיל אורא פשוט נבילתא, ſay the *Hebrews*.

PLAY-*Houſe* [plæᵹan-huſ, *Sax.*] a Theatre.

PLAYING-*Hot*, boiling hot. *S. C.*

PLEA [pleoh, *Sax.* *plaidoy*, F.] an Excuſe.

PLEA [in *Law*] is that which either Party alledgeth for himſelf in Court. *L.*

Common **PLEAS**, are ſuch as are held between common Perſons.

PLEAS *of the Crown*, all ſuch Suits in the King's Name as are againſt his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign **PLEA**, is that whereby Matter is produced in any Court which may be tried in another.

Clerk of the **PLEAS** [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer in whoſe Office the Officers of that Court ought to ſue or be ſued upon any Action.

To **PLEAD** [*plaider*, F.] to put in a Plea at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

PLEAD'ER [*plaidant*, F.] a Counſellor at Law, a Barriſter.

PLEADINGS [in *Law*] all the Sayings of the Parties after the Court or Declaration.

PLEASA'NCE, Pleaſure. *Spen.*

PLEAS'ANT [*plaiſant*, F. of *placere*, L.] delightful, agreeable, merry.

To **PLEASE** [*plaire*, F. *placere*, L.] to content or ſatiſfy; to delight, to honour, to be pleaſed, or willing.

PLEA'SUREABLE, pleaſant, agreeable.

PLEASURE [*plaiſir*, F.] Content, Delight; Joy; alſo Will; alſo good Turn.

To **PLEASURE** [*donner du plaiſir*, F.] to give Content, or do one a Pleaſure.

PLEBAN'ALIS *Eccleſiæ*, a Mother-Church which has one or more ſubordinate Chapels. *O. L.*

PLEBA'NIA [*O. L.* Records] the ſame as *Plebanalis Eccleſia*.

PLEBE'AN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commonalty, a mean Perſon.

PLE'BITY [*plebitas*, L.] Meanneſs of Quality.

A PLECE [of Place, *Sax.*] a Place. *N. C.*

PLEDGE [*pleige*, F. *plegeus*, L. *Barb.*] Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To PLEDGE *one* [in *Drinking*] is to be Surety to one for the reſt of the Company, that he ſhall receive no Harm, while he is drinking; a Cuſtom occaſioned by the Practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently uſed to ſtab, or cut the Throats of the Natives, while they were drinking.

PLEDG'ES [in *Law*] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to proſecute his Suit.

PLEDG'ERY } [*pleigerie*, F. *plegarium*,
PLEG'GERY } L.] Suretiſhip, an Undertaking, an Anſwering for.

PLEDG'ET } [among *Surgeons*] a flat
PLEG'ET } Tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, *&c.*

PLE'GIIS *acquietandis*, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day. *L.*

PLEIA'DES [*Pleias*, L. of Πλειάδες, *Gr.*] the ſeven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. *L.*

PLENA'RTY [in *Law*] a Term uſed when a Benefice is ſupplied.

PLE'NARY [*pleniere*, F.] full, entire.

PLENILU'NARY [of *plenilunium*, L.] belonging to the Full Moon.

PLENIPO'TENCY [of *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, Power] full Power.

PLENIPOTEN'TIAL [of *plenus*, and *potentialis*, L.] belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

PLENIPOTEN'TIARY [*plenipotentiaire*, F.] an Ambaſſador or Commiſſioner, who has full Power and Authority, from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained in his Commiſſion.

PLE'NISTS [of *plenus*, L. full] a Sect of Philoſophers, who admit of no *Vacuum*.

PLEN'ITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] Fulneſs. *F.*

PLENITUDE [among *Phyſicians*] the ſame with *Plethory*.

PLENI'TY [*plenitas*, L.] Fulneſs.

PLEN'TEOUS } [of *plenitas*, or *ple-*
PLEN'TIFUL } *nitudo*, L.] abundant, having ſufficient of.

PLEN'TIVOUS, plenteous. *Chau.*

PLEN'TY [*plenté*, O. F. *plenitas*, or *plenitudo*, L.] Abundance, great Store.

PLE'ONASM [*pleonaſme*, F. *pleonaſmus*, L. of πλεονασμὸς, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*; where a Letter or Syllable is added, either to the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLE'ONASM [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby ſome ſuperfluous Words are added to expreſs the Earneſtneſs of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLERO'PHORY [*plerophoria*, L. of πληροφορία, Gr.] the greateſt Height of Faith, applied to one's own Caſe.

PLEROT'ICKS [*plerotica*, L. πληρωτικὰ, of πληρόω, to fill up, *Gr.*] Medicines which breed Fleſh, and fill up Wounds.

PLES'AUNCE [*plaiſance*, F.] Pleaſure or Delight. *Chau.*

To PLETE, to implead, ſue at Law. *Ch.*

PLE'THORA } [Πλεθώρα, Gr.] is when
PLE'THORY } the Veſſels are fuller of Humours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health, and ariſes either from a Diminution of ſome natural Evacuations, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or more in Quantity, than the ordinary Powers of the *Viſcera* can digeſt and ſecern.

PLETHO'RICK [*plethoricus*, L. πληθωρικὸς, Gr.] troubled with a *Plethory*.

PLEV'IN [*pleuvine*, F. *plevina*, L.] a Warrant or Aſſurance. *L. T.*

PLEU'RA [*pleure*, F. πλευρὰ, Gr.] a double Membrane, which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax*. L.

PLEU'RISY [*pleuriſie*, F. *pleuritis*, L. πλευρῖτις, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Membrane *Pleura*, and the Intercoſtal Muſcles, accompanied with a continued Fever, Stitches in the Side, and Difficulty of Breathing.

PLEURO-*Pneumony*, a Mixture of a Pleuriſy and a *Peripneumony* together.

PLEURORTHOPNÆ'A [of πλευρῖτις, ὀρθὸς, ſtraight, and πνοὴ, Breath, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe in the Side, when the Sick cannot breathe, unleſs he ſit up.

PLEX'US *choroides* [in *Anatomy*] an admirable Contexture of ſmall Arteries in the Brain like a Net. *F.*

PLEXUS *reticularis* [in *Anatomy*] the Net-like Union; it is juſt over the Pineal Gland. *L.*

PLI'ABLE, flexible, eaſy to bend. *F.*

PLI'ABLENESS, Eaſineſs to be bent.

PLI'ANT [of *plier*, F.] eaſy to be bent or managed.

PLI'CA, a Diſeaſe among the *Polanders*, which cauſes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. *L.*

PLICA *Terræ*, a ſmall Portion or Spot of Ground. *O. L.*

PLI'CATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a Fold or Folding.

PLIGHT [Plicht, *L. S.* and *Teut.* Plight, *Belg.* or rather of *Plicatura*, L.] State and Condition of Body. *Milton.*

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Eſtate within the Habit and Quantity of the Land.

PLIGHT [of plucken, *L. S.*] plucked. *O.*

To **PLIGHT** [plechte, *Belg.* plihtan, *Sax.* Verpflichten, *Teut.*] to engage or promiſe ſolemnly.

PLI'MOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim,* or it may be taken of *πλημμύρα,* Gr. the Tide] a famous Sea-Port in *Devonſhire.*

PLINTH [*plintbus,* L. ϖλίνθος, Gr.] the lowermoſt Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or ſquare Brick. *F.*

PLITE, an ancient Meaſure, ſuch as our Yard or Ell.

PLO'CE [ϖλοκὴ, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick,* in which a Word is by Way of Emphaſis, ſo ſeparated, that it expreſſes not only the Thing ſignified, but alſo the Quality of it.

To **PLOD** [of ploeghe, *Belg.* to plow] to labour earneſtly in Buſineſs.

PLOD'DING, induſtrious, diligent in contriving.

PLONK'ETS, a Kind of coarſe woollen Cloth. *An.* 1 *R.* III. *c.* 8.

PLO'RABUND [*plorabundus,* L.] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot,* F.] a Deſign or Device; a Conſpiracy; alſo a Spot of Ground; alſo a Sea-Chart.

To **PLOT** [*comploter,* F.] to combine or conſpire; alſo to hatch or contrive.

A **PLOTTER**, Conſpirator.

PLOT'TON. See *Platoon.*

PLO'VER [*pluvier,* F.] a Sort of Fowl.

PLOUGH } [plog, *Dan.* ploegh, *Belg.*
PLOW } pflug, *Teut.*] a well known Inſtrument for tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Inſtrument of Box or Pear-Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among *Book-Binders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books ſmooth.

PLOUGH [*Law-Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-*Land,* a certain Quantity of arable Land, near an Hundred Acres.

PLOUGH-*Monday,* the next *Monday* after *Twelfth-Day,* when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-Money to drink.

To **PLUCK** [Pluccian, *Sax.* plucken, *L. S.* punnken, *Teut.* plucker, *Dan.*] to pull away by Force, or with a Twitch.

A **PLUCK** [not unlikely of plucken, *L. S.* becauſe they are plucked from the Inſide of theſe Animals] the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep.

A **PLUG** [pluggbe, *Belg.*] a great wooden Peg, to ſtop the Bottom of a Ciſtern, Caſk, Pipe, *&c.*

PLUM [of *Plummet*] as, *to fall down plum,* is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLU'MAGE [of *pluma,* L. a Feather] the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLU'MAGE [among *Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUMB [Plum, *Sax.* pluyme, *Belg.* pflaume, *Teut.* plumme, *Dan.* *prunum,* L.] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-*Line* } [of *plumb,* F. *plumbum,*
PLUMB-*Rule* } L. Lead] a Plummet, uſed by Carpenters, *&c.* to find whether a Pillar or Wall ſtand upright.

PLUMBA'GINE [of *Plumbago,* L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

PLUM'BUM *Uſtum* [among *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition made of two Parts of Lead, and one Part of Sulphur. *L.*

PLUME [*pluma,* L.] a Set of Oſtrich Feathers prepared for Ornament, or any Bunch of Feathers. *F.*

PLUME [among *Botaniſts*] is that Part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its looſe End into ſeveral Pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [in *Corn*] is that Part which ſhoots out towards the ſmaller End of the Seed, which thence by ſome is called the *Acroſpire.*

PLUME [in *Falconry*] the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME *Allum,* a Mineral, a Kind of Chalk.

PLUME *Striker,* a Flatterer, a Pickthank.

To **PLUME** [*plumer,* F.] to pluck the Feathers off. *Falconry.*

To **PLUME** [*plumare,* L.] to ſhoot forth Feathers.

PLUMI'GEROUS [*plumiger,* L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLU'MING [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk ſeizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUM'MER [*plombier,* F. *plumbarius,* L.] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLUM'MET [*plombeau,* F. *plumbum.* L.] a Plumb-line uſed by Carpenters, Maſons, *&c.* alſo to ſound the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMOS'ITY [*plumoſitas,* L.] Fulneſs of Feathers.

PLUMP [*Skinner* derives it of *Pomme,* F. an Apple, *q. d.* as round as an Apple] full and round in Fleſh.

PLUMPTUOUS, plenteous. *Chau.*

To **PLUN'DER** [plondere, *Belg.* plundern, *Teut.* plyndrer, *Dan.*] to rob, ſpoil, or take away by Violence.

To **PLUNGE** [*plonger,* F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Incumbrance.

PLUN'GEON, a Diver, a Water-Fowl. *F.*

PLUN'GY, Rainy. *Chau.*

PLUN'KET-*Colour*, a Sort of blue Colour.

PLU'RAL [*pluralis*, L.] belonging to many.

PLU'RALIST, a Clergyman who has ſeveral Benefices.

PLURAL'ITY [*pluralité*, F. *pluralitas*, L.] greater Part, or greater Number.

PLURALITY *of Benefices*, is when a Perſon has 2, 3, or more ſpiritual Livings.

PLU'RIES, is a Writ which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the firſt is called *Capias*, the ſecond *Sicut alius*; and the third *Pluries.*

PLURIFA'RIOUS [*plurifarius*, L.] of divers Faſhions.

PLUSH [*peluche*, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair, as *Shag*.

PLUSH [among *Botaniſts*] the Middle of Roſes, Anemonies, *&c.* which ſome call Thrum, or Thrummy Head.

PLU'VIAL [*pluvialis*, L.] rainy, belonging to the Rain.

PLUVIOUS [*pluvieux*, F. *pluvioſus*, L.] that abounds in, or cauſes Rain.

To PLY [*plier*, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, as Porters, Coachmen, *&c.*

PLY'ERS, a Sort of Tongs or Pincers.

PNEUMAT'ICAL }
PNEUMAT'ICK } [*pneumaticus*, L. πνευματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMAT'ICKS, is that Part of Natural Philoſophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCE'LE [πνευματοκήλη, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATO'DES [πνευμάτωδες, Gr.] a fetching the Breath ſhort.

PNEUMATOL'OGY [of πνεῦμα, a Spirit, and λέγω, Gr. to ſay] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATOM'PHALUS [πνευματόμφαλος] a Swelling in the Navel, occaſioned by Wind. *L.*

PNEUMATO'SIS [πνευμάτωσις, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the cortical Subſtance of the Brain.

To POACH [*pocher*, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to deſtroy Game by unlawful Means; alſo to boil Eggs.

PO'CARD, a Water-Fowl.

POCK [Pocca, *Sax.* pockel, *Belg.*] a Scab, or Dent of the Small-Pox, *&c.*

POCK'ET [Pochcha, *Sax.* poke, *Belg.* *poche* or *pochette*, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

A POCKET *of Wool*, the Quantity of half a Pack.

POCKET-*Hays* [among *Fowlers*] ſhort Nets for taking of Pheaſants alive.

POCK'IFIED, }
POCK'Y, } that has got the *Lues Venerea*, or *French* Pox.

POCKS, a Diſtemper of Sheep.

PO'CO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a *little leſs*, and is juſt the contrary to *piu*, and therefore leſſens the Strength of the Signification of the Word joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite ſo briſk as *Allegro* requires, if it ſtood alone.

POCO *Piu Allegro*, ſignifies a little more briſk.

POCO *Meno Allegro*, ſignifies a little leſs briſk.

POCO *Largo*, ſignifies not quite ſo ſlow, as the Word *Largo* requires when it ſtands alone.

POCO *Preſto*, ſignifies not quite ſo quick as *Preſto*, if it ſtands alone, requires.

POD [probably of Boede, or Bode, *Du.* an Habitation] the Huſk of any Pulſe.

PODA'GRA [ποδάγρα, of πȣ̃ς, a Foot, and ἄγρα, a Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Feet.

POD'DERS [of *Pod*] poor People employed to gather Peaſcods.

POD'ESTA, }
POD'ESTATE, } a Magiſtrate in ſeveral free Cities of *Italy*. Ital.

PO'EM [*poëme*, F. *poema*, L. ποίημα, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Compoſition in Verſe.

PO'ESY }
PO'ETRY } [*poëſie*, F. *poeſis*, L. ποίησις, Gr.] Poetry, the Art of making Verſes.

PO'ET [*poëte*, F. *poeta*, L. ποιητὴς, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verſes.

POETAST'ER [*poëtereau*, F.] a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhymer. *L.*

PO'ETESS [*poëteſſe*, F. *poetiſſa*, L.] a Female Poet.

POET'ICAL }
POET'ICK } [*poëtique*, F. *poeticus*, L. ποιητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Poetry.

POETICAL *Riſing and Setting of the Stars*, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who reſerred the Riſing and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun.

To PO'ETISE [*poëtizer*, F. *poetari*, L. ποιητίζω, Gr.] to make Verſes, to play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horſe's Head.

POI'GNANT [*poignant*, F.] ſharp, tart, biting, ſatyrical.

To POINGTEN [*pointer*, F.] to prick with a Point.

POINT [*Point*, Fr. of *punctum*, L.] the ſharp Point of any Thing; an Head or chief Matter; a Mark of Diſtinction; alſo a Sort of Lace. *F.*

POINT [in *Geometry*] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceived ſo ſmall, as to have no Dimenſions at all.

POINT [in *Navigation*] one 32d Part of the Mariners Compaſs, or 11 Degrees 15

Minutes; the utmoſt End of the Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT *of Concourſe* [in *Opticks*] is that Point where the viſual Rays inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT *of Concurrence* [in *Perſpective*] is the ſame as the Principal Point.

POINT *of Incidence* [in *Opticks*] that Point on the Surface of a Glaſs or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT *Senſible* [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the leaſt Particle of Matter or Space that can poſſibly be diſcerned.

POINT *Blank* [*Point en blanc*, F. in *Gunnery*] is when the Piece being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in an oblique Line.

POINT *Blank*, directly, poſitively, abſolutely.

POINT-*Champain* } [in *Heraldry*] an
POINT-*Champion Ten* } Abatement of Honour belonging to one who killed his Priſoner of War, after Quarter demanded.

POINT *Dexter parted Ten* [in *Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT *In* [in *Heraldry*] when two Poles are borne in a Coat of Arms, ſo as to have their Points meet together.

POINT *In Point Sanguine* [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or ſlothful.

POINT *Plain Sanguine* [in *Heraldry*] is an Abatement belonging to a Lyar.

POINTS [in *Heraldry*] are alſo ſeveral Places in an Eſcutcheon, which have different Names, according as they are diverſely ſituated, *viz.* the *Honour Point*, the *Dexter*, *Siniſter*, or *Chief Point*, &c.

At POINT *Device*, exactly. *O. R.*

To POINT, completely, as, *Armed to Point*, completely armed. *Spen.*

To POINT [*poindre*, or *pointer*, F.] to make ſharp at the End.

To POINT [*pointer*, F.] to mark with Points or Stops; to ſhew with the Finger.

To POINT *a Cannon* [*pointer*, F.] to level it againſt a Place.

POINT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and direct Manner. *Ital.*

POINT'EL, a Pencil, or Writing Pen. *O.*

POINT'ING *the Cable* [*Sea Term*] is unravelling it at the End, and leſſening the Yards, and twiſting them again, making all faſt with a Piece of Marline, to keep it from ravelling out.

POINTS *of Station* [in *Aſtronomy*] thoſe Degrees of the Zodiack, by which a Planet ſeems to ſtand quite ſtill, and not to move at all.

To POISE [*peſer*, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring to an equal Balance.

POI'SON [*poiſon*, F. of *potio*, L.] whatever is able to deſtroy the orderly Diſpoſition of the Body, or to hinder the natural Courſe of the Spirits.

To POI'SON [*empoiſonner*, F.] to give Poiſon, to infect.

To POISON *a Piece* [among *Gunners*] is the ſame as to clog and to nail it.

POI'SONOUS [of *empoiſonné*, F.] belonging to, or full of Poiſon.

POI'TRAL [q. d. *pectorale*, L.] a Breaſtplate, or an Horſe's Breaſt Leather. *F.*

POI'TREL, a Tool uſed by Engravers.

POKE [Pocca, *Sax.*] a Bag.

To POKE [*pocher*, F.] to grabble or feel with the Finger or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a POKE, a Proverb applied to ſuch Perſons as buy a Thing unſeen.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLAR [*polaire*, F. *polaris*, L.] belonging to the Poles of the World.

PO'LAR *Circles* [in *Aſtronomy*] are two leſſer Circles of the Sphere parallel to the Equinoctial, one 25 Degrees from the North Pole, and the other 25 Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR *Dial*, is one whoſe Plate is parallel to ſome great Circle that paſſes through the Poles.

POLAR *Projection*, a Repreſentation of the Globe of Earth, or Heaven, drawn on the Plate of one of the Polar Circles.

POLAR'ITY, the Property of the Loadſtone in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [*polus*, L. Pole, *Sax.*] a long Stick; in Meaſure, a Rod or Perch. *F.*

POLE [in *Mathematicks*] is a Point 90 Degrees diſtant from the Plane of any Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly raiſed in the Center.

POLE *of a Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the thickeſt Part of a Convex, or the thinneſt of a Concave Glaſs.

POLES *of a Dial*, are the Zenith and Nadir of that Place in which that Dial would be a horizontal one.

POLES *of the Zodiac*, the ſame.

POLES *of the Equator*, the Poles of the World.

POLES *of the World* [in *Aſtronomy*] are the two Ends of the imaginary Axis, about which the Sphere of the Univerſe is conceived to move.

POLEACRE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dreſſing Fowl. *F.*

POLE-*Axe* [q. d. *Polonian Axe*, becauſe much uſed by the *Polanders*, or from *Poll*, the Head, *q. d.* an Axe with a Head] a Sort of Axe.

POLE *Cat* [q. d. *Polonian* Cat, becauſe *Poland* abounds with them] a wild Cat.

POL'DERS, old Trees uſually lopp'd.

PO'LECLIPT, clipt in the Head. *Shakeſpear.*

POLEDA'VIES, a coarſe Canvas.

POLEIN', a ſharp or picked Top on the Fore-part of the Shoe.

POLE'ME, a Sort of Shoe picked and turned up at the Toe.

POLEM'ICAL } [of πολέμος, Gr. War]
POLEM'ICK } belonging to Controverſy and Diſpute.

POLEM'ICKS [τὰ πολεμικὰ, Gr.] Diſputations, Treatiſes or Diſcourſes about controverſial Points.

POLE'TA, the Ball of a Dog's Foot. *O. L.*

PO'LICY [*politique*, F. *politia*, L. πολιτεία, πολίτευμα, Gr.] Craft, Subtilty; a prudent managing of Affairs; alſo the Art of governing a Kingdom or Commonwealth.

POLICY [of *Inſurance*] an Inſtrument or Writing given by Inſurers to make good the Thing inſured.

To POL'ISH [*polir*, F. *polire*, L.] to ſmooth; to make clear or bright; to burniſh; to civilize; to refine one's Manners.

POL'ISHABLE, that may be poliſhed.

POLI'TE [*politus*, L.] well poliſhed; accurate; neat; gentle; accompliſhed.

POLIT'ICAL [*politique*, F. *politicus*, L. of πολιτικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Politicks, or Policy.

POLITICAL *Arithmetick*, the Application of Arithmetical Calculations to the Extent and Value of Lands, Number of People, Taxes, *&c.* of any Commonwealth.

POLITI'CIAN [*un politique*, F. *politicus*, L. of πολιτικὸς, Gr.] a Stateſman.

POL'ITICKS [*politica*, L. τὰ πολιτικὰ, Gr.] the Art of Government, or Books which treat upon thoſe Subjects.

POL'ITURE [*Politura*, L.] a poliſhing or trimming; Politeneſs, Neatneſs.

PO'LITY [*Politia*, L. of πολιτεία, Gr.] the Art of Government.

POLL [𝔭𝔬𝔩𝔩, *Du.*] the Head.

POLL [in *Elections*] a ſetting down the Names of thoſe who have a Right to vote in chuſing a publick Magiſtrate.

To POLL, to ſhave the Head.

To POLL [at an *Election*] to give in the Names, to ſet down the Names, and reckon up the Number of the Voters.

POLL-*Tax*, a Tax when every Subject is aſſeſſed by the Head or Poll, to pay a certain Sum of Money.

POL'LARD, a Chevin or Chub Fiſh.

POLLARD, Bran with ſome Meal in it.

POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a Stag or Male Deer, which has caſt its Head.

POL'LARD } [among *Gardeners*, &c.]
POL'LENGER } an old Tree which has been often lopp'd.

POL'LARDS, an ancient ſpurious Coin in *England*.

To POLLA'VER [perhaps of πολλὰ, Gr. many Things, and *averer*, F. to aver; or of *Palabras*, Words, *Span.* q. d. a Dealer in ſmooth Words] to play the Sycophant, to flatter, to ſooth.

POL'LEN, ſignifies a finer Powder than what is commonly underſtood by *Farina*.

POLE *Evil*, a Diſeaſe in the Nape of the Horſe's Neck.

To POL'LUTE [*polluer*, F. *polluere*, L.] to defile or make filthy; to corrupt or ſtain.

POLLU'TION, Uncleanneſs, Defilement. *F.* of *L.*

POLLUTION *Nocturnal*, an involuntary Voiding the *Semen* in the Night, during Sleep.

POL'LUX [Πολλευδύκης, Gr.] a fixed Star in the Sign *Gemini*.

To PLOT, to beat back, or threſh. *O.*

POLTRO'N, a Coward, or Henhearted Fellow. *F.*

POLTRON'ERY [*poltronnerie*, F.] Cowardice.

POLYACOUS'TICKS [of πολὺς, many, and ἀκουϛικα, Gr.] Inſtruments contrived to multiply Sounds.

POLYAN'THOS } [of πολὺς, many,
POLTAN'THIUM } and ἄνθος, a Flower] any Plant bearing many Flowers.

POLYCHRES'TON [*polychreſte*, F. πολύχρηϛὸν, of πολὺς, and χρηϛὸς, profitable, *Gr.*] a ſovereign Oil for many Diſeaſes. *L.*

POLYCHRESTON [among *Chymiſts*] a general Furnace, which may be uſed in moſt Operations; a Kind of Chymical Salt.

POLYCHRO'NIOS [πολυχρονιὸς, of πολὺς, and χρόνος, Time, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe which affects the Patient for a long Time.

POLYE'DRON [πολύεδρα, Gr.] a ſolid Body conſiſting of many Sides. *Geom.*

POLYDO'RE [*Polydorus*, L. of πολυδώρος, of πολὺς, and δῶρον, a Gift, *Gr. i.e.* magnificent, liberal, well accompliſhed] a Man's Name.

POLYG'AMIST [*Polygamus*, L. of πολύγαμος, Gr.] one that hath had more Wives or Huſbands than one at once.

POLYG'AMISTS, a Sort of Chriſtian Hereticks in the 16th Century, Followers of *Bernardine Ochymus*, who held it was lawful for a Man to have as many Wives as he pleaſed.

POLYG'AMY [*Polygamie*, F. *Polygamia*, L. πολυγαμία, of πολὺς, and γάμος, Marriage, *Gr.*] the having more Wives or Huſbands than one at the ſame Time.

POLYGAR'CHY [*πολυαρχία*, of *πολὺς*, and *ἀρχη*, Dominion, *Gr.*] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

PO'LYGLOT [*poliglotte*, F. *πολύγλωσσος*, of *πολὺς*, and *γλῶττα*, the Tongue, *Gr.*] that is of many Languages, as the *Polyglot Bible*, &c.

POLYGLOTTA, the *American* Mock-Bird, ſo called becauſe it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and alſo ſurpaſſes all in the Sweetneſs of its Voice.

POLYGON [*polygone*, F. *polygonius*, L. *πολυγώνιος*, of *πολὺς*, many, and *γωνία*, a Corner, *Gr.*] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground, having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular **POLYGON** [in *Geometry*] is that whoſe Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular **POLYGON** [in *Geometry*] is a Polygon whoſe Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior **POLYGON** [in *Fortification*] is the Out-Lines of all the Works drawn from one outmoſt Angle to another.

Interior **POLYGON** [in *Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-Works.

POLYG'ONAL *Numbers* [in an *Arithmetical Progreſſion*] are ſuch as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and ſo placed that they repreſent the Figure of a Polygon.

POL'YGRAM [*polygrammus*, L. *πολύγραμμος*, of *πολὺς*, and *γραμμὴ*, a Line, *Gr.*] a Figure conſiſting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYM'NIA [*Πολύμνια*, of *πολὺς*, and *ὕμνος*, a Hymn, *Gr.*] one of the Nine Muſes, the Preſident of Hymns and Songs play'd on the Lute, *&c.*

POLY'LOGY [*polylogia*, L. of *πολυλογία*, of *πολὺς*, and *λογὸς*, a Word, *Gr.*] much talking.

POLY'LOQUENT [*polyloquus*, L.] talkative, full of Talk.

POLYMOR'PHUM *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] the fourth Bone of the Foot, ſo called from the Diverſity of its Shape. *L.*

POLYNO'MIAL [*polyonymus*, L. of *πολυώνυμος*, Gr.] having many Names.

POLYNO'MIAL *Roots* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are compoſed of many Names, Parts, or Members.

POLYPET'ALOUS [of *πολὺς*, and *πέταλον*, a Leaf, *Gr.*] having many Leaves.

POLYPETALOUS *Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] are ſuch as conſiſt of more than ſix diſtinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHAR'MACAL [*polypharmacus*, L. of *πολυφάρμακος*, of *πολὺς*, and *φαρμακὸν*, a Medicine, *Gr.*] abounding with Medicines.

POLY'PHONES [of *πολὺς*, and *φωνὴ*, the Voice] Inſtruments to multiply Sounds.

POLY'PODA [of *polypodium*, L. *πολύποδιον*, Gr.] Oak-Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTO'TON [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure in which ſeveral Caſes of the ſame Noun, or Tenſes of the ſame Verb, are uſed in the conjoined Clauſes.

POL'YPUS [*polype*, F. *πολύπος*, of *πολὺς*, and *πȣ̃ς*, a Foot, *Gr.*] a Fiſh, or any Animal that has a great many Feet; a Pourcontrel.

POLYPUS [among *Surgeons*] a Lump of ſpungy Fleſh ariſing in the Hollow of the Noſtrils.

POLYPYR'ENOUS [of *polyporus*, L. of *πολὺς*, and *πυρενὸς*, of *πύρος*, Bread Corn, *Gr.*] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRENOUS *Fruits* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POL'YPHAGY [of *πολὺς*, and *φαγία*, Gr. Eating] great Eating.

POLYSAR'CHY [of *πολὺς*, and *σάρξ*, Fleſh, *Gr.*] Bigneſs or Groſſneſs of Body.

PO'LYSCOPES [of *πολὺς*, and *σκοπὴ*, a Locking-Glaſs, *Gr.*] multiplying Glaſſes, ſuch as repreſent one Object to the Eyes as many.

PO'LYSPAST [*polyſpaſtum*, L. *πολύσπαστον*, Gr.] a Windleſs with many Pullies and Truckles. *Mechanicks.*

POLYSPAST [among *Surgeons*] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPER'MOUS [of *πολὺς*, much, and *σπέρμα*, Seed, *Gr.*] having many Seeds.

POLYSPERMOUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch Plants which have, at leaſt, more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLAB'ICAL [of *polyſyllable*, F. *polyſyllabus*, L. of *πολυσυλλαβὸν*, Gr.] belonging to a Polyſyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL *Echoes*, are thoſe Echoes which repeat many Syllables or Words diſtinctly.

POLYSYL'LABLE [*polyſyllabum*, L. *πολύσυλλαβος*, Gr.] a Word that conſiſts of more than three Syllables. *Gram.*

POLYSYN'DETON, [*πολύσυνδετον*, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions Copulative.

PO'MACE [*pomaceum*, L.] the Droſs of Cyder-Preſſings.

POMA'DA, an Exerciſe of vaulting the wooden Horſe, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital.*

POMA'DO [*pommade*, F. *pomatum*, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

POMAN'DER [q. d. *Pomme d'Ambre*, F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball made of ſeveral Perfumes; a Muſk Ball.

To POME [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, *&c.*

POME *Appeaſe*, a ſmall Apple of a pleaſant Taſte, and grateful Scent, newly propagated.

POME *Citron* [q. d. *Pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron Apple*] a Fruit ſomewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRAN'ATE [q. d. *Pomum Granatum*, L. or *Granatenſe*, a kernelled Apple, or of *Granada* in *Spain*] a round Fruit full of Grains and Kernels.

POMELEGRYSE, the Dapple-grey Colour. *O.*

POME *Paradiſe*, the Fruit otherwiſe called the *John Apple*.

POMEROY', a good taſted Apple of a pulpy Subſtance, but not very juicy.

POMEWA'TER, a large Apple full of wet Juice.

POMEY' [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIF'EROUS [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as bear the largeſt Fruits, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS *Trees* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit ſhaped like an Apple.

POM'MEL [*pommella*, L.] a round Ball ſet on the Top of a Building.

A POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob of a Saddle-Bow, or Knob on the Hilt of a Sword, *&c.*

To POMMEL, to beat or bang ſoundly.

POMP [*pompe*, F. *pompa*, L. of πομπὴ, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, ſuch as is uſed at common Shews; alſo the Vanity of worldly Things.

POM'PETS, Printers Ink-Balls.

POMPHOLYGO'DES [πομφολυγόδης, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMPHO'LYX [πομφολὺξ, Gr.] a ſmall Spark, which, whilſt Braſs is trying, flies upwards, and ſticks to the Roof and Walls of the Work-Houſe.

POM'PION [*pompon*, F. *pepone*, Ital. of *pepo*, L. of πέπον, Gr.] a Pumpkin, a Sort of large Fruit.

POMP'OUS [*pompeaux*, F. *pompoſus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMPOS'ITY [*pompoſitas*, L.] Pompouſneſs.

PO'MUM *Adami*, i. e. *Adam*'s *Apple*, ſo called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Apple ſtuck in his Throat [among *Anatomiſts*] a Protuberance on the Fore-ſide of the Throat. *L.*

POND [*Minſhew* derives it of *Bond*, becauſe there the Water is bound up. Dr. *T. H.* obſerves that it was anciently pronounced *Pand*, q. d. of *Pandere*, L. to open. But *Skinner* derives it from pynꝺan, *Sax.* to ſhut in, becauſe the Fiſh is there ſhut in] a Pool of ſtanding Waters.

To PON'DER [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to conſider.

PONDERABLE [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDEROS'ITY } [*ponderoſitas*,
PON'DEROUSNESS } L.] Weightineſs, Heavineſs.

PON'DEROUS [*ponderoſus*, L.] weighty, ſubſtantial, maſſy.

PONDEROUS [in *Aſtrology*] thoſe Planets which move ſlowly, like a Man under a Burden, are ſaid to be *ponderous*.

PONDUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. *O.*

PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed anciently by our King. *L.*

PONE, a Writ whereby a Cauſe is removed from a County or inferior Court into the *Common Pleas*.

PONE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff, to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day aſſigned. *L.*

PONENDIS *in Aſſiſis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which ſhew what Perſons Sheriffs ought to impannel upon Aſſizes and Juries, and what not. *L.*

PONENDUM *in Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Priſoner to be bailed, in Caſes bailable. *L.*

PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, the Writ requiring Juſtices to ſet their Seals to Exceptions brought by Defendants. *L.*

PON'IARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.

PONS *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable ſmall Strings proceeding from the more ſolid Subſtance of the Brain. *L.*

PONS *Varioli* [in *Anatomy*] a Proceſs in the Brain, thus called becauſe *Variolus* was the firſt who took Notice of it. *L.*

PON'TAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the repairing and re-edifying of Bridges; alſo a Bridge-Toll.

PONTIBUS *reparandis*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. *L.*

PONTIFI'CAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High Prieſt, Pope, or Prelate. *F.*

A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. *F.*

PONTIFICA'LIA, Pontifical Ornaments wherein a Biſhop performs Divine Service, which when he has on, he is ſaid to be *In Pontificalibus*.

IN PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term applied to any one dreſs'd in his beſt Clothes. *L.*

PONTIFI'CATE [*pontificat*, F. *pontificatus*, L.] the Popedom, or Dominion of the Pope of *Rome*.

PON'TON, a Sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

PON'TONS [in *Military Affairs*] a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for paſſing an Army over a River.

A POOL [pul, *Sax.* pool, *C. Br.* *palus*, L. which *Minſhew* derives of πηλὸς, Gr. Mud] a Current of Water kept together, and fed by Springs.

POO'LER, } an Inſtrument with which
PO'DER, } Tanners ſtirs up the Owſer of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOL's *Hole*, a Place in *Derbyſhire*, near to which is a little Brook which contains both hot and cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

POOP [*poupe*, F. of *puppis*, L.] the Stern or uppermoſt Part of a Ship's Hull.

POOPS, Gulps in Drinking. *N. C.*

To POOP, [peepe, *Belg.*] to break Wind backwards ſoftly.

POOR [*pauvre*, F. of *pauper*, L. παυρὸς, Gr.] needy, indigent, neceſſitous.

POORMAN's *Sauce*, a Shalot or Eſchalot, with Salt, Pepper, Vinegar, and Oil.

POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, Ital. and *L.* πάππα, Gr. *i. e.* Father] a Name anciently given to all Biſhops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, *Gregory* VII. ordered the Name of Pope ſhould peculiarly belong to the Biſhop of *Rome*.

POPE'DOM, the Office and Dignity, or Juriſdiction of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet and young Wench. *Chau.*

POPERE, a Bodkin. *Chau.*

PO'PERY, the *Popiſh* Religion.

POPINJAY [*papejay*, F. *papegayo*, Span. papegoy, *Dan.*] a Parrot of a greeniſh Colour.

POP'LAR [*populus*, L.] a Tree that delights to grow in marſhy Grounds.

POPLES [among *Anatomiſts*] the Jointing where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-Bone, called *Tibia*, the Ham.

POPLIT'ICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein coming of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.

POP'PY [Popiᵹ, *Sax.*] a Plant of great Efficacy to cauſe Sleep. *Papaver*, L.

POP'ULACE, } the common or meaner
POP'ULACY, } Sort of People, the Vulgar. *F.*

POP'ULAR [*populaire*, F. of *popularis*, L.] belonging to, or in Requeſt among the common People.

POPULARIS *Morbus*, the Popular Diſeaſe, is the ſame as Epidemick. *L.*

POPULAR'ITY [*Popularitas*, L.] an endeavouring to pleaſe the People, the affecting of popular Applauſe.

To POPULATE [of *populari*, L.] to unpeople or lay waſte a Country; uſed by ſome to ſtock a Country with People.

POPULOS'ITY [*populoſitas*, L.] Populouſneſs, Fulneſs of People.

POPULA'TION, an unpeopling, a laying waſte; alſo a Peopling. *L.*

PORAILE, poor, mean People. *Chau.*

POR'CA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

POCA'RIA [*Doomſday Book*] a Swineſty.

POR'CELAIN } [*porcelaine*, F.] the
POR'CELAN } chalky Earth of which *China* Ware is made; alſo the Veſſels of Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, F. *porticus*, L.] the Entrance of an Houſe.

PORCU'PINE [*porc-epie*, F. *eſpinpuerco*, Span.] a Creature about the Bigneſs of a Rabbet, armed with ſharp Darts and Prickles, reſembling Writing Pens. *Ital.*

To PORE [not improbably of πῶρος, Gr. blind, or of *appore*, Ital. becauſe pore-blind People put Things they look at cloſe to their Eyes] to look cloſe to.

PORE-*blind*. See *Purblind*.

PORES [*pori*, L.] Holes in the Skin ſo ſmall that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours paſs inſenſibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philoſophers*] ſmall Interſtices, or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that conſtitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinations of them.

PO'RIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem or Propoſition ſo eaſy to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt half evident.

PO'RISMA [πορίσμα, Gr.] a general Theorem of the Mathematicks, found out by means of, and drawn from another Theorem already demonſtrated; alſo a general Theorem, diſcovered by finding out ſome Geometrical Plane.

PORIS'TICK *Method* [in *Mathematicks*] a Method whereby it is determined when, and what Way, and how many different Ways, a Problem may be ſolved.

PORK'ET [*porcellus*, L.] a young Hog.

POROCE'LE [πορoκηλὴ, Gr.] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

POROM'PHALON [of πωρὸς, a Stone, and ὄμφαλος, Gr.] a brawny Piece of Fleſh or Stone bunching out of the Navel.

PO'ROSIS [ϖώρωσις, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; alſo a knitting together of broken Bones.

POROS'ITY [*poroſitas*, L.] a being porous, or full of Holes.

POROT'ICKS [of ϖορώμα, Gr.] Medicines which convert Part of the Aliment, into callous or hard Matter.

PO'ROUS [*poreux*, F. of *poroſus*, L.] full of Pores.

POR'PHYRY [*Porphyre*, F. *Porphyritis*, L. of ϖορφυρίτις, Gr.] a Kind of fine reddiſh Marble ſpotted with white.

POR'POISE [q. d. *Porcus-Piſcis*, L. Meꞃe ꞅƿin, *Sax.*] a Sea-Hog.

PORRA'CEOUS [of *Porrum*, L.] reſembling a Leek, of or belonging to a Leek.

PORREC'TION, a ſtretching out. *L.*

POR'RIDGE [*Porreau*, F. *Porum*, L. a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth] a liquid Food of Herbs, Fleſh, *&c.*

POR'RINGER [of *Porridge*] a ſmall deep Diſh for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, L. of *porta*, a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride ſecure from Storms. *F.*

PORT [of *portare*, L. to carry] Mein, Behaviour. *F.*

PORT [among *Sailors*] a Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

To *heel a* PORT [*Sea Phraſe*] is ſaid of a Ship when ſhe does not ſail upright, but leans to the left Side.

PORT [of *Oporto*, a Haven in *Portugal*] a Sort of Wine.

PORT-*Laſt* [in a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they ſay, *The Yard is down a Port-Laſt.*

The PORT, the Court of the Emperor of the *Turks* at *Conſtantinople.*

PORT-*Holes* [in a *Ship*] ſquare Holes through which the great Guns are thruſt out.

PORT-*Men* [in *Ipſwich*] twelve Burgeſſes; the Inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

PORT-*Ropes* [in a *Ship*] thoſe which ſerve to hale up the Ports of the Ordnance.

PORT *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To PORT [*portare*, L.] to carry.

PORT'ABLE [*portabilis*, L.] that may be borne or carried.

PORTABLE *Barometer*, an Inſtrument to make Obſervations on the Weight of the Air. See *Barometer.*

PORT'AGE [*portaggio*, Ital.] Money paid for the Carriage of Goods, *&c.*

PORT'AL [*portail*, F. *portella*, L.] a leſſer Gate, where there are two of a different Bigneſs; alſo a Kind of Arch of Joiner's Work before a Door.

PORT'ANCE [of *porter*, F. of *portare*, L.] Behaviour, Carriage. *Shakeſp.*

PORT'ATIVE [*portative*, F.] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [of *ſe porter*, F. to behave one's ſelf] Behaviour. *Spen.*

PORT *Cullice* [of *porte*, a Gate, and *Couliſſe*, F. a Gutter or Groove] a running in Grooves, a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City. Alſo the Name of one of the Purſuivants at Arms.

PORTEGUE', a Gold Coin, val. 3 *l.* 10 *s.*

To PORTEND' [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, foreſhew or betoken.

PORTENT'OUS [*portentoſus*, L.] betokening future good or ill Luck.

POR'TER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER [of the *Door of the Parliament-Houſe*] an Officer who belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [in the *Court of Juſtice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Juſtices in *Eyre.*

PORTES'S [of *porter*, to carry, *F.*] a Prayer-Book, or Pocket-Book of Devotions. *Spen.*

PORT-FIRE, a Compoſition of Meal-Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-Petre, drove into a Caſe of Paper, to ſerve inſtead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORT'GLAVIE [of *porteur* and *glaive*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magiſtrate.

PORT'GREVE } [of Poꞃꞇ and Ᵹeꞃeꝼa,
PORT'REVE } *Sax.* 𝔊𝔯𝔞𝔳𝔢, *Belg.* 𝔊𝔯𝔢𝔣𝔣, *Teut.*] the Title of the Governor of ſome Sea-port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magiſtrate of *London.*

PORT'HOSE, a Breviary or Maſs-Book. *Chau.*

POR'TICO [in *Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof, and ſupported with Pillars. *Ital.*

PORTIFO'RUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Proceſſion.

POR'TION, a Lot or Share of any Thing; alſo a Woman's Dowry. *F.* of *L.*

POR'TIONERS [in *Law*] the ſeveral Miniſters who ſerve a Parſonage alternately, or by Turns.

PORT'LAND [of the Port of *Weymouth*, which is over againſt it, or of *Portus*, a noted *Saxon* Pirate] an Iſle in *Dorſetſhire.*

PORT'LAND [poſſibly heretofore remarkable for ſome noted Port of Trade, and *Land*] a Place in *Hampſhire*, anciently called *Portſey*, and *Porcheſter.*

PORT'LINESS [of *ſe porter*, F.] a being portly, majeſtical, or comely.

PORT'LY [of *ſe porter*, F.] ſtately, majeſtical.

PORTMAN'NIMOTE } [*Old Records*]
PORT'MOTE } the Portmote Court, held in any City or Town.

PORTMAN'TLE [*portemanteau*, F.] a Cloak-bag to carry Neceſſaries in a Journey.

PORT'MOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-Port Towns.

PORT-*Nails* [in a *Ship*] ſuch as are uſed to faſten the Hinges to the Ports.

To PORTRAY' [*portraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to ſet out in a lively Manner.

PORTOI'SE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid *to ride a Portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her Yards ſtruck down to the Deck.

PORTRAID, pourtrayed. *Chau.*

PORT'SALE, a Sale of Fiſh preſently after ſhe return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORT'SLADE [either of Sled, *Sax.* a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom; or as *Camden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suſſex.*

PORTS'MOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea-Port and Fortification in *Hampſhire.*

PORT'SOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City; the Name of one of the Wards in *London.*

POR'TUS *Biliarius* [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which paſſes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis.*

POSAUNE [Poſaune, *Teut.*] a Sacbut, an Inſtrument of Muſick, made uſe of as a Baſe to a Trumpet.

POSE [of Ᵹepoſe, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

To POSE [probably of *poſer*, F.] to puzzle, or put to a Non-plus.

POS'ITED [*poſitus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSI'TION, a putting, placing, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

POSITION [*Arith.*] a Rule in which any Suppoſition or falſe Number is taken at Pleaſure, to work the Queſtion by.

Single POSITION [*Arith.*] as when, by one Poſition, we have Means to diſcover the true Reſolution of the Queſtion.

Double POSITION [*Arith.*] when two falſe Poſitions muſt be made, in order to ſolve the propounded Queſtion.

POSITION [in *Aſtrology*] is the Reſpect which a Planet has to other Planets, and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logick*] is the Ground work upon which an Argument is raiſed.

POSITION [in *Philoſophy*] the Property of Place, expreſſing the Manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSI'TIONAL, relating to Poſition.

POSI'TIVE [*poſitivus*, L.] abſolute, peremptory, certain, ſure, true. *F.*

POSITIVE *Degree* [in *Grammar*] the firſt Degree of Compariſon, which ſignifies the Thing ſimply and abſolutely, without comparing it with others.

POSITIVE *Divinity*, is that which is agreeable to the Poſitions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

POSITIVE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] ſuch as have a real and affirmative Nature, as having or being ſuppoſed to have the affirmative Sign (+) before them.

POS'NET [of *Baſſinet*, F.] a Skillet, a Kitchen Veſſel.

POS'SE, to be able; alſo a Poſſibility; as, a Thing *is ſaid to be in Poſſe*, when it may poſſibly be.

POSSE *Comitatus* [*Power of the County*] the Aid and Aſſiſtance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* in a County, above the Age of ſixteen Years. *L.*

POS'SED, toſſed, puſhed. *O.*

To POSSE'SS [*poſſeder*, F. *poſſeſſum*, L.] to have, enjoy, or be Maſter of.

POSSES'SION, the Poſſeſſion or abſolute Enjoyment of any Thing. *F.* of *L.*

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSES'SIVE [*Grammar*] belonging to or implying Poſſeſſion; as Pronouns Poſſeſſive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are ſuch Adjectives as ſignify the Poſſeſſion of, or Property in ſome Thing.

POS'SET [probably of *potus*, L.] Milk turned with Ale, *&c.*

POSSIBIL'ITY [*poſſibilité*, F. of *poſſibilitas*, L.] a being poſſible, a Likelihood.

POS'SIBLE [*poſſibilis*, L.] that may be done, or may happen, likely. *F.*

POST [*poſte*, F. *poſtis*, L.] a Stake drove into the Ground.

POST [*poſte*, F. of *poſitio*, L.] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, *&c.*

POST [*Military Affairs*] any Spot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers.

Advanced POST [*Military Affairs*] is a Spot of Ground before the other Poſts, to ſecure thoſe behind.

To POST [*poſter*, F.] to put in a Poſt, to place in a Station.

To POST [with *Merchants*] to put an Account forward from one Book to another.

A POST [*poſta*, L. *Bar.*] a Meſſenger that carries Letters; hence, *to ride Poſt*, is, generally ſpeaking, to ride with a Letter-Carrier.

To POST *it*, to go or ride Poſt.

POST'AGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

POST-*Office*, an Office for conveying Letters and Packets to ſeveral Parts of *England*, or beyond Sea.

POST, a *Latin* Prepoſition, ſignifying *after*; and is uſed in ſeveral Compound Words: As,

POST-*Brachialia* [among *Anatomiſts*] are four ſmall Bones which make up the Palm of the Hand.

POST-*Communion*, the Office ſaid at Church after the Communion.

To **POST-*Date a Writing***, to ſet a new or falſe Date upon it.

POST-*Diem* [*Law Term*] the Return of a Writ after the Day aſſigned, or the Fee of 4 *d.* for ſuch a Default. *L.*

POST-*Diluvians*, thoſe Generations which ſucceeded one another ſince *Noah*'s Flood.

POST *Diſſeizen*, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements upon Default of Reddition, is again diſſeiſed by the former Diſſeiſour.

POST-*Fine* [*Law Term*] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST-*Term* [in *Law*] the Return of a Writ after the Term; or the Fee of 1 *s.* 8 *d.* to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, for filing ſuch a Suit after Term.

POSTE, Power. *O.*

POSTEA [in *Law*] a Certificate of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Niſi Prius*.

POSTERIOR'ITY [*poſteriorité*, F. of *poſterior*, L. the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIOR'ITY [in *Law*] as a Man holding Lands, *&c.* of two Lords, is ſaid to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Poſteriority*, and of the Ancienter by *Priority*.

POSTE'RIORS [*poſteriora*, L.] the back Parts, the Breech.

POSTE'RIOUR [*poſterieur*, F. of *poſterior*, L.] that comes after, latter.

POSTER'ITY [*Poſterité*, F. *Poſteritas*, L.] Offspring, Iſſue, Children, thoſe that ſhall be born in future Time, or After Ages.

POS'TERN [*poſterne*, F.] a back Door or Poſtern Gate.

POSTERN [in *Fortification*] a ſmall Door in the Flank of a Baſtion, or other Part of the Garriſon, to march in or out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or make Sallies.

POST'HUMOUS [*poſthume*, F. *poſthumus*, L.] a Child born after the Death of its Father. Works publiſhed after the Author's Deceaſe.

POS'TICK [*poſtiche*, F. *poſticus*, L.] behind, or on the Backſide; added or done after.

POS'TIL [*poſtilla*, L.] a ſhort Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTIL'LION [*poſtillion*, F.] a Poſt's Guide or Forerunner; alſo he that rides upon one of the foremoſt of the Coach Horſes, when there are ſix.

POSTLIM'INOUS, belonging to

POSTLIM'INY [of *poſtliminium*, L.] the Return of one thought to be dead; alſo reſtored to his Houſe by a Hole through the Wall, and not by going over the Threſhold, that being thought ominous; alſo a returning from Exile or Captivity.

POSTMERID'IAN [*poſtmeridianus*, L.] done in the Afternoon.

POST *Nati*, ſuch as were born in *Scotland*, after the Deſcent of the Crown to K. *James* I. concerning whom it was reſolved that ſuch Perſons were Aliens in *England*. L.

POSTOME, an Impoſthume. *O.*

To **POST-PONE** [*poſt-poſer*, F. of *poſtponere*, L.] to ſet behind, to make leſs Account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRID'UAN [*poſtriduanus*, L.] done the next Day after.

POST'SCRIPT [of *poſt* and *ſcriptum*, L.] ſome Thing added after the End of a Letter, or other Writing.

POSTVEN'TIONAL [of *poſt* and *venire*, L.] coming, or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL *Change of the Moon* [among *Aſtrologers*] is a Change happening after ſome great Moveable Feaſt, Planetary Aſpect, *&c.*

POS'TULATES [*poſtulata*, L.] Demands or Requeſts; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, and being ſuch eaſy and ſelf evident Propoſitions as need no Explication or Illuſtration to render themſelves more plain.

POS'TULATES [in *Mathematicks*] are ſuch eaſy and ſelf-evident Propoſitions, as need no Explication or Illuſtration to render them intelligible.

POSTULA'TION, a requiring or demanding. *L.*

POSTULATION [in *Law*] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Perſon to an Office or Dignity, of which he is not capable, by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POS'TURE [*poſitura*, L.] the Poſition or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. *F.*

POS'TURE [*poſitura*, L.] Diſpoſition; as *the Poſture of the Soul.*

POS'EY [of *ponendo* for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner*] a Noſegay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSEY [q. d. *poeſie*, i. e. Poetry] the Inſcription of a Ring.

POT [*pot*, F. *potto*, Ital. of *potus*, L. Drink, or ποτήριον, Gr.] a Veſſel to put Liquor, &c. in; alſo a Sort of Head-Piece.

POT-*Aſhes*, all Sort of Aſhes mingled together for the making of green Glaſs.

POT *pouzzy* [in *Cookery*] a Hotch-potch. *F.*

PO'TABLE [*potabilis*, L.] drinkable, that may be drank. *F.*

POT'AGE, Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, &c.

POTAN'CE, } is that Stud in a Pocket-
POTENCE', } Watch, wherein the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and one of the Crown-Wheels runs. *F.*

POTA'TION, a Drinking. *L.*

POTA'TOES [*potados*, Span. *potate*, Ital. of *Battata*, American] a Sort of Root firſt brought from the *Weſt-Indies*.

To POTE [of *poſer*, F.] to puſh or put out. *N. C.*

PO'TENCY [*potence*, F. *potentia*, L.] Power, Might.

PO'TENT [*potens*, L.] powerful, mighty.

POTENT, a Crutch. *Chau.*

POTENT } [in *Heraldry*] as a *Croſs Po-*
POTENCE } *tent*, i. e. a Croſs, the Ends of which reſemble the Top of a Crutch.

PO'TENTATE [*potentat*, F.] a Sovereign Prince, or one that has great Power and Authority.

POTEN'TIAL [*potentiel*, F. *potentialis* L.] having a Power or Poſſibility of acting or being.

POTENTIAL *Cautery* [among *Surgeons*] is a Cauſtick made of Lime-ſtone and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL *Coldneſs* [among *Phyſicians*] a relative Quality, ſignifying that ſuch a Thing is not cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations, if taken inwardly, which ſome Drugs, Simples, or Medicines are ſuppoſed to be endued with.

POTENTIAL *Mood* [*Grammar*] a Mood ſignifying Poſſibility, denoted by *may*, *can*, &c.

POTENTIA'LITY } [*à potentialis*, L.]
POTEN'TIALNESS } a Power or Poſſibility of acting or being.

POTES'TATE [*poteſta*, Ital. of *poteſtas*, L.] a chief Magiſtrate.

POTHEQUARES, Apothecaries.

To make a POTHER [Poteren, *Belg.*] to make a Noiſe or Buſtle.

PO'TION, a phyſical Mixture to drink. *F.* of *L.*

POT'SHERD [of *Pot* and Sceaꝛð, *Sax.*] a Piece of a broken earthen Veſſel.

POT'TAGE [*potaggio*, Ital. of *potando*, drinking, *L.*] Broth of Meat, &c. boiled.

A POT'TER [*potier*, F.] a Maker, or Seller of earthen Veſſels.

To POT'TER [Peteren, *Belg.*] to ſtir or diſorder any Thing.

POT'TLE, an *Engliſh* Meaſure, containing two Quarts.

POUCH [Pocca, *Sax.* *Pochette*, F.] a Bag or Purſe.

POUCH'ES [among *Mariners*] ſmall Bulk-Heads, or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A POUD, a Bile or Ulcer. *S. C.*

POU'DER [*poudre*, F. Pulver, *Teut.*] See *Powder*.

POU'LETS *Mignone* [in *Cookery*] a Diſh of roaſted Chickens larded and barbed. *F.*

POUL'TERER [*poulalier*, of *poules*, F.] one that ſells Poultry.

POUL'TICE } [*Pulte*, F. *Puls*, L.] a Me-
POUL'TIS } dicine made of ſeveral Ingredients boiled together, and applied to the Parts affected, to aſſuage a Swelling, &c.

POUL'TRY [of *poulet*, or *poulardes*, F. or *pulli gallinacei*, L.] all Sorts of Fowls, eſpecially tame ones. *L.*

POUNCE, a Sort of Powder made of Gum-Sandrac, which rubbed on Paper makes it bear Ink.

POUNCE [in *Falconry*] the Talon or Claw of a Bird of Prey.

Strong POUNCED *Eagle*, an Eagle having ſtrong Talons or Claws.

To POUNCY, to cut and jag in and out. *O.*

POUND [Ponð, a Punð, *Sax.* Pond, *Belg.* Pfund, *Teut.*] a Weight containing 16 Ounces *Avoirdupois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*; alſo a certain Sum uſed in Accounting, 20 Shillings.

A POUND [of Pynðan, *Sax.* to ſhut in] an Incloſure to keep Beaſts; eſpecially a Place where Cattle diſtrained for Treſpaſs are detained till they are redeemed.

To POUND [Punian, *Sax.*] to beat in a Mortar.

To POUND [of Pynðan, *Sax.*] to ſhut up in a Pound.

POUND'AGE, the Fee paid to the Keeper of a Pound for Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 1 *s.* for every 20 *s.* Value of Merchandiſe, imported or exported, paid to the King.

POUNDA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the Liberty of pounding Cattle.

POUND'ER, a great Gun.

POU'PETON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo of Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dreſſed in a Stewpan. *F.*

POUPETON [in *Cookery*] a Meſs made of Slices of Bacon, Veal Stakes, &c. and a good Sauce. *F.*

To POUR [*Minſhew* derives it of Boꝛen, *Belg.* to lighten a Veſſel] to empty out of a Veſſel, or cauſe to run or flow forth.

POURCONTREL. See *Porpoiſe*.

POUR *faire proclamer*, &c. a Writ, commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that none caſt Filth into the Ditches or other Places adjoining. *F.*

POURFIL [*Profil*, F.] Side-Face; as, a *Face drawn in Pourfil*; *i. e.* Side-ways.

POURMENA'DE [*Promenade*, F. to

walk out] a Gallery or Place to walk in.

POURPAR'TY [in *Law*] to make *Pourparty*, is to ſever and divide thoſe Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviſo*.

POURPRES'TURE [of *pourpris*, F. an Incloſure] is when a Man taketh to himſelf any Thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the Highway, as Setting out Shop-Windows or Stalls farther than is allowable by Law.

POUR *Seiſir Terres le Femme*, &c. is a Writ whereby the King ſeizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceaſed had for her Dower, *&c.* F.

To POUR'TRAY. See *Portray*.

POUSSE, Peas. *Spen.*

To POUT [probably of *Bouter*, F. to thruſt out, *q. d.* to thruſt out the Lips] to look ſurly or gruff.

POW'DER [*poudre*, F. *pulvus*, L.] any Thing that is ground or beat very ſmall.

POWDER *Cheſts* [*Sea Term*] Boards joined in Form of a Triangle, filled with Gun-Powder, Pebble-ſtones, *&c.* ſet on Fire when a Ship is boarded by any Enemy, which ſoon make all clear before them.

POWDER-*Room* [*in a Ship*] a Room in the Hold where the Powder is ſtowed.

POW'DERINGS [*Architecture*] Devices uſed for the filling up any void Space in carved Work, in Eſcutcheons, Writings, *&c.*

POW'EL [q. d. *ap Howel*, i. e. *Howel's* Son] a Sirname.

POW'ER [*pouvoir*, F. of *poſſum*, or *poteſtas*, L.] Ability, Authority, Force, natural Faculty; a ſovereign Prince or State.

POWER [in *Algebra*] is the Reſult or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the ſame Quantity continually.

POWER *of the County* [*Poſſe Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of fifteen Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is uſed in Oppoſition to the Execution of Juſtice.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] are any Thing applied to an Engine, therewith to move any Weight, and are the ſix Faculties of that Art, *viz. Balance*, *Lever*, the *Wheel*, *Wedge*, *Screw*, and *Pully*.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] are the Reſult of a Combination or Union of the eſſential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein, it is ſuppoſed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the ſixth Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [Put, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fiſh; a Sea Lamprey; alſo a Bird; alſo a young Turky, *&c.*

POY [*Appoyo*, Span. *Appuy*, F. of *Appuyer*, F. to ſupport] a Pole uſed by Rope-dancers to poiſe themſelves with.

POYNING's *Law* [ſo called from Sir *Edward Poyning*, then Lieutenant of *Ireland*] an Act of Parliament made under *Henry* VII. whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*.

PRAC'TICABE [*practicable*, F.] that may be practiſed or done.

PRACTICAL }
PRAC'TICK } [*pratique*, F. *practicus*, L. of πρακτικός, Gr.] of, or belonging to Practice.

PRAC'TICE [*pratique*, F. *practica*, L. of πρακτική, Gr.] actual Exerciſe, eſpecially that of the Profeſſion of a Phyſician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; alſo Cuſtom, Uſage, Device, Intrigue.

PRACTICE [in *Arithmetick*] a Method for the more eaſy and ſpeedy reſolving Queſtions in the Rule of Three.

PRACTICE [in *Law*] the Way of a Court of Judicature of proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRAC'TICK [*pratique*, F.] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

To PRAC'TISE [*pratiquer*, F.] to put into Practice, to exerciſe a Profeſſion.

To PRAC'TISE *upon*, to endeavour to bring over, win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

PRACTI'TIONER [*praticien*, F.] one that practiſes Law, Phyſick, Surgery, *&c.*

PRÆ'CIPE *in Capite*, a Writ iſſuing out from the Court of *Chancery*, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown, and not of any Honour, Caſtle, or Manor. *L.*

PRÆCIPE *quod reddat*, a Writ of great Diverſity, both in its Form and Uſe, extending as well to a Writ of Right, as to others of Poſſeſſion. *L.*

PRÆCIPITA'TION. See *Precipitation*.

PRÆCOG'NITA, Things known before. *L.*

PRÆCON'OMY }
PRÆ'CONY } [*præconium*, L.] a Report, Commendation.

PRÆCOR'DIA, the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-ſtrings; alſo the Bowels contained in the Cheſt. *L.*

PRÆDATI'TIOUS [*prædatitius*, L.] of a preying Nature.

PRÆ'DATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆ'FINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon ſuing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARAN'TIA [among *Phyſicians*] Medicines which digeſt or ripen.

PRÆPARANTIA *Vaſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſpermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Teſticles, and *Epididymis*. L.

PRÆPOS'ITUS *Villæ* [*Law Term*] the Conſtable of a Town; alſo a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manor.

PRÆPU'CE [*præputium*, L.] the Foreſkin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard; alſo the Forepart of the *Clitoris* in Women.

PRÆSE'PIA [*Anatomy*] the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are ſet. *L.*

PRÆSID'IUM [in *Phyſick*] a Remedy. *L.*

PRÆSTI'GIÆ, certain magical Inchantments or Tricks, whereby ſome pretended to drive away Diſeaſes, *&c.*

PRÆTER *Naturam* [among *Phyſicians*] againſt Nature. *L.*

PRÆT. NAT. } are ſometimes put for
P. N. } *Preter-natural.*

PRÆTOR, a Magiſtrate in *Rome*, who took Care of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and of the Sacrifices, and preſided over Games.

PRÆTO'RES *Ærarii*, the Officers of the *Roman* Treaſury or Exchequer. *L.*

PRÆTORES *Cereales*, Prætors in *Rome*, whoſe Buſineſs it was to ſee that the City was ſupplied with Corn. *L.*

PRÆTO'RIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTORIA'NI, the Prætorian Guard, a Body of 10,000 Men, who attended on the Emperor's Perſon. *L.*

PRÆTO'RIUM, the Judgment Hall, where the Prætor adminiſtered Juſtice; alſo the Prætor's Palace; alſo the Tent or Pavilion of the General of the Army.

PRAGMAT'ICAL } [*pragmatique*, F.
PRAGMAT'ICK } *pragmaticus*, L. of πραγματικὸς, Gr.] over-buſy in other Mens Affairs, ſaucy, arrogant.

PRAGMATICAL [among *Philoſophers*] practical, mechanical, problematical.

PRAGMATICAL *Sanction*, a Letter written to any publick Body of Men by the Emperor, in Anſwer to their Requeſt, to enquire or know the Law of them.

To PRAISE [*praiſer*, F. preiſen, *Teut.* priiſer, *Dan Mer Caſ.* derives it of πραισεῖν, Gr.] to give Praiſe to, to commend; alſo to appraiſe or value Goods.

PRAISE [priis, preiſz, *Teut.*] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

PRANCE, a Horſe. *Cant.*

To PRANK *up* [prangen, *Teut.*] to ſet off, trick or trim.

A PRANK [Pronck, *Belg.* Prunk, *Teut.* and *L. S.* Oſtentation; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of πρᾶξος, Gr.] a ſhrewd or unlucky Trick.

To PRANK *it*, to play merry Pranks. *Shakeſp.*

To PRATE [praete, *Belg.* *Minſhew* derives it of φάζω and πράτλειν, Gr.] to talk over much, idly, or ſaucily.

PRAT'IQUE } [among *Merchants*, &c.]
PRAT'ICK } a Licence to traffick or trade, granted to Maſters of Ships in the Ports of *Italy*.

PRATING *Cheat*, a Tongue. *Cant.*

PRAT'TILY, ſoftly. *N. C.*

To PRAT'TLE [of praten, *L. S.* with the frequentative Augment, tle, as in twattle, *&c.*] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRA'VITY [*pravitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, Naughtineſs.

To PRAUNCE } [*Minſhew* derives it of
To PRANCE } brauſen, *Teut.* to make a Noiſe, or blow tumultuouſly; *Skinner*, of prangen, *Teut.* to ſhew oſtentatiouſly] to rear upon the hinder Legs, as a Horſe, *&c.*

PRAWN, a Sort of ſmall Shell-Fiſh.

To PRAY [*prier*, F. *pregare*, Ital. *precari*, L.] to entreat or beſeech.

A PRAYER [*priere*, F. *precis*, L.] a Requeſt or Deſire, eſpecially ſuch as are made to Almighty God.

Common PRAYER, the Publick Divine Service, with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To PREACH [*precher*, F. *prædicare*, L.] to deliver a Sermon or Diſcourſe; to inſiſt upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREACH'ER [*precheur*, F. *prædicator*, L.] one who preaches.

PREACH'ING, Crowding. *Spen.*

PREACH'MENT [*preche*, F. *prædicatio*, L.] a Sermon.

Leave off your PREACH'MENTS, *i. e.* forbear talking ſo much at large.

PRÆ-AD'AMITES, People fancied by ſome to have lived before *Adam*; alſo ſuch as are of that Notion.

PREAMB'LE [*preambule*, F. of *preambulo*, L.] the Introduction or Beginning of any Diſcourſe.

PREAM'BULARY [*præambulus*, L.] Fore-running.

PREAM'BULATORY, belonging to a Preamble, Fore-running.

PREASE, Crowd. *Spen.*

PRE'BEND [*prebend*, F. of *præbenda*, L.] originally it was an Endowment in Land, as Penſion-Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *præbendum*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Prieſt or Regular Canon, who was a *Prebendary*, as ſupported by the ſaid Prebend.

Simple PREBENDS, are thoſe which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [*with Dignity*] are ſuch as have Juriſdiction joined with them.

A PREBEND } [*prebendier*, F. *præ-*
PREBEND'ARY } *bendarius*, L.] a Clerk or Perſon who enjoys a Prebend.

PRECA'RIÆ, Days Works which the Tenants of ſome Manors were obliged to do in Harveſt-Time for their Lords. *O. L.*

PRECA'RIOUS [*preçaire*, F. *precarius*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Courteſy, at another's Will and Pleaſure.

PRECA'RIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon Entreaty, to uſe ſo long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECA'RIUM *Nomen* [*Old Law*] a precarious Title to an Eſtate. *L.*

PRECAU'TION [*præcautio*, L.] Forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken beforehand. *F.*

To PRECAUTION [*precautionner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, going before.

To PRECE'DE [*preceder*, F. *præcedere*, L.] to go firſt or before; to excel or ſurpaſs.

PRECE'DENCE, } a taking Place before
PRECE'DENCY, } another.

PRECE'DENT [*præcedens*, L.] foregoing. *F.*

A PRE'CEDENT, an Example. *F.* of *L.*

A PRECEDENT [in *Law*] an original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A PRECEDENT *Book*, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, *&c.* for Attornies.

PRE'CE *Partium* [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Conſent of both Parties. *L.*

PRECEL'LENCY [*præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECEL'LING, Pre-eminence. *Chau.*

PRECEN'TOR [*precenteur*, F. *præcentor*, L.] the Chanter, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRE'CEPT [*precepte*, F. *præceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Inſtruction, Leſſon.

PRECEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing ſent out by a Magiſtrate for the bringing of a Perſon or Record before him; alſo a Provocation whereby one Man invites another to commit a Felony, *&c.*

PRECEP'TAL, of or pertaining to Commands.

PRECEP'TIVE [*præceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEP'TORIES [*præceptoria*, L.] Benefices anciently poſſeſſed by the more eminent Sort of Templers, whom the chief Maſters created.

PRECES'SION [of *præceſſio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECES'SION *of the Equinoxes* [*New Aſtronomy*] is the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points.

PRECH'MENT, a Sermon. *Chau.*

PRECINCT' [of *præcinctus*, L.] a particular Juriſdiction, within which ſeveral Pariſhes are comprehended; in the City of *London*, a Diviſion or Part of a Ward, ſome being divided into 6, 8, 10, or more Precincts; alſo a Parcel of Land encompaſſed with ſome River, Hedge, *&c.*

PRECINCT *Meeting*, is an annual Meeting of the Inhabitants of a Precinct before St. *Thomas*'s Day, to nominate proper Perſons to ſerve Ward Offices for the Year enſuing.

PRE'CIOUS [*precieux*, F. *precioſus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value.

PRECIOS'ITY } [*precioſitas*, L.] be-
PRE'CIOUSNESS } ing precious.

PRE'CIPE *in Capite*, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holdeth of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. *L.*

PRE'CIPICE [*præcipitium*, L.] a ſteep Place, dangerous to go upon, a down-right Pitch, or Fall. *F.*

PRECIP'ITANT [*præcipitans*, L.] dangerous, raſh, unadviſed.

PRECIP'ITATE [*precipité*, F. *præcipitatus*, L.] over haſty.

To PRECIPITATE [*precipiter*, F. *præcipitatum*, L.] to throw or caſt down headlong, to hurry or over-haſten.

To PRECIPITATE [among *Chymiſts*] is to ſeparate a Matter which is diſſolved, ſo as to make it ſettle at the Bottom.

PRECIPITATE [among *Chymiſts*] any Subſtance which is got out of the Pores of the *Menſtruum* in which it was diſſolved, and by ſome Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Veſſel.

Green PRECIPITATE [among *Chymiſts*] is a Mixture of the Diſſolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red PRECIPITATE, is Mercury diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moiſture is evaporated, the Fire is increaſed gradually, till the Matter turns red.

White PRECIPITATE, is Mercury diſſolved in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it ſinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITA'TION [*præcipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haſte, Raſhneſs. *F.*

PRECIPITATION [among *Chymiſts*] the ſinking down of the Particles of any metalline or mineral Body, that are kept ſuſpended in that Menſtruum which diſſolved it by the putting in of ſome Alkalizate, *&c.*

PRECIP'ITOUS [*præceps*, L.] over-haſty, raſh.

PRECI'SE [*precis*, F. *præciſus*, L.] ſtiff, formal, finical, affected; exact, particular, ſcrupulous. *F.*

PRECIS'IAN, one who is over-ſcrupulous in Point of Religion.

PRECOGNI'TION [*præconiſation*, F. *præcognitio*, L.] Foreknowledge.

To PRECONCEI'VE [of *pre* and *concevoir*, F. of *præ* and *concipere*, L.] to take up beforehand.

PRECONCEIV'ED [*præconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before; as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCEP'TION [of *præ* and *conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or a Notion taken up beforehand.

To PRE'CONISE [*preconiſer*, F. *præconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's Conſiſtory, that the Party preſented to a Benefice is qualified for the ſame.

To PRECONSIGN', to make over beforehand.

A PRECON'TRACT [of *præ* and *contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECUR'SOR [*precurſeur*, F. *præcurſor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Meſſenger ſent before.

PREDA'TION, Plundering. *L.*

PRE'DATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDECEAS'ED, deceaſed or dead before. *Shakeſp.*

PREDECES'SOR [*Predeceſſeur*, F. of *Prædeceſſor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECESSORS [*Prædeceſſores*, L.] Anceſtors or Forefathers.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, one who believes Predeſtination.

To PREDES'TINATE [*predeſtiner*, F. *prædeſtinatum*, L.] to decree or ordain what ſhall come hereafter.

PREDESTINA'TION [*Prædeſtinatio*, L.] a fore-ordaining or appointing. *F.*

To PREDETER'MINE [of *pre* and *determiner*, F. of *præ* and *determinare*, L.] to determine beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, a determining beforehand.

PRE'DIAL *Tithes* [*Law Term*] are thoſe which are paid for Things ariſing and growing from the Ground only.

PRED'ICABLE [*prædicabilis*, L.] that may be told or ſpoken of abroad. *F.*

PREDICABLE [in *Logick*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

PREDICABLES [in *Logick*] are called Univerſals, and are five, *viz.* *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PRE'DICAMENT [*prædicamentum*, L.] a certain Claſs, or determinate Series or Order in which ſimple Terms or Words are ranged. *F.*

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, *viz.* *Subſtance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Paſſion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the ſame PREDICAMENT, is to be under the ſame Circumſtances, or in the ſame Condition.

PRED'ICANT [*prædicans*, L.] preaching. *F.*

PREDICANT *Friers*, ſuch as by their Orders are allowed to preach, *Dominicans*.

To PRED'ICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] to publiſh or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PREDICATE [*prædicatum*, L.] the latter Part of a logical Poſition.

PREDICA'TION [*prædicatio*, L.] a Preaching; alſo a crying up. *F.*

To PREDICT' [*predire*, F. *prædictum*, L.] to foretel Things to come.

PREDIC'TION [*prædictio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come.

To PREDISPO'SE [of *pre* and *diſpoſer*, F. of *præ* and *diſpoſitum*, L.] to diſpoſe beforehand.

PREDOM'INANCY [of *predominer*, F.] a being predominant.

PREDOM'INANT, bearing chief Sway, or over-ruling. *F.*

To PREDOM'INATE [*predominer*, F.] to over-rule, to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [*Sea Term*] ready.

PREDY *Ship* [*Sea Term*] a Ship having all her Decks cleared, her Guns, Small-ſhot, &c. well fitted for a Fight.

PRE-ELEC'TION, a chooſing beforehand.

PRE-EM'INENCE } [*præ-eminentia*,
PRE-HEMINENCE } L.] an advantageous Quality or Degreee above another.

PRE-EM'INENT, advanced above the reſt.

PRE-EMP'TION [of *præ* and *emptio*, L.] a firſt buying, or buying before others.

To PRE-ENGAGE [of *pre* and *engager*, F.] to engage beforehand.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *pre* and *engagement*, F.] an Engagement or Promiſe beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST' [of *pre* and *exiſter*, F. of *præ* and *exiſtere*, L.] to exiſt, to have a being beforehand.

PRE-EXIS'TENCE [of *præ* and *exiſtentia*, L.] the State and Condition of thoſe Souls that pre-exiſt. *F.*

PRE-EXIS'TENT [of *præ* and *exiſtens*, L.] exiſting or being before. *F.*

PREF'ACE [of *prefatio*, L.] a Speech preparatory to a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe.

PREF'ATORY [of *prefatio*, L.] that is in the Form or by Way of Preface.

PREFE, Proof. *O.*

PRE'FECT [*præfectus*, L.] a Magiſtrate among the *Romans*. F.

PREFEC'TURE [*præfectura*, L.] the Government or chief Rule of the City or Treaſury. *F.*

To PREFER' [*preferer*, F. of *præferre*, L.] to eſteem above, or ſet more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, ſpeaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREF'ERABLE, } that is to be preferred or made Choice
PREFER'RABLE, } of before another. *F.*

PREF'ERENCE [of *præferre*, L.] a Choice made of, or a Value put upon a Perſon or Thing before another. *F.*

PREFER'MENT [of *præferre*, L. or *preferer*, F.] a being preferred, Promotion, Advancement.

To PREFIG'URE [of *pre*, and *figurer*, F. or *præfigurare*, L.] to repreſent by Figure, or ſignify before.

PRE'FINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in ſuing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To PREFIX' [of *pre* and *fixer*, F. *præfixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PREFUL'GID [*præfulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREG'NANCY [*prægnatio*, or of *prægnans*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; Quickneſs of Apprehenſion, Ripeneſs of Judgment.

PREG'NANT [*prægnans*, L.] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. *F.*

PREGNANT [*Botany*] full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, which is ready to ſprout.

PREG'NATORY. See *Protonotary*.

PREGRAVA'TION [*prægravatio*, L.] a great grieving or over-burdening

PREGRES'SION [*prægreſſio*, L.] a going before.

PREGUSTA'TION [*præguſtatio*, L.] a taſting beforehand.

To PREJUD'GE [*prejuger*, F. *prejudicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJU'DICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICA'TION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a judging beforehand; a Proceeding at Law. From *Prejudication* comes,

PRE'JUDICE [*prejudicium*, L.] a raſh Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, conſidered or heard; Prepoſſeſſion; alſo Damage, Injury. *F.*

To PRE'JUDICE [*prejudicier*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to bias a Perſon in his Sentiments of a Perſon, *&c.*

PREJUDI'CIAL [*prejudiciable*, F.] hurtful, diſadvantageous.

PR'EKE, a Kind of Fiſh.

PREL'ACY }
PREL'ATURE } [*prelature*, F. *prælatura*, L.] the State
PREL'ATESHIP } or Dignity of a Prelate.

PREL'ATE [*prelat*, F. *prælatus*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an *Archbiſhop* or *Biſhop*.

PRELAT'ICAL, of a Prelate.

PRELEC'TION [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Leſſon, a Reading or Diſcourſe, made in Publick upon any Art or Science.

PRELIBA'TION [*prælibatio*, L.] an Antepaſt or Foretaſte.

PRELIM'INARY [*preliminaire*, F. of *præ* and *liminaris*, of *limen*, L. a Threſhold] ſet at the Entrance, that goes before the main Matter.

A PRELIM'INARY [*preliminaire*, F.] the firſt Step in Negotiation, Treaty, or important Buſineſs.

To PRELU'DE [*preluder*, F. of *præludere*, L.] to flouriſh before, or make a

PRE'LUDE [*præludium*, L.] a Flouriſh of Muſick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Buſineſs. *F.*

PRELU'DIO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Prelude; the firſt Part or Beginning of a Piece of Muſick, and is much the ſame as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELU'DIOUS [of *præludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATU'RE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Seaſon, untimely, coming too ſoon. *F.*

PREMATU'RITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.

To PREMED'ITATE [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Art of premeditating. *F.*

To PREMI'SE [*præmiſſum*, L.] to ſpeak or treat of before by Way of Preface or Introduction.

PREM'ISES [*premiſſes*, F.] Things ſpoken of or rehearſed before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Lands, *&c.* before mentioned in an Indenture, Leaſe, *&c.*

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two firſt Propoſitions in a Syllogiſm.

PRE'MIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] the Sum of Money which is given for the inſuring of Ships, Goods, Houſes, *&c.*

To PREMON'ISH [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONI'TION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

PREMONSTRATEN'SIS [*premontret*, F.] an Order of White Friars obſerving St. *Auguſtine*'s Rules.

PREMUNIEN'TES, Writs ſent to every Biſhop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Dioceſe.

PREMUNI'RE [*Law Term*] is the Puniſhment of the Statute of *Præmunire*, made *Anno* 16 *Richard* II. by which the Uſurpations of the Pope, and other Abuſes are reſtrained; the Penalty was Baniſhment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chattles, *&c.* the like Penalty is impoſed upon Perſons attainted in *Præmunire*, by Statutes lately made.

To incur a PREMUNIRE, } is to involve
To fall into a PREMUNIRE, } ne's ſelf in Trouble.

PREMUNI'TION [*præmunitio*, L.] a fortifying or fencing beforehand.

PREN'DER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. *F. L. T.*

PRENDER *de Baron* [*Law Term*] is an Exception to diſable a Woman from purſuing an Appeal of Murder againſt the Killer of her former Huſband. *F.*

PRENOMINA'TION [*prænominatio*, L.] a nominating or naming before.

PRENO'TION, Foreknowledge. *L.*

PREN'TICE [*apprentis*, of *apprendre*, F. to learn, *apprehendere*, L.] one who is bound to a Maſter for a certain Term of Years, generally ſeven, to learn his Trade or Art.

PREN'TISHODE, Apprenticeſhip. *Ch.*

PRENUNCIA'TION [*prænunciatio*, L.] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPA'TION [*præoccupatio*, L.] a poſſeſſing or enjoying before; alſo Prepoſſeſſion or Prejudice.

To PREOC'CUPY [*preoccuper*, F. *præoccupare*, L.] to poſſeſs before another; alſo to prejudice.

To PREORDAIN' [*præordinare*, L.] to ordain beforehand.

PREOR'DINATE [*præordinatus*, L.] foreordained.

PREPARA'TION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; alſo Proviſion made for ſome Enterprize or Deſign. *F.* of *L.*

PREPARATION [among *Phyſicians*] is the Manner of Compounding and Ordering of Medicines.

PREPAR'ATIVE [*preparatif*, F.] that ſerves to prepare.

PREPAR'ATORY [*preparatoire*, F. of *præparatorius*, L.] that pertains to a Preparation.

To PREPARE' [*preparer*, F. *præparare*, L.] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPEN'SE [of *pre* and *penſer*, F. of *præ* and *penſare*, L.] afore-thought, premeditated, as *Malice prepenſe*.

To PREPON'DERATE [*præponderatum*, L.] to outweigh, to be of greater Importance.

PREPON'DERANCY, an outweighing, a being of greater Importance, a pondering or conſidering beforehand. *L.*

PREPOSI'TION [*præpoſitio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo named, becauſe ſet before a Noun, *&c.* F.

PREPOS'ITOR [*præpoſitor*, L.] a Scholar appointed by the Maſter to overſee the reſt.

To PREPOSSESS' [of *pre* and *poſſeder*, F. of *præ* and *poſſeſſum*, of *poſſidere*, L.] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice, to bias.

PREPOSSES'SION, Prejudice. *F.* of *L.*

PREPOS'TEROUS [*præpoſterus*, L.] having the wrong End forward, topſy turvy, unnatural.

PREROG'ATIVE [*prærogativa*, L.] a peculiar Pre eminence or Authority above others, or a ſpecial Privilege.

The King's PREROG'ATIVES, thoſe Rights of Majeſty, which are peculiar to him, and inſeparable from his Perſon.

PREROGATIVE *of Archbiſhops*, a ſpecial Pre-eminence which the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* and *York* have in certain Caſes, above ordinary Biſhops.

PREROG'ATIVE *Court*, a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are proved, and all Adminiſtrations taken out.

PRE'SA [in *Muſick Books*] a Character in Muſick, called a Repeat. *Ital.*

PRE'SAGE [*præſagium*, L.] a Sign or Token ſhewing what will happen. *F.*

To PRESA'GE [*preſager*, F. *præſagire*, L.] to apprehend beforehand, to divine, to foretel or betoken.

PRES'BYTER [πρεσβύτερος, Gr.] an antient and reverend Perſon, a Prieſt; alſo a Lay Elder. *F.*

PRESBY'TERIAL, belonging to a Prieſt or Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN, *adject.* of

PRESBYTE'RIANS [*preſbyteriens*, F. *preſbyteri*, L. πρεσβύτεροι, Gr.] a conſiderable Party of Nonconformiſts, ſo called from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

PRESBYTE'RIUM, the Choir or Chancel of the Church. *O. L.*

PRESBYT'ERY [*preſbyterat*, F. *preſbyteratus*, or *preſbyterium*, L. πρεσβυτέρια, Gr.] Eldership, Prieſthood; alſo a Government of a Church by Elders.

PRESBY'TIA [πρεσβυτία, Gr.] Dimneſs of Sight in Things nigh at Hand, uſual with old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are ſo flat, that the viſual Rays paſs the *Retina*, before they are united.

PRE'SCIENCE [*præſcientia*, L.] Foreknowledge. *F.*

To PRESCIND' [*præſcindere*, L.] to cut before, to divide or break off.

To PRESCRI'BE [*preſcrire*, F. *præſcribere*, L.] to order or appoint beforehand.

To PRESCRIBE *againſt an Action* [*Law Phraſe*] is not to be liable to it for want of being ſued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRE'SCRIPT [*preſcrit*, F. *præſcriptum*, L.] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIP'TION, a preſcribing, ordering, a determining, limiting. *F.*

PRESCRIP'TION [in *Law*] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon a continued Poſſeſſion of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRES'ENCE [*præſentia*, L.] a being preſent; alſo Mein or Looks. *F.*

PRES'ENT [*præſens*, L.] that is in a certain Place, at Hand, or in Sight, or that is of the Time wherein we live. *F.*

PRESENT *Tenſe* [in *Grammar*] a Tenſe which ſpeaks of the Time that now is.

A PRESENT, a free Gift. *F.*

To PRESENT' [*preſenter*, F. of *præſentare*, L.] to make a Preſent, to offer or give a Gift.

PRESENT'AIRE, preſent. *Chau.*

PRESENTA'TION [*præſentatio*, L.] the Act of preſenting. *F.*

PRESENTA'TION [in *Law*] the offering a Clerk to the Biſhop by the Patron to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTEE' [in *Canon Law*] is the Clerk who is ſo preſented by the Patron.

PRESENT'MENT [*preſentement*, F.] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence inquirable in the Court to which it is preſented.

PRESERVA'TION [*præſervatio*, L.] a preſerving or keeping.

A PRESER'VATIVE [*preſervatif*, F.] a Remedy made uſe of to keep off a Diſeaſe.

To PRESERVE' [*preſerver*, F. *præſervare*, L.] to keep, to defend, to guard.

To PRESIDE' [*preſider*, F. of *præſidere*, L.] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Perſons or Things; to be the Chief in an Aſſembly.

PRES'IDENCY [*preſidence*, F. *præſidiatus*, L.] the Place or Office of a Preſident.

PRES'IDENT [*præſes*, L.] a Governor, Overſeer, or chief Manager. *F.*

PRESIDENT [in *Law*] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The Lord PRESIDENT [*of the King's Council*] an Officer of the Crown, who is to attend the Sovereign, to propoſe Buſineſs at the Council-Table, and to report the ſeveral Tranſactions there manag'd.

PRESIDENT [*i. e.* Example.] See *Precedent.*

To PRESIN, to preſs forward. *Chau.*

To PRESS [*preſſer*, F. Preſſen, *Teut.* *preſſum*, Sup. L.] to ſqueeze cloſe together; alſo to urge.

A PRESS [*preſſe*, F. *prelum*, L.] a Crowd, a Throng; alſo an Inſtrument for preſſing, *&c.*

PRES'SING *to Death.* See *Pain fort & dure.*

PRES'SURE [*preſſure*, F.] an urging Affliction or Miſfortune, a preſſing Calamity.

PRES'SURE [in *Carteſian Philoſophy*] a Kind of Motion which is impreſſed and propagated through a fluid Medium.

PREST [*prêt*, F.] ready. *Chau.*

PREST [of *preſt*, F. of *præſto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the *Exchequer*, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST *Money* [of *preſt*, F. *præſto*, L. ready at Hand] Earneſt-Money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is liſted, ſo called, becauſe it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTA'TION *Money*, paid annually by the Archdeacons to their Biſhops.

PRES'TIGES [*præſtigia*, L.] Illuſions, Impoſtures, juggling Tricks.

PRESTIGIA'TION [*preſtige*, F.] a Deceiving, a Cozening or Juggling.

PRESTI'GIOUS [*præſtigioſus*, L.] deceitful, cozening, juggling.

PRESTIS'SIMO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies extreme faſt or quick. *Ital.*

PRES'TO [among *Jugglers*] quickly, ſpeedily. *Span.* or *L.*

PRESTO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies faſt or quick.

PRESTO-PRESTO, ſignifies very faſt or quick.

Men PRESTO, not too quick. *Ital.*

Non troppo PRESTO, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRES'TON [q. d. *Prieſts Town*] a Town in *Lancaſhire.*

PREST *Sail* [among *Sailors*] a Ship at Sea, is ſaid to carry a Preſt Sail, when ſhe carries all that ſhe can poſſibly croud.

To PRESU'ME [*preſumer*, F. *præſumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or ſuppoſe; to take too much upon; to be proud, inſolent, bold or ſaucy.

PRESUMP'TION [*preſumption*, F. *præſumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Gueſs, Suſpicion, Boldneſs, Aſſumingneſs.

PRESUMPTION [in *Law*] is threefold

PRESUMPTION *Violent*, is if one being killed in a Houſe, and a Man is ſeen to come out of it, and no other Perſon was at that Time in the Houſe. This often ſerves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION *Probable*, which is but of ſmall Effect.

PRESUMPTION *Small or Raſh*, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMP'TIVE [*preſomptif*, F.] that is preſumed or ſuppoſed.

PRESUMPTIVE *Heir*, the next Relation or Heir at Law.

PRESUMPTUOS'ITY [*preſumptuoſitas*, L.] Preſumptuouſneſs.

PRESUMP'TUOUS [*preſumpteux*, F. *præſumptuoſus*, L.] proud, haughty, ſelf-conceited.

To PRESUPPOSE' [*preſuppoſer* F.] to ſuppoſe before-hand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, a ſuppoſing before-hand. *F.*

PRETEN'CE [*prætenſura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew or Colour.

To PRETEND' [*pretendre*, F. *prætendere*, L.] to uſe a Pretence; to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETEN'DED, counterfeited, ſuppoſed, reputed.

PRETENDED *Right* [in *Law*] when one is in Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it, and ſues for it, the pretended Right and Title is ſaid to be in him that does ſo claim and ſue.

PRETEN'SION, Claim, or laying Claim to. *F.*

PRETERIMPER'FECT *Tenſe* [in *Grammar*] a Tenſe which ſignifies the Time not perfectly paſt; as *Docebam*, I taught or did teach; or, I was teaching, when, *&c.*

PRETERI'TION [*præteritio*, L.] a paſſing by, an Omiſſion.

PRETERITION [in *Rhetorick*] is when the Orator ſeems to paſs by, or to be unwilling to declare that, which at the ſame Time he inſiſts upon.

PRETERMIS'SION [*prætermiſſio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing paſs; a paſſing over.

To PRETERMIT' [*prætermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, or paſs over.

PRETERNAT'URAL [of *præter* and *naturalis*, L.] beſide or out of the Courſe of Nature, extraordinary.

PRETERPER'FECT *Tenſe* [in *Grammar*] a Tenſe which ſpeaks of the Time perfectly paſt; as *Docui*, I have taught.

PRETERPLUPER'FECT *Tenſe* [in *Grammar*] a Tenſe which ſignifies the Time more than perfectly paſt, with the Sign *had*; as *Docueram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT' [*pretexte*, F. *prætextus*, L.] a colourable Excuſe, Pretence, Cloak or Shew.

PRETIOS'ITY [*pretioſitas*, L.] Preciouſneſs, a being valuable.

PRE'TOR [*prætor*, L.] the chief Ruler of a Province in the *Roman* Empire.

PRETO'RIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRET'TY [ƿꞃæꞇe, *Sax.* adorned, *pretto*, Ital. *Minſhew* derives it of prachtig, *Teut.* praecktigh, *Belg.* proud] handſome, comely.

To PRETYP'IFY, to ſignify beforehand by Types.

To PREVAIL' [*prevaloir*, F. of *prævalere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better of, to be of greater Force, to carry it againſt.

PREV'ALENCE } [*prævalentia*, L.] a
PREV'ALENCY } being prevalent.

PREV'ALENT [*prævalens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

To PREVAR'ICATE [*prevariquer*, F. *prævaricatum*, L.] to ſhuffle and cut, to play faſt and looſe, to make a Shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICA'TION [*prævaricatio*, L.] Deceit, Double-dealing. *F.*

To PREVAR'ICATE [in *Law*] is to work in Colluſion in Pleading, to betray a Cauſe to the Adverſary.

PREVARICA'TOR [*prevaricateur*, F. *prævaricator*, L.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherouſly.

PREVARICA'TOR [in *Cambridge*] a Maſter of Arts choſen at a *Commencement*, to make an ingenious ſatyrical Speech, reflecting on the Miſdemeanors of the principal Members.

To PREVENT' [*prevenir*, F. *præventum*, Sup. of *prævenire*, L.] to come before, to outſtrip, to be beforehand with, to get the Start of, to hinder, to keep off Danger or Miſchief, *&c.*

PREVENT'ER *Rope* [in a *Ship*] a ſmall Rope made faſt over the Ties to ſecure the Yards,

PREVEN'TION [*præventio*, L.] a Preventing, a Hindrance. *F.*

PREVEN'TIONAL *Full Moon* [among *Aſtrologers*] is that Full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feaſt, or planetary Aſpect.

PREVEN'TIVE [*prevenant*, F. of *prævenire*, L.] that ſerves to prevent.

PREVID, hardly. *O.*

PRE'VIDENCE [*prævidentia*, L.] a foreſeeing.

PRE'VIOUS [*prævius*, L.] leading the Way, or going before.

PREVY, tame. *O.*

PREY [*proye*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder, that which is caught by wild Beaſts, or Men, by Violence, Craft, or Injuſtice.

PRI'APISM [*priapiſme*, F. *priapiſmus*, L. of *πριαπισμὸς*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard, without Luſt, ſo called from *Priapus*.

PRI'APUS, an obſcene Deity of the Heathens, feigned by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preſide over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *precium*, L.] the Eſtimate, Value, or Rate of any Thing.

PRICE *Current*, a weekly Account publiſhed in *London*, of the current Value of moſt Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, *i. e.* the Son of *Rice*] a *Welſh* Surname.

PRICK, thin Drink. *N. C.*

PRICH'ARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, *i. e.* the Son of *Richard*] a *Welſh* Surname.

A PRICK [ƿꞃicca, *Sax.* pricke, *Dan.*] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To PRICK [ƿꞃiccan, *Sax* which *Minſhew* derives of *πρίζω*, Gr.] to make a Hole with a Point; alſo to ſet down a Tune or Song.

To PRICK [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.

To PRICK *the Chart* or *Plot* [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabout the Ship is at preſent, or is to be at ſuch a Time, in order to a Courſe to be ſteered.

PRICK *Poſts* [among *Builders*] are ſuch as are framed into the Breaſt-Summers, between the principal Poſts for ſtrengthening the Carcaſs of the Houſe.

PRICK-*Wood*, a Sort of Shrub. *Euonymus vulgaris.* L.

To PRICK *up* [of pricken, *Belg.*] to deck or trim up.

PRICK [prick, *Du.*] a Man's Yard.

PRICK'ER [among *Hunters*] a Huntſman on Horſeback.

PRICK'ET, a Sort of Baſket.

PRICKET [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICK'ETH [among *Hunters*] when a Hare beats in the plain Highway, or hard Heathway, where the Footing may be perceived, it is ſaid, *She pricketh.*

PRICK'ING *on the Plain*, riding on the Plain. *Spen.*

PRICKLE [pꞃiccale, *Sax.* prickel, *Belg.*] a ſharp-pointed Thing, as a Thorn, *&c.*

PRIDE [pꞃuꝺe, *Sax.* pryd, *C. Br.* Beauty] Haughtineſs, Loftineſs, Vanity.

To PRIDE *one's ſelf* [pꞃuꞇian, *Sax.*] to take pride in, to be proud of.

PRIDE-*Gavel* [in *Rhodely*, in *Glouceſterſhire*] a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manor by ſome Tenants, for the Liberty of fiſhing for Lampreys in the River *Severn.*

PRIEF, Proof. *Spen.*

A PRIEST [*prêtre*, F. pꞃeoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* preſt, *Dan.* prieſter, *Teut.* of *preſbyter*, L.] a Clergyman.

PRIEST'HOOD [pꞃeoꞅꞇhaꝺe, *Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of a Prieſt.

To PRIEVE, to prove. *Spen.*

To PRIG [*q. d.* to prog] to ſteal. *Cant.*

A PRIGGE, a ſmall Pitcher. *C.*

PRIGGING, Riding. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cant.*

PRIG-*Star*, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

PRIG *Napper*, a Horſeſtealer. *Cant.*

To PRILL, to gore. *O.*

To PRIM, to ſet the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected Ways.

PRI'MA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the firſt, or Number one.

PRI'MA [among *Printers*] is the firſt Word that begins the Sheet.

PRI'MACY [*primacie*, F. *primatus*, L.] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the firſt Place, or chief Rule, eſpecially in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

PRIMÆ'VAL [*primævus*, L.] that is of the firſt or more ancient Time.

PRI'MÆ *Viæ*, firſt Paſſages; the Stomach, Inteſtines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRI'MAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners, for loading a Ship, at the Setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philoſophers*] the ſame as *Atom.*

PRI'MARY [*primarius*, L.] firſt in Order, principal, chief.

PRIMARY *Planets* [among *Aſtronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*; but a primary Planet more properly, is one that moves round the Sun as its Centre; whereas a ſecondary Planet moves round ſome other Planet.

PRI'MATE [*primat*, F. *primas*, L.] the firſt or chief Archbiſhop.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] firſt, chief, ſingular, excellent.

PRIME *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figure except itſelf.

PRIME *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch which have no other common Meaſure beſides Unity, as 2, 3, 4, 5, *&c.*

PRIME *Verticals* [*Dialling*] direct, erect North or South Dials, whoſe Plains lie parallel to the prime vertical Circle.

PRIME [*primus*, L.] the Flower or Choice, when a Thing is in its greateſt Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME *Numbers* [*Arithmetick*] Numbers made only by Addition of Units, as 3, 5.

PRIME [in the *Roman* Church] one of the ſeven Canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the new Moon at her firſt appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a *Gun*] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To PRIME [of *primus*, L. the firſt, *q. d.* to put in the firſt Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To PRIME [among *Painters*] is to lay on the firſt Colour.

PRI'MER } [among *Gunners*] is a
PRI'MING-*Iron* } pointed Iron, to pierce the Cartridge through the Touch-hole of a great Gun.

PRI'MER } [of *primus*, q. d. *primus*
PRIM'MER } *liber*, L.] a little Book, in which Children are firſt taught to read; alſo a Sort of Popiſh Prayer-Book.

PRIMER [among *Printers*] Printing Letter of two Sorts, *viz.* Great Primer, a pretty large ſized Letter, and Long Primer, a ſmaller Size.

PRIME'RO [*primiero*, Ital.] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER *Seiſin* [*Law Term*] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the firſt *Seiſin* or *Poſſeſſion* of all Lands and

Tenements throughout the Realm, till the Heir do his Homage, or come to Age. Now diſannulled. F.

PRIME'VOUS [*primævus*, L.] of the firſt Age.

PRIMOGE'NIOUS [*primogenius*, L.] firſt in its Kind, original.

PRI'MING-*Horn* [among *Gunners*] a Horn full of Touch-Powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side, when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMI'TIÆ, the firſt Fruits of the Year, which are offered to God.

PRIMITIÆ [in *Law*] all the Profits of every Church Living for one Year, after it becomes void, belonging to the King.

PRIM'ITIVE [*primitivus*, L.] of, or belonging to the firſt Age, ancient. F.

PRIMITIVE [*Gram.*] an original Word from which others are derived.

PRIMNESS, Demureneſs.

PRIMOGEN'ITURE [of *primus* and *genitura*, L.] the firſt Birth, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother in Right of his Birth. F.

PRIMOR'DIAL [*primordialis*, L.] primitive, original. F.

PRIM'ROSE [*prima roſa*, L.] an early Spring Flower.

PRIMUM *Mobile* [*i. e.* the firſt Mover] according to the *Ptolemaick* Aſtronomy, is the ninth or higheſt Sphere to the Heavens, and the fartheſt from the Center, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning itſelf, and them, quite round in the Space of twenty-four Hours.

PRINCE [*princeps*, L.] one who governs a State in Chief, or is deſcended from ſuch, as is the Prince of *Wales* in *England*. It is uſed alſo for a Principal, Chief, or moſt excellent Perſon; as *Ariſtotle the Prince of Philoſophers*. F.

PRIN'CES *Feather*, a Flower.

PRIN'CESS [*princeſſe*, F. *principiſſa*, L.] a Prince's Lady, Conſort, Wife.

PRIN'CIPAL [*principalis*, L.] chief, main. F.

PRINCIPAL *Point* [in *Perſpective*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL *Ray* [*Perſpect.*] the perpendicular *Ray* which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the vertical Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an Univerſity; alſo the chief Perſon in ſome of the Inns of *Chancery*.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrowed or lent diſtinct from the Intereſt.

PRINCIPAL *Poſts* [in *Architecture*] are the Corner Poſts, which are tenoned into the Ground Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPAL'ITY [*principauté*, F. *principalitas*, L.] the Dominion or Juriſdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPAL'ITIES [among *Divines*] one of the Orders of the Angels.

PRINC'IPLE [*principe*, F. *principium*, L.] the firſt Cauſe of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts* and *Sciences*] the firſt Grounds and Rules for them, called otherwiſe *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

Ariſtotelian PRINCIPLES, } are the four
Peripatetick PRINCIPLES, } Elements, *Water*, *Air*, *Earth*, and *Fire*.

Epicurean PRINCIPLES, are, *Magnitude*, *Figure*, and *Weight*.

PRINCIPLES [in *Mathematicks*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *viz.* *Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Poſtulates*.

PRINCIPLES [among *Moraliſts*] Maxims or undoubted Truths; good practical Rules of Action; as, a Man who acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is ſaid *to be a Man of Principles*.

PRIN'COCK [q. d. *præcox*, L.] a Youngſter too ſoon ripe-headed.

PRIND'LE [of *prædiolum*, L. a ſmall Farm as *Camden* conjectures] a Surname.

To PRINT [printe, *Belg.*] to practiſe the Art of

PRINTING, an Art, as ſome ſay, firſt invented by *Laurence Coſter* of *Haerlem* in *Holland*; or, as others ſay, by *John Guttenburg* in *Germany*; and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were ſent by King *Henry* VI. to learn it: One of the firſt Books now extant is *Tully*'s *Offices*, printed *Anno* 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*.

PRI'OR, before, in Order or Dignity.

A PRI'OR [*prieur*, F.] the Head of a Priory.

A PRIORESS [*prieure*, F.] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbeſs.

PRIOR'ITY [of *prior*, L.] a being firſt in Order, Rank, or Dignity.

PRIORITY [in *Law*] Antiquity of Tenure in Compariſon of another not ſo ancient; thence to *hold by Priority*, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRIORS *Aliens*, Priors born in *France*, and Governors of Religious Houſes erected for Outlandiſh Men here in *England*.

PRI'ORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRI'ORY [*prieure*, F.] a religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Prioreſs.

PRI'SAGE, the King's Cuſtom or Share of lawful Prizes, uſually one Tenth.

PRI'SAGE [of *Wines*] a Cuſtom for the King to challenge two Tuns of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 *s.* *per* Tun out of every Ship loaded with Wine leſs than 40

Tuns: It is now received by the King's chief Butler, and called *Butlerage.*

PRISCIL'LA [of *priſca*, L. ancient] a proper Name for Women.

PRISCIL'LIANISTS, Chriſtian Hereticks, *Anno* 338, Followers of one *Priſcillian*, a *Spaniard*, who, beſides thoſe of the *Gnoſticks*, taught ſeveral other Errors.

PRISE [*priſe*, F.] the Act of taking; alſo a Prize.

PRI'SER [*Old Statute*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; alſo a Toll or Cuſtom due to the King.

PRI'SER, one that fights Prizes; or wreſtles for Prizes, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

PRISM [*priſme*, F. *priſma*, L. of πρίσμα, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, or ſolid Body, bounded by ſeveral Planes whoſe Baſes are Polygons, equal, parallel, and alike ſituated; alſo a ſolid Glaſs, in Form of a triangular Priſm, through which the Sun's Rays being tranſmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular PRISM [in *Geometry*] a Kind of Priſm, whoſe two oppoſite Baſes are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMA'TICAL, belonging to Priſms.

PRISMOID' [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Figure contained under ſeveral Planes, whoſe Baſes are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel, and alike ſituated.

PRI'SON [*priſon*, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Goal or Jail.

PRIS'ONER [*priſonnier*, F.] a Perſon impriſoned.

PRI'STINE [*priſtinus*, L.] ancient, former, accuſtomed, wonted.

PRI'VACY [*privauté*, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secreſy.

PRIVA'DO, *Span.* a private Friend. *Spen.*

PRI'VATE [*privatus*, L.] retired, concealed.

To be PRIVATE, to be privy to a Secret.

PRIVATEE'R, a Ship fitted out by one or more private Perſons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to make Prize of an Enemy's Ship and Goods.

PRIVA'TION, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; Lack, Want, being without. *F.* of *L.*

PRIVATION [in *Law*] is when a Biſhop or Parſon is, by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Biſhoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRI'VATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away. *F.*

PRI'VATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRIV'ET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub. *Liguſtrum*, L.

PRIV'ILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a ſpecial Prerogative, Advantage, or Pre-eminence above others.

PRIVILEGE [in *Law*] is a ſpecial Grant or Right, whereby either a private Perſon, or particular Corporation, is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; and this is either real or perſonal.

PRIVILEGE *Real*, is that which is granted to a Place; as, to the Univerſities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRIVILEGE *Perſonal*, is that which is allowed to any Perſon againſt or beyond the Courſe of Common Law; as, a Member of Parliament, who may not be arreſted, nor any of his Servants, during the Seſſion of Parliament.

PRIV'ILEGED [*privilegié*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys ſome Privilege.

PRIV'ITY [*privauté*, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is ſaid *to do a Thing without her Huſband's Privity.*

PRIVITY [in *Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation; thus, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privity between them in reſpect of the Tenure.

PRIV'ITIES, the privy or ſecret Parts of the Body.

PRIV'Y [*le privé*, F.] an Houſe of Office.

A PRIVY [in *Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Intereſt in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY-*Seal*, the King's Seal, which is firſt ſet to ſuch Grants as paſs the Great Seal of *England.*

The Lord PRIVY *Seal*, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy-Seal, and is, by Office, next in Dignity to the Lord Preſident of the Council.

PRIZE [*une priſe*, F.] that which is taken, any Kind of Booty; a Benefit-Ticket in a Lottery; a Reward propoſed to one that ſhall do a Thing beſt; alſo a Trial of Skill at Sword-playing.

To PRIZE [*priſer*, F.] to value, rate, or ſet a Price upon; to eſteem or make account of.

PRO, for, to argue *pro* and *con*, or *contra*, for and againſt a Matter.

PROBABIL'ITY [*probabilité*, F. *probabilitas*, L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth; according as Mr. *Locke* has defined it, Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Diſagreement of two Ideas, by the Intervention of Proofs, whoſe Connection is not conſtant and immutable, or at leaſt is not perceived to be ſo, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Propoſition to be true or falſe, rather than the contrary.

PRO'BABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely, or like to be.

PRO'BACY, Proof by Witneſſes. *Chau.*

PRO'BATE [of *Teſtaments*] proving of

Wills of Perſons deceaſed, in the Spiritual Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witneſſes alſo.

PROBA'TION, Proof, Trial, or Eſſay. *F.* of *L.*

PROBATION [in the *Univerſity*] the Trial of a Student about to take his Degrees.

PROBA'TIONARY, belonging to Probation.

PROBA'TIONER [in the *Univerſity*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBA'TOR [in *Law*] is an Accuſer, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in the Crime. *L.*

PRO'BATORY [*probatorius*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBA'TUM EST [*i. e.* it is approved] a Term often ſet at the End of a Demonſtration, or Receipt for the Cure of ſome Diſeaſe. *L.*

PROBE [of *probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to ſearch the Depth, Windings, *&c.* of a Wound.

PROBERT [*q. d. ap Robert*] a *Welſh* Name.

PRO'BITY [*probité* F. of *probitas*, L.] Uprightneſs, Honeſty, Integrity, Goodneſs.

PROB'LEM [*probleme*, F. *problema*, L. προβλήμα, Gr.] a Propoſition relating to Practice, or which propoſes ſomething to be done; as to biſect a Line given, to draw a Circle through any three Points, *&c.*

PROBLEMAT'ICAL [*problematique*, F. *problematicus*, L. προβληματικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL *Reſolution* [in *Algebra*] the Method of ſolving difficult Queſtions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBOS'CIS, an Elephant's Trunk. *L.*

PROBROS'ITY [*probroſitas*, L.] Scandal, Infamy, Railing, *&c*

PRO'BROUS [*probroſus*, L.] full of Diſhoneſty, infamous, defamatory, reproachful.

PROCA'CITY [*procacitas*, L.] Saucineſs, Malapertneſs.

PROCATARC'TICK [προκαταρκτικὸς, Gr.] which foregoeth, or gives Beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulſive to Action.

PROCATARCTICK *Cauſe* [among *Phyſicians*] the firſt or beginning Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, which co-operates with others which follow; as exceſſive Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Paſſion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juices in the Blood, and cauſe a Fever.

PROCEDEN'DO, a Writ whereby a Cauſe before called from an inferior Court, to a ſuperior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. by Writ of Privilege of *Certiorari*, is releaſed, and ſent down again to be tried in the ſame Court, where the Suit was firſt begun; it appearing that the Defendant had no Cauſe of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To PROCEE'D [*proceder*, F. *procedere*, L.] to come from, or be derived, to ſpring, or have its Riſe from; alſo to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED [with *Merchants*] that which ariſes from a Thing; as the *Nett Proceed.*

PROCE'DURE, a Courſe of Pleading, a going on in any Affair. *F.*

PROCELLOS'ITY [*procelloſitas*, L.] a Tempeſt, Tempeſtuouſneſs.

PROCEL'LOUS [*procelloſus*, L.] tempeſtuous, ſtormy.

PROCELEUSMAT'ICUS [προκελευσματικὸς, Gr.] a Foot conſiſting of four Syllables, as, *Honorius.*

PROCER'ITY [*proceritas*, L.] Tallneſs, Height, Length.

PRO'CERS [among *Glaſs-Workers*] Irons hooked at the End.

PRO'CESS [*procez*, F. *proceſſus*, L.] a going forward, a continued Series, or Order of Things.

PROCESS [in *Chymiſtry*] the whole exact Courſe of an Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS [among *Anatomiſts*] the Knob or bunching-out Part of a Bone.

PROCESS [in *Law*] is the Manner of proceeding in every Cauſe, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCESS, or Harangue, a long Diſcourſe. *Chau.*

PROCES'SION, a ſolemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romiſh* Church, in their Ornaments, Habits, with Muſick, *&c.* Alſo the Viſitation of the Bounds of a Pariſh in *Rogation Week*, performed by the Miniſter, Pariſh Officers, and the Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROCES'SIONAL, of or pertaining to a Proceſſion.

PROCES'SUM *Continuando*, a Writ for the continuing of a Proceſs, after the Death of the Chief Juſtice, *&c.*

PROCES'SUS *Ciliaris* [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the Pupil is dilated and contracted. *L.*

PROCESSUS *Peritonæi* [among *Anatomiſts*] two Pipes on each Side the *Os Pubis*, reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and tranſverſe Muſcles.

PROCESSUS *Styliformis* [among *Anatomiſts*] an outward Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, long and ſlender, having the Bones called *Hyoides* tied to it. *F.*

PROCES'SUS *Zygomaticus* [*Anatomy*] an outward Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, running forward, and joining with the Bone of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Bridge called *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear, is formed. *L.*

PROCHEIN *Amy, i. e.* a Friend near at hand. *F.*

PROCHEIN *Amy* [in *Law*] he that is next in Kin to a Child in Non-age, and allowed by the Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRO'NISM [προχρόνισμος, Gr.] an Error in Chronology; a ſetting Things down before the real Time they happened.

PRO'CIDENCE [*procidentia,* L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCIDEN'TIA *Ani* [among *Phyſicians*] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Inteſtinum.* L.

PROCIDEN'TIA *Uteri* [among *Phyſicians*] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. *L.*

PROCID'UOUS [*prociduus,* L.] that falls out of its Place.

PROCINCT' [*procinctus,* L.] ready at hand.

To PROCLAIM' [*proclamer,* F. of *proclamare,* L.] to publiſh with a loud Voice, to declare ſolemnly.

PROCLAMA'TION, is a Notice publickly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks to advertiſe his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a *Fine*] is a Notice given openly and ſolemnly at all the Aſſizes in the County, within one Year after the ingroſſing it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] a publick Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in *Chancery,* or a *Subpœna,* ſhall be accounted a Rebel, unleſs he ſurrender himſelf at a Day aſſigned.

PROCLINA'TÆ, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who denied the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Reſurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIV'E [*proclivus,* L.] inclined or hanging downwards; ready, bent to, eaſy.

PROCLIV'ITY [*proclivitas,* L.] Aptneſs, Propenſity, Inclination to a Thing.

PROCON'DYLI [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the Back of the Hand. *L.*

PRO-CONFES'SO [*i. e.* as though it had been confeſſed, *L.*] when after a Bill has been exhibited in *Chancery,* the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus* iſſued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has aſſigned him a Day to anſwer, which he not doing till the Time is expired, a ſecond *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day, if the Defendant does not anſwer the Bill, upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it ſhall be taken *pro Confeſſo, i. e.* as if it had been confeſſed by the Defendant's Anſwer.

PROCON'SUL, a *Roman* Magiſtrate, ſent to govern a Province with conſular Power; which Government was to laſt but one Year; his Equipage, which conſiſted of Pavilions, Carriage-Horſes, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, *&c.* was provided at the Charge of the Publick.

To PROCRAS'TINATE [*procraſtinatum,* L.] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINA'TION, a putting off till To-morrow; a delaying, a deferring.

To PRO'CREATE [*procreer,* F. *procreatum,* L.] to beget.

PROCREA'TION, a begetting of Children. *F.* of *L.*

PROC'TOR [*procurator,* L.] an Advocate, one who undertakes to manage a Cauſe for another in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, *&c.*

PROC'TOR [in the *Weſt of England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in the *Univerſity*] two Perſons choſe out of the Students, to ſee good Orders, and Exerciſes duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies choſe by the Clergy of every Dioceſe to ſit in the Lower Houſe of Convocation; alſo thoſe who are choſen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCA'TION, a trampling under Foot, a ſpurning.

PROCUM'BENT [*procumbens,* L.] lying along.

PROCUMBENT *Leaves* [among *Botaniſts*] Leaves of Plants, which lie flat on the Ground.

PRO'CURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURA'TION, a Power by which one is entruſted to act for another. *L.*

PROCURATION, a Compoſition paid by the Pariſh Prieſt to an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, to commute for the Entertainment which was otherwiſe to have been procured for him at his Viſitation.

PROCURA'TOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; alſo a Governor of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of St. *Mark* [at *Venice*] a Magiſtrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for a Parſon. *O. L.*

PROCURATOR *Monaſterii,* the Advocate for a Religious Houſe, who was to ſolicit the Intereſt, and plead the Cauſes of the Society.

PROCURATO'RES *Eccleſiæ Parochialis*, the Church-Wardens, whoſe Office is to act as Proxies and Repreſentatives of the Church.

PROCURA'TORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Inſtrument whereby any Perſon conſtitutes or appoints his Proctor to repreſent him in any Court or Cauſe.

To PROCURE' [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; alſo to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PRO'CYON [amongſt *Aſtronomers*] a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star; the leſſer Dog-Star.

PRO'DES *Hommes* [i. e. *Wiſe Men*] a Title given to the Barons or other military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the beſt of their Prudence and Knowledge. *F.*

PROD'IGAL [*prodigue*, F. *prodigalis*, L.] laviſh, profuſe, waſteful, riotous; alſo vain glorious, fooliſh.

To be PROD'IGAL [*prodiguer*, F. from *pro* and *ago*, q. d. *who driveth or conſumeth all before him*] to ſpend laviſhly, &c.

PRODIGAL'ITY [*prodigalité*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuſeneſs, Laviſhneſs.

PROD'IGENCE [*prodigentia*, L.] Waſtefulneſs, Profuſeneſs, Laviſhneſs.

PRODI'GIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. of *prodigioſus*, L.] preternatural, contrary to the Courſe of Nature, monſtrous, exceſſive, wonderful, extraordinary.

PROD'IGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a monſtrous or preternatural Thing.

PRODI'TION, Treaſon, Treachery. *L.*

PROD'ITOR, a Traitor. *L.*

PRODITO'RIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, treacherous.

PRODRIA'RIUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

PRO'DROMUS [πρόδρομος, Gr.] a Forerunner, a Harbinger.

PRODROMUS *Morbus* [among *Phyſicians*] is a Diſeaſe which foreruns a greater; as the Straitneſs of the Breaſt is the *Prodromus* of a Conſumption. *L.*

To PRODU'CE [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to cauſe; to expoſe to View; to ſhew.

To PRODUCE [*Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

PRO'DUCT [*produit*, F. *productio*, of *productum*, L.] Fruit, Effect; as the *Product* of the Earth, of a Wit, &c.

PRODUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number ſought or ariſing from the Multiplication of ſeveral Numbers given; ſo if 4 be given to be multiplied by 3, or 3 by 4, the Product is 12. It is alſo termed the *Rectangle* and *Fact*.

PRODUCT [in *Geometry*] is when two Lines multiplied by one another, the Product is always called a Rectangle.

PRODUC'TION, a bringing forth, or lengthening; Product or Fruit.

PRODUC'TIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturaliſts*] the Works and Effects of Nature and Art.

PRODUC'TIVE [of *producere*, L.] apt to produce or bring forth.

PROEC'THESIS [προέκθεσις, Gr.] a running out firſt or before. *L.*

PROECTHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himſelf, or another Perſon as unblameable, by an Anſwer containing a Reaſon of what he and another has ſaid or done.

PROEGU'MENA [προηγουμένη αἰτία, Gr.] a precedent Cauſe.

PROEGUMENA [among *Phyſicians*] an intercedent, internal Cauſe of a Diſeaſe in the Body, occaſioned by another Cauſe.

PRO'EM [*proeme*, F. of *proœmium*, L. of προοίμιον, Gr.] a Preface or an Entrance into a Diſcourſe.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS [προεπίζευξις, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANA'TION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning holy Things to common Uſe. *F.* of *L.*

To PROFA'NE [*profaner*, F. of *profanare*, L.] to abuſe holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFA'NE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L. q. d. *quod pro, extra fanum agitur*] unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFA'NENESS, Impiety, Immorality.

PROFEC'TIONS [among *Aſtrologers*] equal and regular Progreſſions of the Sun, and other Significators of the *Zodiac*, according to the Succeſſions of the Signs; allowing to each Profection the whole Circle and one Sign over; as if the Sun in the firſt Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To PROF'ER [*proferer*, F. *proferre*, L.] to offer to give.

Profer'd Service ſtinks.

This Proverb indicates the Perverſity of ſuch Perſons who contemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and ſet a Value upon none but what are obtained with Difficulty: It is alſo frequently applied in the Way of Trade, where Perſons commonly ſuſpect ſome Defect in profer'd Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate; and *Merx ultronea putet*, ſay the *Latins*; and *Merchandiſe offeré eſt à demi vendue*. F.

PROFER, an Offer or Tender.

PROF'ER [in *Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the *Exchequer*, *viz.* twice a Year.

To **PROFES'S** [*profeſſer*, F. of *pro* and *fateor*, q. d. *to confeſs openly*] to proteſt or declare ſolemnly; to make one's ſelf known to be of ſuch a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exerciſe publickly a particular Study or Calling.

A **PROFES'SED** *Monk* or *Nun*, one who having made the Vow, is admitted of a Religious Order.

PROFES'SION, a Condition of Life, Calling, or Trade, a Man is of; alſo a declaring openly, proteſting; acknowledging, owning F. of *L.*

PROFES'SOR [*profeſſeur*, F.] one that profeſſes any Religion or Perſuaſion. *L.*

PROFESSOR [in an *Univerſity*, *&c.*] a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools.

PROFES'SORSHIP [*profeſſorat*, F.] the Office of a Profeſſor.

PROFI'CIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the State or Quality of a Proficient.

PROFI'CIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progreſs in any Art or Science.

PROFI'LE [*profilio*, Ital.] ſide-ways.

PROFILE [among *Painters*] a Term ſignifying a Head or Face ſet ſide ways, which, as on Coins or Medals, is ſaid to be in *Profile*, or Side-View.

PROFILE [in *Architect.*] is a Draught repreſenting the Breadth, Depth, and Height of a Building or Fortification, but not in the Length, which properly belongs to a *Plan* or Ground-Plot; ſo that it is in a manner the ſame with the Proſpect of a Place or Building viewed ſide-ways, and expreſſed according to the Rules of Perſpective; improperly the Outlines of any Figure.

To **PROF'IT** [*profiter*, F.] to make a Progreſs, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be uſeful.

To **PROF'IT** *by*, to make a Benefit of.

PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Intereſt. *F.*

PROFIT'ABLE, beneficial, uſeful, advantageous.

PRO'FITLESS, unprofitable.

PROFITROL'LES [in *Cookery*] ſmall round Leaves, farced and ſet in the Middle of Pottages. *F.*

PROF'LIGATE [*profligatus*, L. of *pro* and *fligo*, q. d. *one who runs out againſt every Body*] wicked, lewd, debauched to the higheſt Degree.

PROF'LUENCE [of *profluentia*, L.] a flowing plentifully, Abundance, Store.

PROF'LUENT [*profluens*, L.] flowing plentifully.

PROFOUND' [*profond*, F. *profundus*, L.] deep; alſo great and eminent; as, *profound Learning*, *profound Reverence*, *&c.*

PROFUND'ITY [*profondeur*, F. *profunditas*, L.] Deepneſs, Depth.

PROFUN'DUS *Muſculus* [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle which bends the Fingers. *L.*

PROFU'SE [*profuſus*, L.] laviſh, waſteful, riotous.

PROFU'SION, } a pouring out; La-
PROFUSE'NESS, } viſhneſs, or ſquandering away Money. *F.* of *L.*

To **PROG** [of *procurare*, L.] to uſe all Endeavours to get or gain.

PROGEN'ITORS [*progenitores*, L.] Anceſtors, Forefathers.

PRO'GENY [*Progenies*, L.] an Offspring, or Iſſue.

PROG'NOSIS [πρόγνοσις, Gr.] Foreknowledge, Foreboding. *L.*

PROGNOSIS [among *Phyſicians*] is the ſame as prognoſtick Sign.

To **PROGNOS'TICATE** [*prognoſtiquer*, F. *prognoſticatum*, L.] to foretel, to conjecture, to gueſs.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, a foretelling.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR [*prognoſtiqueur*, L.] one who foretells future Events.

PROGNOS'TICK [*prognoſtic*, F. *prognoſticon*, L. of προγνοστικὸν, Gr.] a boding Sign, or Token of ſomething to come.

PROGNOS'TICKS [among *Phyſicians*] are the Signs by which they diſcover what is like to become of a ſick Perſon, in reſpect to Recovery or Death.

PROG'RAM [*programme*, F. *programma*, L. of προγράμμα, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation ſet up in a publick Place; alſo a Bill poſted up or delivered by Hand to give Notice of ſome Speech or Ceremony, of ſomething to be performed in a College or School in a Univerſity.

PRO'GRESS [*progrez*, F. *progreſſus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; alſo a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRES'SION, a going on, an advancing. *F.* of *L.*

PROGRESSION [in *Mathematicks*] a Conſequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reaſon or Proportion among themſelves.

PROGRESSION *Arithmetical*, a Conſequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities in continued arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRESSION *Geometrical*, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRES'SIONAL, pertaining to Progreſſion. *F.*

PROGRES'SIVE, which proceeds or goes on. *F.*

To **PROHIB'IT** [*prohiber*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar, to keep from.

PROHIB'ITED *Goods*, ſuch Commodities as are not to be brought or conveyed out of the Nation. See *Contraband*.

PROHIBI'TIO *de vaſto directa parti*, a Writ directed to a Tenant, forbidding him to make Waſte upon the Land in Controverſy during the Suit. *L.*

PROHIBI'TION, a Forbidding, an Hindrance. *F.* of *L.*

PROHIBITION [among *Aſtrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aſpect, and in the mean Time another Planet interpoſes either in Aſpect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the *Court Chriſtian*, for a Cauſe belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIB'ITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

PRO'JECT [*projet*, F. of *projectus*, L.] Deſign, Purpoſe, Contrivance.

PROJECT'ED [*projette*, F. *projectus*, L.] deſigned or contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Senſe*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJEC'TILE [of *projectitius*, L.] any Thing thrown or caſt oft with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philoſophers*] are projected Bodies, *i. e.* ſuch as being put into a violent Motion, are caſt off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a Diſtance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hand by a Sling, an Arrow from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, *&c.*

PROJEC'TION, a projecting. *F.* of *L.*

PROJECTION [among *Chymiſts*] is when any Matter to be calcined or fulminated, is put into a Crucible, Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION *of the Sphere* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a deſcribing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or ſo many as are requiſite, in *Plano*, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION *Gnomick* [in *Aſtron.*] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of ſome Circles.

PROJECTION *Orthographick* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite Diſtance from the Circle of the Projection.

PROJECTION *Stereographick* [in *Aſtron.*] ſuch as ſuppoſes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees diſtant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of **PROJECTION** [among *Alchymiſts*] a Sort of Matter much boaſted of, and ſaid to be the Seed of Gold itſelf, having the Faculty of multiplying, or increaſing Gold.

PROJEC'TOR, one who projects or contrives any Deſign.

PROJEC'TURE [*projectura*, L.] is the jutting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the coping of a Wall, *&c.*

PROJEC'TURING *Table* [in *Architecture*] is that which juts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedeſtal, or any Part, to which it ſerves as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to *Proin*, when ſhe dreſſes or ſets in Order her Wings.

PRO *Indiviſo* [*Law Term*] is a Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Perſons, of which none knows his reſpective Portion or Share.

PROLA'BIA [among *Anatomiſts*] the utmoſt bunching-out Part of the Lips.

PRO'LATE *Sphæroid* [*Geometry*] a Solid produced by the Revolution of the Semi-Ellipſis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGO'MENA [*prolegomenes*, F. προλεγόμενα, Gr.] preparatory Diſcourſes, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought firſt to be acquainted with, the better to underſtand any Book or Science. *L.*

PROLEP'SIS [πρόλεψις, Gr.] a Figure of Conſtruction in *Grammar*, in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduced to the ſame Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which we prevent what might be objected by the Adverſary, by making the Objection ourſelves.

PROLEP'TICAL } [*prolepticus*, L.] be-
PROLEP'TICK } longing to the Figure *Prolepſis*.

PROLEPTICK *Diſeaſe* [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſtemper which always anticipates or ſeizes the Patient ſooner the next Day than it did the Day before.

PROLIF'ICAL } [*prolifique*, F.] fit for
PROLIF'ICK } Generation, apt to breed or bring forth.

PROLIF'ICK *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*.

PROLIFICA'TION, a making fruitful.

PROLIX' [*prolixe*, F. of *prolixus*, L.] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIX'ITY [*prolixité*, F. *prolixitas*, L.] Tediouſneſs, Length of a Diſcourſe.

To **PROLLE**, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. *Chau.*

PROLOCU'TOR, a Chairman or Speaker of each Houſe of Convocation, or of a Synod. *L.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, the Office of a Prolocutor.

PROL'OGUE [*prologus*, L. of πρόλογος, Gr.] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage-Play. *F.*

To **PROLONG'** [*prolonger*, F. *prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a Thing laſt longer.

PROLONGA'TION, a Lengthening out, *F.* of *L.*

PROMENA'DE, a Walk in the Fields. *F.*

PRO'MINENCE [*prominentia*, L.] the jutting of a Thing out or over.

PROM'INENT [*prominens*, L.] jutting out or ſtanding forward.

PROMIS'CUOUS [*promiſcuus*, L.] mingled together, confuſed.

To PROM'ISE [*promettre*, F. *promittere*, L.] to make a Promiſe, to engage, or give one's Word.

A PROM'ISE [*promeſſe*, F. *promiſſum*, L.] an Aſſurance, by Word of Mouth, to do any Thing.

PROMISE [in *Law*] is when a Man binds himſelf, by his Word, to perform ſuch an Act as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon a valuable Conſideration.

PROMIS'SORY, of, or concerning a Promiſe; ſo a Promiſſory Note, is a Note promiſing to pay a Sum at an appointed Time.

PROMIS'SORS } [among *Aſtrologers*]
PROMIT'TORS } are certain *Directors*, ſo called, becauſe they promiſe, in the Radix, ſomething to be accompliſhed when the Time of the Direction is fulfilled.

PROM'ONTORY [*promontoire*, F. *promontorium*, L.] a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground running out a great Way into the Sea.

To PROMO'TE [*promovoir*, F. *promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to further or carry on.

PROMO'TER [*promoteur*, F. *promotor*, L.] one who promotes or carries on a Buſineſs.

PROMO'TERS } [in *Law*] Inform-
PROMOO'TERS } ers, who, for proſecuting ſuch as offend, have Part of the Fines for their Reward; though chiefly belonging to the Spiritual Courts, the *Excheq̃uer*, and *King's Bench*.

PROMO'TION, Preferment, Advancement. *F.* of *L.*

PROMPT [*prompt*, F. of *promptus*, L.] ready, quick, nimble. *F.*

PROMPT *Payment*, ready Money.

To PROMPT [q. d. *promptum facere*] to tell or whiſper one; alſo to put one upon.

PROMPTEMENT. *F.* See *Pronto.*

PROMP'TER, at a Play-houſe, one who dictates to the Actors, when they miſtake or forget.

PROMP'TITUDE } [*promptitudo*, L.]
PROMPT'NESS } Readineſs, Quickneſs. *F.*

PROMP'TUARY [*promptuarium*, L.] a Store-houſe, Buttery.

To PROMUL'GATE } [*promulgatum*,
To PROMUL'GE } L.] to publiſh or proclaim.

PROMULGA'TION, a publiſhing, *&c.*

PRONA'OS [*προναὸς*, Gr.] a Church-Porch, a *Portico* to a Palace. *L.*

PRONATO'RES *Muſculi* [in *Anatomy*] two Muſcles which move the Radius, one whereof is round, the other four-ſquare. *L.*

PRONE [*pronus*, L.] bending forward, or hanging the Face downward; alſo inclined to a Thing.

PRON'ITY } [*pronitas*, F.] Inclina-
PRONE'NESS } tion, Readineſs, Propenſeneſs.

PRONG [*Minſhew* derives it of **Prange**, *Belg.* to compreſs] a Pitchfork. *C.*

PRONOM'INAL [*pronominalis*, L.] belonging to a Pronoun.

PRO'NOUN [*pronomen*, L. *quod pro nomine ponitur*] a Perſonal Noun, as, *I*, *Thou*, *He*, &c.

To PRONOUN'CE [*prononcer*, F. *pronunciare*, L.] to utter or ſpeak, to paſs one's Judgment.

PRON'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies quick or nimbly, without Loſs of Time. *Ital.*

PRONUNCIA'TION, Utterance of Speech, ſpeaking out, Delivery. *F.* of *L.*

PRONUN'CIABLE [*pronunciabilis*, L.] which may be pronounced.

PROOF [*preuve*, F. *prouva*, Ital.] a Trial or Eſſay; an Argument or Reaſon to prove a Truth, Teſtimony, Mark.

To PROP [**Proppen**, *L. S.*] to ſupport or bear up.

A PROP [**Proppe**, *L. S.*] a Supporter, or Underſet.

To PROP'AGATE [*propagatum*, L. of *pro* and *pango*, q. d. *to fix at a Diſtance*] to cauſe to multiply or increaſe; to ſpread abroad.

PROPAGA'TION, a ſpreading abroad or increaſing; alſo the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures. *F.* of *L.*

PROPA'LED [of *propalare*, L.] publiſhed abroad. *L.*

PRO *Partibus Liberandis*, a Writ for the Partition of Lands between Coheirs.

PROPEL'LED [of *propellere*, L.] driven or thruſt far off or forward.

PROPEMP'TICON [of *προπέμπω*, Gr.] a Farewel, or ſending away.

PROPEN'SE [*propenſus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

PROPENS'ION } [*propenſitas*, L.] In-
PROPENS'ITY } clination of Mind, Readineſs, Proneneſs. *F.*

PROP'ER [*propre*, F. *proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [*Heral.*] when a Thing is borne in the Colour it grows in, or is made of.

PROPER [q. d. *procer*, of *procerus*, L.] tall in Stature.

PROPERA'TION, a haſtening. *L.*

PROPER *Fraction* [*Arithmetick*] a Fraction more or leſs than Unity, having the *Numerals* leſs than the *Denominator*.

PROPER *Motion* [among *Aſtronomers*] is the Motion of a particular Planet from Weſt to Eaſt.

PROPER *Name*, that which is peculiar to certain Perſons and Things.

PROPER *Navigation*, is the guiding of a Ship to a propoſed Harbour, where the Voyage is performed in the vaſt Ocean.

PROP'ERNESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallneſs.

PROP'ERTY [*proprieté*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man, rightful Poſſeſſion of a Thing; alſo a Stalking-Horſe, Tool, or Blind.

PROP'ERTY } [in *Law*] is the high-
PROPRI'ETY } eſt Right or Title that a Man has, or can have to any Thing, and no ways depending upon another Man's Courteſy; alſo Quality.

PRO'PHASIS [πρόφασις, Gr.] an Excuſe, Pretence, or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Phyſicians*] a Foreknowledge of Diſeaſes.

PRO'PHECY [*prophetie*, F. *prophetia*, L. προφητεία, Gr.] a Prediction or Foretelling.

To PRO'PHESY [*prophetiſer*, F. *prophetizare*, L. προφητεύω, Gr.] to foretel Things to come, to expound divine Myſteries.

PRO'PHESIES } [in *Law*] are taken for
PRO'PHECIES } wizzardly fore-telling of Matters to come, in certain hidden and enigmatical Speeches.

PRO'PHET [*prophete*, F. *propheta*, L. Προφήτης, Gr.] one who foretells future Events; a Perſon inſpired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, *&c.*

PRO'PHETESS [*propheteſſe*, F. *prophetiſſa*, L. of Προφῆτις, Gr.] a Woman who propheſies.

PROPHE'TICAL } [*prophetique*, F. *pro-*
PROPHET'ICK } *pheticalis*, and *propheticus*, L. of προφητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Prophet or Propheſy.

PROPHYLAC'TICE [ϖροφυλακlικη, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which prevents or preſerves from Diſeaſes.

To PROPINE [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *Chau.*

PROPIN'QUITY [*propinquitas*, L.] Nearneſs, Nighneſs.

PROPIT'IABLE [*propitiabilis*, L.] that may be atoned, pacified, or appeaſed.

PROPITIA'TION [q. d. *propitium facere*] an Atonement. *F.* of *L.*

PROPI'TIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that ſerves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

The PROPITIATORY [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy-Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, ſet over the Ark of the Covenant among the *Jews*.

PROPI'TIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful.

PRO'PLASM [*proplaſma*, L. of πρόπλασμα, Gr.] a Mould in which any Metal or ſoft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard, is caſt.

PROPLAS'TICE [προπλαςικὴ, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for caſting. *L.*

PRO'POMA [πρόπομα, of προπίνω, Gr.] a firſt Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar; a Whet.

PROPOREI'TAS [*Law Term*] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPOR'TION, Agreement, Agreeableneſs, Anſwerableneſs. *F.* of *L.*

PROPORTION [in *Architecture*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has ſeparately to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Similitude or Likeneſs of *Ratio*'s, when ſeveral Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with reſpect to their Greatneſs or Smallneſs.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or Reſpect that the Reaſons (*Ratio*'s) of Numbers have one to another, or elſe that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION *Arithmetical*, is when ſeveral Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3, 7, 9, 13, the Exceſs being 4.

PROPORTION *Geometrical*, is a Similitude of Geometrical *Ratio's*; thus theſe four Numbers, 2, 4, 8, 16, are in Geometrical Proportion, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the ſame with that of 8 to 16.

To PROPORTION [*proportionner*, F.] to make anſwerable, to commenſurate.

PROPORTION *Harmonick* [*Geometry*] that wherein the firſt Term is to be the laſt in a *Geometrical Ratio*, equal to that of the Difference of the two firſt, to the Difference of the two laſt, dividing, *&c.* by the Means of Compaſſes and Scaling Rules.

PROPOR'TIONABLE [*proportionné*, F.] agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL *Scales*, are the artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the Eaſe of multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionnel*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL'ITY, a Likeneſs of Proportion.

PROPORTIONALS [in the *Mathematicks*] Numbers or Qualities which are in Mathematical Proportion.

To PROPOR'TIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make anſwerable or commenſurate.

PROPO'SAL [*propos*, F.] Propoſition or Offer.

To PROPO'SE [*propoſer*, F. q. d. *ponere pro oculis aliorum*] to ſpeak, to offer, to declare, to move or make a Motion.

PROPOSI'TION, a Thing propoſed to be proved, made out, or demonſtrated; any Thing predicated of any Subject. *F.* of *L.*

PROPO'TISMA [*προποτισμα*, Gr.] the taking of a Doſe of Phyſick. *L.*

To PROPOUND' [*proponere*, L.] to propoſe or ſet on Foot ſome Diſcourſe, or ſome Queſtion or Doubt to be reſolved.

A PROPOUND'ER, one who propounds Matters.

PROPOUNDERS [in *Law*] are Monopolizers or Ingroſſers of Commodities.

PRO-PRE'FECT, an Officer under the Prefect, a Deputy-Prefect.

PRO-PRETOR, a Deputy Pretor.

PROPRI'ETARY } [*proprietaire*, F. *pro-*
PROPRI'ETOR } *prietarius*, L.] an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETA'TE *probanda*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff. *L.*

PROPRI'ETY [*proprieté*, F. *proprietas*, L.] proper Senſe.

PROPRIETY [of *Speech*] is the Properties, the peculiar Phraſes or Expreſſions in a Language.

PROP'TOSIS [*πρόπτωσις*, Gr.] the falling down of ſome Part of the Body. *L.*

PROPY'LEUM [*προπύλαιον*, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. *L.*

PROPUL'SION, a beating off. *L.*

PROROGA'TION, a deferring or putting off, eſpecially of a Seſſion of Parliament, to a certain Time appointed by the King; in which Caſe all Bills paſſed in either or both Houſes, that have not had the Royal Aſſent, muſt begin afreſh at the next Meeting, but not ſo in an Adjournment.

To PRORO'GUE [*proroger*, F. of *pro* and *rogo*, q. d. *to demand a longer Time*, L.] to put off till another Time, alſo to prolong.

PROSA'ICK [*proſaique*, F. *proſaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Proſe.

To PROSCRI'BE [*proſcrire*, F. *proſcribere*, L.] to outlaw; to baniſh; to ſequeſter and ſeize one's Eſtate; to poſt up in Writing, and publiſh any Thing to be ſold.

PROSCRIP'TION, a Baniſhment, Outlawry; a Confiſcation of Goods, and ſetting them to open Sale. *F.* of *L.*

PROSE [*proſa*, L. *quod proſa via progreditur*] the plain and uſual Way of Expreſſion, oppoſed to Verſe; a Part of the Popiſh Maſs in *Latin* Verſe. *F.* of *L.*

To PROS'ECUTE [*pourſuivre*, F. of *proſequutum*, L.] to purſue, carry on, or go on with, to ſue one at Law.

PROSECU'TION [*pourſuite*, F. *proſecutio*, L.] a Following, Purſuit, Continuance.

PROS'ECUTOR, one who follows a Cauſe, or ſues in another's Name. *L.*

PROS'ELYTE [*proſelytus*, L. of *προσήλυτος*, Gr. *one come over*] a Stranger converted to any Religion.

To PROSELYTE, to bring a Perſon over to one's Perſuaſion.

PROSO'DIA [*proſodia*, L. *προσωδία*, Gr.] that Part of *Grammar* which teaches to accent right, or rightly to diſtinguiſh Syllables either long or ſhort.

PROSO'DIAN, one ſkilled in Proſodia.

PROSONOMASI'A [*προσονομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Alluſion is made to the Likeneſs of a Sound in ſeveral Names or Words. *L*

PROSOPOPE'IA [*proſopopée*, F. *προσωποποιία*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addreſſes himſelf to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them ſpeak, as if they had rational Souls. *L.*

PROS'PECT [*proſpectus*, L.] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Deſign.

PROSPEC'TIVE *Glaſs*, a Glaſs ſet in a Frame, to view Things at a great Diſtance.

To PROS'PER [*proſperer*, F. of *proſperare*, L.] to make proſperous, to give Succeſs, to ſucceed, or be ſucceſsful.

PROSPER'ITY [*proſperité*, F. of *proſperitas*, L.] Flouriſhingneſs in the World, Succeſs, Happineſs.

PROS'PEROUS [*proſpere*, F. *proſperus*, L] favourable, thriving, fortunate, lucky.

PROSPHERO'MENA [*προσφερόμενα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly. *P. T.*

PROS'PHYSIS [*πρόσφυσις*, Gr.] a Coalition or growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTA'TÆ [among *Anatomiſts*] are two conglomerate Glands ſituated at the Neck of the Bladder

PROSTERNA'TION, an overthrowing, a beating or bearing down. *L.*

PROS'TETHIS [*πρόστηθις*, Gr.] the Foreſide of the Breaſt; alſo a fleſhy Part in the Hollow of the Hands and Feet. *L.*

PROS'TETHIS [among *Surgeons*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when fiſtulous Ulcers are filled up with Fleſh.

PROSTHAPHÆ'RESIS [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the true and mean Motion of the Planets; alſo the Angles made by the Lines of the Planets mean Motion.

PROS'THESIS [with *Grammarians*] a Figure when a Letter or Syllable is added to the Beginning of a Word, as *tetuli* for *tuli*.

To PROS'TITUTE [*proſtituter*, F. *proſtitutum*, L. q. d. *pro omnibus ſtatuere*] to expoſe or ſet open to every one that comes; to yield up one's Honour or Body to Luſt, ſenſual Pleaſure, or mercenary Intereſt.

A PROS'TITUTE [*une proſtituée*, F. *proſtituta*, L.] a common Whore.

PROSTITU'TION, the Act of proſtituting. *F.* of *L.*

PROSTOMI'A [προστομία, Gr.] the red tinctured Part of the Lips.

PROS'TRATE [*proſterné*, F. *proſtratus*, L. q. d. *porro ſtratus*] laid flat along.

To PROS'TRATE [*proſterner*, F. *proſtratum*, L.] to throw one's ſelf down, or caſt down on the Ground.

PROSTRA'TION [*proſternement*, F.] a laying flat along, a falling at one's Feet. *L.*

PRO'STYLE [*proſtylus*, L. πρόστυλος, Gr.] a Building that has only Pillars in the Front.

PRO'TASIS [πρότασις, Gr.] a Maxim or Propoſition; the firſt Part of a Stage-Play which explains the Argument of the Piece.

PROTAT'ICK [*protaticus*, L. προτατικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Protaſis.

To PROTEC'T [*proteger*, F. *protectum*, L. q. d. *porro tegere*] to defend, maintain, countenance.

PROTEC'TION, Defence, Shelter. *F.* of *L.*

PROTECTION [in *Law*] that Safety and Benefit that every Subject has by the Law. *F.* of *L.*

PROTEC'TOR [*protecteur*, F.] a Defender, one who undertakes to defend the Afflicted and Miſerable. *L.*

PROTEC'TOR [of a *Kingdom*] one made Choice of to govern it, during the Minority of a Prince.

PROTEC'TORATE, Protectorſhip; the Office, Juriſdiction, or Dignity of a Protector.

PROTEC'TRESS [*protectrice*, F.] a Defendreſs. *L.*

To PROTEND' [*protendere*, L. q. d. *porro tendere*] to ſtretch out at Length.

PROTER'VE [*protervus*, L.] froward.

PROTER'VITY [*protervitas*, L.] Frowardneſs, Waywardneſs, Peeviſhneſs.

To PRO'TEST [*proteſter*, F. *proteſtare*, L. q. d. *ſe pro teſte præbere*] to make a Proteſt, ſolemn Promiſe or Declaration.

To PROTEST [in *Law*] is to affirm openly, that one does not at all, or at moſt but conditionally yield himſelf to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, *&c.*

A PROTEST', a Declaration againſt a Perſon charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refuſing to pay it.

PRO'TESTANCY, } the Religion or
PRO'TESTANTISM, } Principles and Doctrine of Proteſtants.

PROT'ESTANTS [*Proteſtantes*, L.] a Name given to the firſt Reformers in *Germany*, on Account of the publick Proteſtation they made at *Spires* in *Germany*, An. Chr. 1528, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperor *Charles* V. to a General Council.

PROTESTA'TION, a free and open Declaration of one's Mind; a proteſting againſt, a ſolemn Vow or Aſſurance. *F.* of *L.*

PRO'TEUS [Πρωτεύς, Gr.] a Sea Deity, who, as the Poets feign, could change himſelf into what Shape he pleaſed; from whence crafty and deceitful Perſons, who can comply with all Humours and Diſpoſitions, are called *Proteus*'s. *L.*

PROTHY'RIS [προθυρὶς, Gr.] a Coin or Corner of a Wall, a Crow-Beam or overthwart Rafter.

PROTHON'OTARY } [*protonotaire*, F.
PROTON'OTARY } *protonotarius*, L.] a chief Scribe or Secretary; a chief Clerk of the *King's Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; in the laſt there are three, who enter and enrol all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, *&c.* in that Court, and make out all Judicial Writs; in the *King's-Bench* there is one who records all Civil Actions, *&c.*

PRO'THYRUM [πρόθυρον, Gr.] a Porch at the outward Door of a Houſe; a Portal.

PRO'TOCOL [*protocole*, F. *protocolium*, L. πρωτοκόλλον, Gr.] the firſt Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Inſtrument.

PROTO-*Foreſter* [*proto-foreſtarius*, L.] he whom our Kings uſe to make chief of *Windſor* Foreſt, to hear all Cauſes of Death or Maim, or of Slaughter of the King's Deer in the Foreſt.

PROTOL'OGY [*protologia*, L. of πρωτολογία, of πρῶτος, the Firſt, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a Preface.

PROTOMAR'TYR [πρωτομάρτυς, of πρῶτος, and μάρτυς, a Martyr, *Gr.*] the firſt Witneſs or Martyr who ſuffered Death in Teſtimony of the Truth, as *Abel* in the *Old Teſtament*, and St. *Stephen* in the *New*.

PROTOPA'THY [*protopathia*, L. of πρωτοπαθεία, of πρῶτος, and πάθος, Affection, *Gr.*] a primary or original Diſeaſe.

PRO'TOPLAST [*protoplaſtus*, L. of πρωτόπλαστος, of πρῶτος, and πλάσσω, to form, *Gr.* *i. e.* firſt formed] a Title given to *Adam* our Fore father; alſo the firſt Former of all Things.

PRO'TOTYPE [*prototypon*, L. of πρωτότυπον, of πρῶτος, and τύπος, a Type, *Gr.*] an original Type, the firſt Pattern or Model of a Thing. *F.*

PROTOTY'PON [in *Grammar*] a primitive or original Word.

To PROTRACT' [*protractum*, L. q. d. *porro trahere*] to delay or prolong the Time, to draw out in Length; alſo to lay down the Draught of a Map, *&c.*

PROTRACT'ING [among *Surveyors*] laying down the Dimenſions of a Place by Help of a Protractor.

PROTRACT'ING-*Pin* [among *Mathematicians*] an Inſtrument to prick off Degrees and Minutes from the Protractors.

PROTRAC'TION, a putting off, a deferring or delaying. *L.*

PROTRAC'TIVE, of a protracting Quality, apt or proper for drawing out into a Length.

PROTRAC'TOR, an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons to draw out any foreign or diſagreeable Bodies from a Wound or Ulcer, in the Manner as the *Forceps* is uſed.

PROTRAC'TOR, an Inſtrument to lay down Angles of any aſſigned Quantity or Degrees; or to find the Quantity or Degrees any Angle contains. *L.*

PROTREP'TICON [*προτρέπτικον*, Gr.] an Exhortation.

To PROTRUD'E [*protrudere*, L. q. *porro trudere*] to thruſt or puſh forward.

PROTU'BERANCE [of *protuberare*, L.] a riſing or ſwelling out; alſo the Proceſs or Knob of a Bone.

PROTU'BERANT [*protuberans*, L.] bunching or ſtanding out.

PROUD [pruꞇ, *Sax.*] puffed up with Pride.

To be PROUD [pꞃuꝺian, *Sax.*] to be elated or puffed up in Mind.

PROVED'ITOR [*provediteur*, F. *proveditore*, Ital.] a Provider, a great military Officer in *Italy*, an Overſeer joined to the General of the Army.

PROV'ENDER [Proviand, *Belg.* and *L. S. provende*, F. *proventus*, L.] Food for Cattle.

To be PROVENDER *pricked*, to be pampered, or ſaucy by too high Feeding.

PROV'ER [in *Law*] or Approver, a Perſon who having confeſſed himſelf guilty of Felony, accuſes another of the ſame Crime.

PROV'ERB [*proverbe*, F. of *proverbium*, L.] a common or old pithy Saying.

PROVER'BIAL [*proverbialis*, L.] belonging to a Proverb. *F.*

To PROVI'DE [*pourvoir*, F. *providere*, L.] to furniſh with, take Care of, prepare.

PROV'IDENCE [*providentia*, L.] Foreſight, Forecaſt, Warineſs; more eſpecially the Foreſight or ſupreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings. *F.*

PROV'IDENT [*providens*, L.] having good Forecaſt, wary, ſaving, thrifty.

PROVIDEN'TIA [in *Old Records*] Proviſion of Meat and Drink. *L.*

PROVIDEN'TIAL, belonging to Divine Providence.

PRO'VINCE [*provincia*, L.] a conſiderable Part of a Country or Kingdom; alſo the Extent of the Juriſdiction of an Archbiſhop; alſo Office or Buſineſs. *F.*

PROVINCE *Roſe* [either of *Provence* in *France*, or, as *Skinner* ſays, of *provin*, F. the Layer of the Vine] a Kind of Roſe, a Flower.

The United PROVINCES [of the *Netherlands*] the Northern Provinces of the *Low Countries*, which made a firm and perpetual Alliance at *Utrecht*, *A. C.* 1579.

PROVIN'CIAL [*provincialis*, L.] belonging to a Province. *F.*

A PROVIN'CIAL [*provincialis*, L.] a chief Governor of all the Religious Houſes of the ſame Order in a Province. *F.*

A PROVINCIAL *Synod*, an Aſſembly of the Clergy of a particular Province.

To PROVI'NE [*provigner*, F.] to lay a Vine Stock or Branch in the Ground to take Root.

PROVIS'ION, any Thing got or procured which is neceſſary for the Subſiſtence of Life; a providing or taking Care of. *F.* of *L.*

PROVISION [in *Canon Law*] the Pope's providing a Spiritual Living for a Biſhop, before the Death of an Incumbent.

PROVISION [in *Traffick*] the Wages due to a Factor.

PROVIS'IONAL [*proviſional*, F.] done by, or belonging to a Proviſo.

PROVI'SO, a Clauſe, Caveat, or Condition, made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void. *Ital.*

PROVI'SO [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid *to Moor a Proviſo*, when ſhe has one Anchor out, and a Hawſer aſhore, being moored with her Head to the Shore with two Cables.

PROVI'SOR [in a *College*] a Title of Dignity, a Patron or chief Governor.

PROVISOR *Monaſterii*, the Steward or Treaſurer of a Religious Houſe. *O. L.*

PROVISOR [*proviſeur*, F.] he who ſueth to the See of *Rome* for a Proviſion; the Patron or chief Governor in ſome Colleges.

PROVISORS, Acts made in the Parliament at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1258, to reſtrain the exorbitant Uſe of arbitrary Power.

PROVOCA'TION, an urging, incenſing, exciting, or ſtirring up. *F.* of *L.*

PROVO'CATIVE, apt to provoke, or ſtir up.

A PROVOCATIVE, a Medicine which ſtrengthens Nature in order to *Venery*.

PROVO'CATORY [*provocatorius*, L.] of, or belonging to Provocation.

To PROVO'KE [*provoquer*, F. *provocare*, L.] to anger, urge, move, or ſtir up.

To PROVOKE [among *Phyſicians*] to diſpoſe or cauſe.

PROV'OST [Pꞃaꝼaꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Proboſt, *Teut.* Profoſt, *Dan.* *prévoſt*, or *prevot*, F.

provoſto, Ital. all of *præpoſitus*, L.] a Preſident of a College, a Chief Magiſtrate of a City.

PROVOST' [in *France*] a Magiſtrate whoſe Office is to take Cognizance of Enemies, and ſuch as commit Outrages, as Robbers, *&c.*

PROVOST *Marſhal* [at *Land*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to ſeize and ſecure Deſerters, and other Criminals; as alſo to ſet Rates on Proviſions in the Army.

PROVOST *Marſhal* [at *Sea*] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Priſoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST *of Merchants* [at *Paris*] the chief Magiſtrate of the City.

PROVOST [*of the Mint*] an Officer appointed to approve all the Moneyers, and to overſee them.

PROVOS'TAL [*provotable*, F.] belonging to a Provoſt.

PROVOST'SHIP, } the Office or Dignity
PROVOS'TRY, } of a Provoſt.

PROW [*preue*, F. *proda*, Ital. *prora*, L.] the Forepart of a Ship, *i. e.* that Part of the Forecaſtle that is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof.

PROW, Honour. *O.* Valiant. *Spen.*

PROW'EST, moſt valiant. *Spen.*

PROWESS [*proueſſe*, F.] Valour; a valiant or mighty Act.

To PROWL [probably of *proyeler*, F. dim. of *proier*, to prey] to go about filching or pilfering; alſo to gape after Gain.

To PROX'IMATE [*proximatum*, L.] to approach or draw near to.

PROXIM'ITY [*proximité*, F. of *proximitas*, L.] Nearneſs, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROX'Y [*procuratio*, L. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of πρόξενος, Gr.] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, or acts for him in his Abſence.

PROXY [among *Civilians*] the Commiſſion of a Proctor from his Client to manage a Cauſe in his Behalf.

PROYND, pruned. *Spen.*

A PRUDE, a preciſe Woman. *F.*

PRU'DENCE [*Prudence*, F. of *prudentia*, L.] Wiſdom in managing Affairs.

PRU'DENT [*prudens*, L.] diſcreet, wiſely managing.

PRUDEN'TIAL, wiſe, diſcreet.

PRU'DERY [*pruderie*, F.] an affected or conceited womaniſh Reſerve, a Shyneſs.

PRUNE [*prunum*, L.] a Plum, a dried Plum.

To PRUNE [in *Gardening*] to trim Trees by cutting off the ſuperfluous Twigs and Branches.

To PRUNE [in *Falconry*] as, the Hawk prunes, *i. e.* picks herſelf.

PRUNEL [*prunella*, L.] an Herb.

PRUNEL'LO [of *Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a Sort of Plums; alſo a Sort of Silk.

PRUNIF'EROUS *Trees* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch whoſe Fruit has a Stone in the Middle, and is ſoft on the Outſide.

PRU'NING *Chizzle*, an Inſtrument for pruning Trees.

PRU'RIENT [*pruriens*, L.] itching, or having an itching Deſire.

PRURI'GINOUS [*pruriginoſus*, L.] full of the Itch, itchy.

PRURI'TIES [*pruris*, F. of *pruritus*, L.] the Itch, a Diſeaſe, any Drineſs or Roughneſs of the Skin, cauſed by ſharp Humours, which ſtagnate in, and corrode the Miliary Glands. *L.*

PRUTAN'NICK *Tables*, Aſtronomical Tables for finding the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, framed by *Eraſmus Rheinoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert*, Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*, and Duke of *Pruſſia*.

To PRY [*preuver*, F. to make a Trial of] to ſearch, inquire, or dive into.

PRY'AN *Tin*, is a Sort of Tin found mixed with a gravelly Earth, ſometimes white, but uſually red.

PSALM [*pſeaume*, F. *pſalmus*, L. ψαλμὸς, Gr.] a Hymn upon a ſacred Subject.

PSAL'MIST [*pſalmiſte*, F. *pſalmiſtes*, L. ψάλτης, Gr.] one who makes or ſings Pſalms.

PSALM'ODY [*pſalmodie*, F. *pſalmodia*, L. ψαλμωδία, of ψαλμὸς, and ὠδὴ, a Song, *Gr.*] a ſinging of Pſalms; a ſinging and playing together on a muſical Inſtrument.

PSALMO'GRAPHER [*pſalmographus*, L. ψαλμογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Pſalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY [*pſalmographia*, L. ψαλμογραφία, of ψαλμὸς, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] a writing of Pſalms.

PSAL'TER [*pſeautier*, F. *pſalterium*, L. of ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Book of Pſalms, a Collection of *David*'s Pſalms.

PSAL'TERY [*pſeautier*, F. *pſalterium*, L. of ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Kind of muſical Inſtrument.

PSAMMIS'MUS [ψαμμισμὸς, Gr.] a Bath of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet of dropſical Perſons.

PSAMMO'DEA [of ψαμμώδης, Gr.] ſandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAM'MOS [ψάμμος, Gr.] Sand or Gravel, that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSEUDA'NGELIST [*pſeudangelus*, L. ψευδάγγελος, of ψεῦδος, and ἄγγελος, Angel, *Gr.*] a falſe Meſſenger.

PSEUDAPOS'TLE [*pſeudapoſtolus*, L. ψευδαπόστολος, of ψεῦδος, and ἀπόστολος, Apoſtle, *Gr.*] a falſe Apoſtle.

PSEUDISOD'OMON [of ψευδῶς, falſly, ἴσος, equal, and δομὴ, a Building, *Gr.*] a Kind of Building, whoſe Walls are made of Stone of an unequal Thickneſs.

PSEUDO-ADEL'PHUS [of ψεῦδος, falſe, and ἀδελφὸς, a Brother, *Gr.*] a falſe Brother. *L.*

PSEUDODIP'TERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple which is ſurrounded with but one Row of Pillars, at the Diſtance of two Rows, *&c.*

PSEUDOG'RAPHY [*Pſeudographia*, L. of ψευδογραφία, of ψεῦδος, and γράφω, to write, *Gr.*] falſe Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

PSEUDOL'OGY [*pſeudologia*, L. of ψευδολογία, of ψεῦδος, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a falſe ſpeaking, or lying.

PSEUDO-MAR'TYR [ψευδομάρτυς, Gr. of ψεῦδος, and *μάρτυς*, a Martyr] a counterfeit Martyr, a falſe Witneſs.

PSEUDO-MEDICUS, one who pretends to be a Phyſician, a Quack.

PSEUDOM'ENOS [ψευδόμενος, Gr.] a ſophiſtical Argument, a Fallacy in Reaſoning.

PSEUDON'YMOUS [*pſeudonymus*, L. of ψευδώνυμος, of ψεῦδος, and ὄνομα, a Name, *Gr.*] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERIP'TERON [in *Architecture*] a Temple where the Side Pillars were ſet in the Wall in the Inſide, ſo as to incloſe the Space uſually allowed for the *Porticoes* of the *Peripteron.* Gr.

PSEUDO-PHILOS'OPHER [*pſeudophiloſophus*, L. of ψευδοφιλόσοφος, of ψεῦδος, and φιλόσοφος, a Philoſopher, *Gr.*] a falſe or counterfeit Philoſophy.

PSEUDO-PHILOS'OPHY [*pſeudophiloſophia*, L. of ψευδοφιλοσοφία, Gr.] falſe or counterfeit Philoſophy.

PSEUDO-POR'TICUS, a falſe Porch. *Gr.* and *L.*

PSEUDO-PROPHET [*pſeudopropheta*, L. of ψευδοπροφήτης, of ψεῦδος, and προφήτης, a Prophet, *Gr.*] a falſe Prophet.

PSEUDO-STELLA [among *Aſtronomers*] any Comet or *Phænomenon* newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star. *Gr.* and *L.*

PSEUDOTHY'RUM [ψευδόθυρον, of ψεῦδος, and ϑυρον, a Door, *Gr.*] a Poſtern-Gate. *L.*

PSO'AS *Magnus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Loins which proceeds from all the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Loins, and their tranſverſe Proceſſes, within the lower Belly, inſerted into the lower Part of the Trochanter of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

PSOAS *Parvus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh inſerted into that Part of the Share-bone, which is joined to the *Os Ilium.*

PSO'RA [ψώρα, Gr.] Scabbineſs, Mangineſs.

PSORI'ASIS [ψωρίασις, Gr.] a dry itching Scab, accompanied often with an Exulceration.

PSO'RICKS [*pſorica*, L. ψωρικὰ, Gr.] Medicines good againſt Scabbineſs.

PSOROPTHAL'MY [*pſoropthalmia*, L. ψωροφθαλμία, of ψωρα, a Scab, and ὀφθαλμὸς, a Diſeaſe in the Eye, *Gr.*] a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with Itching.

PSYCHAGO'GICA [of ψυχὴ, the Soul, and ἀγωγὸς, a Leader, *Gr.*] Medicines which ſuddenly raiſe the Spirits in Faintings.

PSYCHOL'OGY [ψυχολογία, of ψυχὴ, and λογία, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] an Account or Treatiſe of the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOM'ACHY [*pſychomachia*, L. ψυχομαχία, of ψυχὴ, and μαχὴ, a Combat, *Gr.*] a Combat between the Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUSI'A [ψυχρολυσία, of ψυχρὸς, Cold, and λύσις, Solution, *Gr.*] Cold Baths.

PSYCHROPH'OBY [ψυχροφοβία, of ψυχρὸς, and φοβὴ, Fear, *Gr.*] a Fear or Averſion to cold Things.

PSYDRA'CIUM [ψυδρακιόν, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head ; alſo little Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, by Reaſon of the Winter's Cold.

PTAR'MICKS [of πτάρμικα, Gr.] Medicines which cauſe Sneezing.

PTER'NA [πτέρνα, Gr.] the ſecond Bone of the Foot.

PTE'RON [πτέρον, Gr.] the Wing of a Bird.

PTE'RON [in *Architecture*] the Wing or Iſle of a Building.

PTE'RYGIUM [πτερυγίον, Gr.] a little Wing.

PTERYGIUM [among *Anatomiſts*] the Wing or round Riſing of the Noſe, or Eye, the Proceſs of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone.

PTERYGO'DES [πτερυγώδης, Gr.] the Wing like Proceſſes of the *Sphenoides.*

PTERYGOI'DEUS *Externus* } [in *Ana-*
PTERYGOI'DEUS *Internus* } *tomy*] two Proceſſes, ariſing from the *Proceſſus Pterygoides* of the ſame *Sphenoides.*

PTERYGOPLA'TIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Gargareon*, ariſing from the Proceſs of the *Sphenoides.*

PTERYGOPHARYNGE'US [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle taking its Riſe from the *Pterygoidal Proceſſes* of the *Sphenoides*, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides.*

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS *Externus* [of πτέρον, a Wing, and σταφυλὴ, Gr. the *Uvula*] in *Anatomy*, a Muſcle which moves the Piece of Fleſh in the Mouth, called the *Uvula.*

PTERYGOSTAPHYLI'NUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle having its Inſertion in the Forepart of the *Uvula*.

PTI'SAN [*ptiſana*, L. of *πτισάνη*, Gr.] a Kind of cooling Phyſick Drink.

PTOLEMA'ICK *Syſtem* [of the *Heavens*] was that Syſtem that was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTO'LEMY [of *πτόλεμος*, Gr.] War.

PTYELIS'MUS [*πτυελισμὸς*, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTY'LOSIS, a Diſeaſe when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

PTIS'MAGOGUE [from *πτύω*, to ſpit, and *ἄγω*, to lead, *Gr.*] that which diſcharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation, or not.

PUB'BLE, fat, full, uſually ſpoken of Corn, *&c.* N. C.

PU'BERTY [*puberté*, F. of *pubertas*, L.] the Age of fourteen Years in Men, and twelve in Women.

PUB'LICAN [*publicain*, F. *publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues; alſo a Keeper of a publick Houſe, a Victualler, an Alehouſe-keeper.

PUBLICA'TION, a making publick, a giving publick Notice of a Thing. *F.* of *L.*

PUB'LICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] common, belonging to the People, manifeſt, known to any Body.

The PUBLICK [*le public*, F.] the Generality of the People.

PUBLI'CITY [*publicité*, F. *publicitas*, L.] Publickneſs.

To PUB'LISH [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to ſpread abroad.

A PUB'LISHER [*publieur*, F.] one who makes publick; who publiſhes new Books.

PU'CELAGE, a Maidenhead; Virginity. *F.*

PU'CELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Chau.* F.

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purſe. *O. L.*

PUCK-FIST, } a Kind of Muſhroom
PUFF-BALL, } full of Duſt. *C. Crepitus Lupi.* L.

To PUCK'ER [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *πυχάζω* or *πυκαιόω*, Gr. to thicken] to ſhrink up, to lie uneven, as Clothes are apt to do.

PUCKER, a Neſt of Caterpillars, or ſuch like Vermine. *C.*

A PUD'DER [of Pottere, *Belg.* to make a Noiſe] Noiſe, Buſtle.

PUD'DING [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. of *boyaux*, F. *budella*, Ital. Inteſtines] a Sort of Food well known, chiefly in *England*, as Hog's Puddings, *&c.*

PUDDING *of the Anchor* [*Sea Term*] the binding Ropes about the Anchor-Rings.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] Ropes nailed on the Arms of the Main and Fore-Yard near the Ends, to ſave the Rabbits from galling.

PUDDING-*Graſs*, Penny-royal. *Pulegium.* L.

PUD'DOCK, a ſmall Incloſure.

PUDEN'DA, the Privy-Parts; alſo an Artery of the *Penis*. L.

PU'DIBUND [*pudibundus*, L.] baſhful, ſhame-faced.

PUDI'CA *Planta* [among *Botaniſts*] the ſenſitive Plant. *L.*

PUDI'CITY [*pudicité*, F. of *pudicitas*, L.] Chaſtity, Modeſty.

PU'DICOUS [*pudique*, F. of *pudicus*, L.] chaſte, modeſt.

PU'ERILE [*puerile*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] belonging to a Child, childiſh.

PUERIL'ITY [*puerilité*, F. of *puerilitas*, L.] Boyiſhneſs, Childiſhneſs.

PUER'ITY [*pueritas*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUER'PEROUS [*puerpera*, L.] that beareth Children.

PUET, a Kind of Bird.

To PUFF [of Poffer, *Dan.*] to blow or pant by Reaſon of Shortneſs of Breath.

A PUFF [of Poff, *Belg.* the Swelling of the Cheeks] a Blaſt or Breath of Wind; alſo an Utenſil for powdering the Hair.

A PUFF [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] one who is hired to play to decoy others.

A PUF'FING [*puffino*, Ital.] a Sort of Coot or Sea-Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey or Dog.

PUG'GERED, as the red puggered Attire of a Turkey, *i. e.* the Wattles.

PUG'GY [of Piȝa, *Sax.* Pige, *Dan.* a little Maid] a ſoothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour; as, *My little Puggy.*

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hugh*, i. e. the Son of *Hugh*] a *Welſh* Surname.

PU'GIL [in *Medicine*] a ſmall Handful, or as much as may be taken up at once between the two Fingers and a Thumb. *L.*

PUGNA'CITY [*pugnacitas*, L.] Eagerneſs to fight.

PUISNE, puny, a Law Term for younger; as, a *puiſne Counſellor*. F.

PUIS'SANCE, Power, Force, Might. *F.*

PUIS'SANT, powerful, mighty. *F.*

PUKE, a Sort of Colour.

A PUKE, a Vomit.

To PUKE [Fuycke, *Belg.* to thruſt forth] to be ready to vomit or ſpue.

PUL'CHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, L.] Fairneſs, Beauty.

PULICOS'ITY [*pulicoſitas*, L.] Abundance of, or full of Fleas.

PU'LICOUS [*pulicoſus*, L.] full of, or abounding with Fleas.

PU'LING [*piailler*, F. to ſing ſmall] ſickly, peaking, crazy.

A PULK, a Hole of ſtanding Water. *N. C.*

To PULL [pullian, *Sax.* Pulle, *Belg.* Piller, *Dan.*] to pluck, draw, hale, *&c.*

PULLA, a Pool, or Lake of ſtanding Water. *O. L.*

PULAILE [*Poulaille*, F.] Poultry. *Chau.*

PULLA'TION, hatching Chickens. *L.*

PUL'LEN [*poulain*, O. F.] Poultry.

PUL'LET [*poulet*, F.] a young Hen.

PUL'LET [in a *Ship*] a cloſe Room in the Hold.

PUL'LEY [*poulie*, F. of Pull, *Eng.*] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel, which by Means of a Rope running in its Channel, heaves up great Weights.

PULLEY-*Piece*, an Armour for the Knees; alſo that Part of the Boot which covers the Knee.

To PUL'LULATE [*pulluler*, F. *pullulatum*, L.] to ſpring or come up young, to bud forth.

PULMONA'RIA *Arteria* [in *Anatomy*] a Veſſel in the Breaſt, which conveys the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. *L.*

PULMONARIA *Arteria Venoſa* [*Anatomy*] a Veſſel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, diſcharges itſelf into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONA'RIUS, one who is diſeaſed in the Lungs. *L.*

PUL'MONARY [*pulmonarius*, L.] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMON'ICK [*un pulmonique*, F.] a conſumptive Perſon.

PULP [*Pulpa*, L.] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in *Pharmacy*] the ſoft Part of Fruit, Roots, *&c.* which is extracted by ſoaking or boiling.

PUL'PIT [*pulpitum*, L.] anciently that higher Part of a Stage, on which the Muſicians were; a Deſk to preach or make an Oration in.

PULPOS'ITY [*pulpoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Pulp, Subſtance, *&c.*

PUL'POUS [*pulpoſus*, L.] full of Subſtance, fleſhy, nouriſhing, rich.

PULSA'TION, a knocking or ſtriking, the beating of the Pulſe. *F.* of *L.*

PULSE [*puls*, L.] all Sorts of Grain contained in Hoods, Huſks, or Shells.

PULSE [*pulſus*, L.] a beating or knocking againſt.

PULSE [among *Phyſicians*] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among *Naturaliſts*] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, *&c.*

PUL'SION [*pulſus*, L.] the driving or forcing any Thing forward.

PULVERIZA'TION [*pulverizatio*, L.] a reducing to Powder.

To PUL'VERIZE [*pulveriſer*, F. *pulverizatus*, L.] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVER'ULENT [*pulverulentus*, L.] full of Duſt or Powder, duſty.

PULVIS *Fulminans* [among *Chymiſts*] a Compoſition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noiſe like that of a Muſket.

PULVINA'TA [in *Architecture*] a Freeze which ſwells out like a Pillow. *L.*

PU'MICATED [*pumicatus*, L.] made ſmooth-like, or with a Pumice-Stone.

PUMICE-*Stone* [*Pumex*, L.] a ſpungy crumbling Stone, uſeful in engraving, poliſhing, *&c.*

PUMP [pompe, *Belg.* pumpe, *Dan.* and *L. S.*] an Engine for drawing Water.

To PUMP [pompe, *Belg.*] to draw Water, *&c.* to ſift a Perſon by a ſly Enquiry.

The PUMP *ſucks* [*Sea Term*] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP-*Broke* [in a *Ship*] the Pump-Handle.

PUMP-*Can*, a Veſſel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP *Dale* } [in a *Ship*] the Trough
PUMP *Vale* } in which the Water that is pumped out runs, and ſo out at the Scupper-Holes.

PUMPS, a Sort of Shoes with turned Soles.

To PUN [punian, *Sax.*] to pound or beat; alſo to quibble or play with Words.

To PUNCH [*poinçonner*, F.] to bore with a Punch; to thruſt one with the Fiſt, Elbow, *&c.*

A PUNCH [*poinçon*, F.] a Tool to make Holes with, *&c.*

PUNCH, a Compoſition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, Sugar, *&c.* for common Drinking.

PUNCH, } a ſhort and thick
PUNCHINEL'LO, } Fellow; a Stage-Puppet.

PUNCH'INS [in *Architecture*] are ſhort Pieces of Timber, placed to ſupport ſome conſiderable Weight.

PUNCH'ION [*Poinſon*, F.] a Veſſel of Wine containing 84 Gallons.

PUNCHION [*Poinçon*, F.] a Chizzle.

PUNC'TATED *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is an Hyperbola, whoſe Oval Conjugate is infinitely ſmall, that is, a Point.

PUNCTIL'IO [*Puntillo*, Span. *Pointille*, F. *Punctulum*, L.] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTIL'IOUS, very nice and exact, ſtanding upon Punctilio's.

PUNC'TUAL [*ponctuel*, F.] that does a Thing, as it were, to a Point given.

PUNCTUAL'ITY [*punctualité*, F.] Exactneſs.

PUNCTUA'TION [*punctuation*, F.] the

Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNC'TUM *Lacbrymale* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Hole in the Noſe, by which the Matter of Tears paſſes to the Noſtrils. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Saliens*, a little Speck or Cloud which appears in a Brood-Egg, and ſeems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatched. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Lineans* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which, in the Formation of either ſimple Cycloids or Epicycloids, produces any Part of a Cycloidal Line. *L.*

PUNC'TURE [*Punctura*, L.] a Prick or Pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Inſtrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull Bone by a pricking Inſtrument.

PUND'BRETCH [punꝺ bꝛech, *Sax.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFAL'DA, a Pound, a Pinfold. *O. L.*

PUN'DLE, an ill-ſhaped, and ill-dreſſed Creature; as, *She is a very Pundle.*

PUN'GENCY [of *pungens*, L.] a Pricking or Sharpneſs.

PUN'GENT [of *pungens*, L.] pricking, ſharp.

PUN'GER [*pagurus*, L.] a Sea-Crab-Fiſh.

PUNICE, to puniſh. *Chau.*

PU'NICK [*Punicus*, of *Pœni*, the *Carthaginians*, who were accounted a perfidious People] as, a *Punick* Faith, Falſhood, Treachery, Perjury.

To PUNISH [*punir*, F. of *punire*, L.] to inflict bodily Pain upon one who has committed an Offence; to correct, to chaſtiſe.

PUN'ISHABLE [*puniſſable*, F.] fit to be puniſhed.

PUN'ISHMENT [*Punition*, F. *Punitio*, L.] Correction, Chaſtiſement.

PU'NITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Puniſhment.

PU'NITORY *Intereſt* [in *Civil Law*] is ſuch Intereſt of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Truſt.

PUNK [*Skinner* derives it of Punȝ, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old ſhrivelled Whore, like a Piece of ſhrivelled Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumpet.

PUN'TER, a Term at the Game of Baſſet.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PU'NY [*puiſne*, F.] little, peaking, weakly; alſo younger; as a *Puny Judge.*

PU'PIL [*Pupille*, F. *Pupilla*, L.] a Fatherleſs Child, one under Age or Ward; alſo a Tutor's Scholar at the Univerſity.

PUP'PIS *Vena* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Vein which ſpreads itſelf about the hinder Part of the Hand.

PUP'PY [of puppe, L. S. and *Teut.* *poupée*, F. of *puppus*, L. a little Infant or Baby] a Whelp of a Bitch, &c. alſo an unexperienced raw Fellow.

PU'RA *Eleemoſyna* [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to Churchmen. *L.*

PUR'BLIND [*q. d.* poꝛe-blind] ſhort-ſighted.

To PUR'CHASE [*pourchaſſer*, F.] to obtain or get by buying, &c.

To PURCHASE [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To PURCHASE [among *Sailors*] is to draw; as they ſay, *The Capſtan purchaſes apace, i. e.* draws in the Cable a-pace.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURE [*purus*, L.] ſimple, uncompounded; chaſte, clean, neat; mere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is one without an Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PUR'FILE [*pourfilée*, F.] a Sort of Trimming for Womens Gowns; alſo an Ornament about the Edges of Muſical Inſtruments, ſuch as Viols, Violins, &c.

PUR'FLED [of *pourfiler*, F.] flouriſhed with a Needle. *Spen.*

PUR'FLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made uſe of to expreſs Ermines, Peans, or any other Furs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms; as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew Verry*, meaning, that the Fur of the Bordure is *Verry.*

PURGAN'TIA [among *Phyſicians*] purging Medicines. *L.*

PURGA'TION, a Scouring or Cleanſing. *F.* of *L.*

PURGATION [among *Phyſicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's ſelf of a Crime.

PURGATION [*Canonical*] is when the Party ſuſpected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to ſwear upon their Conſciences, that he ſwears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Trial, by Fire or Water.

PUR'GATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. *F.*

A PURGATIVE [*purgatif*, F.] a purging Medicine.

PUR'GATORY [*purgatoire*, F. *purgatorium*, L.] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the *Roman* Catholick Creed, where they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliſs.

PUR'GATORY [*purgatorius*, L.] of a purging Quality.

To PURGE [*purger*, F. of *purgare*, L.] to cleanſe the Body from ill Humours; alſo to clear one's ſelf of a Crime.

A PURGE, a cleanſing Medicine.

PURIFICA'TION, the Act of purifying and cleanſing. *F.* of *L.*

PURIFICATION [among *Chymiſts*] the cleanſing of a Metal, *&c.* from the Mixture of other Metals.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Feſtival called *Candlemas-Day*.

A PURIFICA'TORY [*purificatoire*, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a Linen Cloth, with which a *Romiſh* Prieſt wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Abſolution.

To PURIFY [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

To PURIFY [in *Alchymy*] is to ſeparate Gold and Silver from other Metals that are mixed with them.

PU'RIM [פּוּרִים, *H. i. e.* Lots] a Feaſt among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman*'s Conſpiracy.

PU'RIST [*Puriſte*, F.] one who affects to ſpeak or write neatly and properly.

PU'RITANS [*Puritanes*, F. of *purus*, L.] a Nickname given formerly to the Diſſenters from the Church of *England*.

PURITAN'ICAL, of, or concerning the *Puritans*.

PU'RITY }
PURE'NESS } [*pureté*, F. *puritas*, L.] being pure, unmixed or clear; Honeſty, Innocence, Uprightneſs.

PURL [Contract of *purfle* or *pourfile*, F.] a Kind of Edging for Bone-Lace.

PURL, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infuſed.

To PURL [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a murmuring Noiſe, as a Stream does.

To PURLOIN' [*purloigner*, F.] to pilfer, to filch.

PURLEU' }
PURLIEU } [*pour lieu*, F.] all that Space near any Foreſt, which being anciently Foreſt, is afterwards ſeparated from the ſame by Perambulation.

PURLIEU-*Man*, who has Land within the Purlieu, and 40 *s.* a Year Freehold.

PUR'LINS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber which lie acroſs the Rafters on the Inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the Middle of their Length.

PUR'PARS [*Old Law*] is that Share of an Eſtate, which being held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

PUR'PLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, F. πορφύρα, Gr.] a purple Colour; alſo the Dignity of an Archbiſhop, Biſhop, *&c.* or of a great Magiſtrate.

PUR'PLE }
PUR'PURE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour conſiſting of much Red and a little Black.

PURPLE *Fever*, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PUR'PORT [q. d. *quod ſcriptum proportat*, L.] Meaning; the Tenor or Subſtance of a Writing.

PUR'POSE [*propos*, F. of *propoſitum*, L.] Deſign, Reſolution; alſo Subject, Matter of Diſcourſe.

To PUR'POSE [*propoſer*, F. *propoſitum*, Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to deſign, to intend, to reſolve.

PURPRESTURE. See *Pourpre.*

PURPRI'SUM [*Old Law*] a Cloſe or Incloſure; the whole Compaſs of a Manor.

PURR, a Bird; alſo ſmall Cyder, or Drink.

To PURR, to make a Noiſe like a Cat.

PUR'REL [*Old Law*] a Liſt ordered to be made at the End of *Kerſey* Cloths.

PUR'ROCK, a ſmall Incloſure or Cloſe of Land. *O.*

PURSE [*bourſe*, F. *bourſa*, Ital. pwrs, *C. B.* of βύρσα, Gr. a Hyde] a little Bag to put Money in; alſo a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Signior.

PURSE-*Net* [among *Hunters*] a Sort of Net to take Hares and Rabbits.

PUR'SER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer who has the Charge of the Victuals, and is to ſee that they be good, well laid up, and ſtored. He keeps a Liſt of the Ship's Company, and ſets down exactly the Day of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PUR'SEVANT }
PUR'SUIVANT } [*pourſuivant*, F.] a Meſſenger attending upon the King in the Army; alſo at the Council Table, in the *Exchequer*, and elſewhere, to be ſent upon any Meſſage.

PURSEVANTS *at Arms*, the Marſhals who attend the Heralds, and uſually ſucceed them when they die, or are preferred.

PUR'SINESS }
PUR'SIVENESS } [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, a Shortneſs of Breath.

PURSLAIN' [*porticulata*, L.] an Herb for Sallad.

PURSU'ANCE, what follows, Conſequence, a purſuing.

PURSU'ANT [*pourſuivant*, F.] following, according, or agreeable to.

To PURSUE' [*pourſuivre*, F. *perſequi*, L.] to follow or run after, to go on with, to carry on.

PURSUIT' [*pourſuite*, F.] running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any Thing.

PUR'SY [*pouſſif*, F.] over-fat, ſhort, or broken winded.

PUR'TENANCE, what belongs to a Thing.

PURVEY'ABLE, careful, provident. *Chau.*

To PURNEY' [*pourvoyer*, F.] to provide.

PURVEY'ANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, *&c.* for the King's Houſe.

PURVEY'OR [*pourvoyeur*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW' [*pourveuque*, F. *Law Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with, *Be it enacted.*

PU'RULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, mattery. *F.*

PUS, Corruption, or thick Matter, which iſſues out of a Wound or Sore. *F.* of *L.*

To PUSH [*pouſſer*, F.] to thruſt or ſhove.

A PUSH [of φύσα, of φυσάω, Gr. to inflate.] See *Puſtule.*

PUSH'ERS, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themſelves.

PUSILLANIM'ITY [*pouſillanimité*, F. of *puſillanimitas*, L.] Faint-heartedneſs, Want of Courage, or Generoſity.

PUSILLAN'IMOUS [*pouſillanime*, F. *puſillanimus*, L.] faint-hearted, cowardly.

A PULSE [poeſele, *Du.*] a dirty Wench.

PUS'MA [in *Rhetorick*] an earneſt Queſtion.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUS'TULE [*puſtula*, L.] a Puſh, Bliſter, or little Wheal on the Skin. *F.*

PUS'TULOUS [*puſtuloſus*, L.] full of Wheals or Bliſters.

To PUT [*Minſhew* derives it of *poſer*, F. *Skinner* of *bouſer*, F.] to lay, place, diſpoſe, *&c.*

To PUT *upon*, to impoſe upon.

PU'TAGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom. *Putaniſme.* F.

PU'TAIGNE [*Putain*, F.] a Whore. *Ch.*

PU'TANISME [*putaniſme*, F.] a Whore's Trade or Way of Life.

PU'TATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, ſuppoſed, commonly taken for, in Oppoſition to, evident, or unqueſtionable. *F.*

PUTID'ITY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingneſs.

PUT'LOCK, } a ſhort Piece of Timber
PUT'LOG, } to be put in a Hole in
building of Scaffolds.

PUT'NEY [of Put, *Belg.* a Well, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] a Town in *Surry*, on the Bank of the River *Thames.*

To PUT *over* [among *Falconers*] a Term uſed of a Hawk, when ſhe removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traverſing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PU'TOURS, Whoremongers. *Chau.*

PUTRE, Whoredom. *Chau.*

PUTREFACIEN'TIA [*Phyſick*] ſuch Things as cauſe the Fleſh to putrify. *L.*

PUTREFAC'TION [among *Chymiſts*] is the diſſolving of a concrete or a ſolid Body with a moiſt Heat.

PUTREFAC'TIVES, the ſame as *Putrefacientia*; which ſee.

PUTRES'CENCE [of *putreſcere*, L.] Rottenneſs, Corruption.

PU'TRID [*putride*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID *Fever*, is that Kind of Fever, where the Humours or Part of them, have ſo little circulatory Motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and putrify.

To PU'TRIFY [*putrifier*, F. *putrere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow rotten.

A PUT'TOCK *Candle*, the leaſt in the Pound, put in to make Weight. *N. C.*

PUTTOCK, a long-winged Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] ſmall Shrouds which go from the Main, Fore, and Mizzen Maſts to the Round Top of thoſe Maſts, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of thoſe Maſts.

PUT'TY, Powder of calcined Tin; alſo a Compoſition uſed by Painters to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to faſten Glaſs in Windows.

PUTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Cuſtom of taking Man's, Horſe's, and Dog's Meat of the Tenants *gratis*, within the Bounds of a Foreſt, claimed by the Keepers of Foreſts.

A PUZZLE, a dirty Slut. See *Puſle.*

To PUZ'ZLE [*q. d.* to poſſe, or to poſt] to confound, to put to a *Non plus.*

PYCNO'STYLUS [*πυκνοϛύλος*, Gr.] a Building, the Pillars whereof ſtand ſo very cloſe, that their Diſtance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column. *L.*

PYCNOT'ICKS [*pycnotica*, L. πυκνοτικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pye*, F. *pica*, L] a Magpye, a Bird; alſo a Diſh of baked Fruit, Meat, *&c.*

PYE'BALD, of two Colours.

PYE'LOS [πυέλος, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain, through which the Phlegm paſſes to the Palate and Noſtrils.

PYG'ME [πυγμὴ, Gr.] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fiſt is cloſed.

PYG'MIES, very ſmall People.

PYLO'RUS [πυλορὸς, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. *L.*

PY'LORUS [in *Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle, which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Inteſtines.

PYNANDE [of peinigen, *Teut.* to cauſe Pain, to torture] painful.

PY'RAMID [*pyramide*, F. *pyramis*, L. πυραμὶς, Gr.] an Obeliſk, *&c.*

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a ſolid Figure, whoſe Sides are bound by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the *Vertex*, the Baſe whereof may be a Triangle, a Square, *&c.*

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length from any Object, through any tranſparent *Medium* (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vaſt Piles of Building, which were raiſed up Spire wiſe, and ſerved as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; anciently accounted one of the ſeven Wonders of the World.

PYRAM'IDAL }
PYRAMID'ICAL } [*pyramidalis*, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LES *Muſculi* [among *Anatomiſts*] Muſcles of the Noſtrils and the *Abdomen*, which take their Names from their Figure, reſembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Veſſels, certain Veſſels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAM'IDALIS *Succenturiatus Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muſcles of the lower Belly, lying on the *Rectum*. L.

PYRAMIDOG'RAPHY [of πυραμὶς, a Pyramid, and γραφὴ, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of Pyramids.

PYREOI'DES [πυρηνοειδὴς, Gr.] a Proceſs of the ſecond Vertebra of the Back.

PYRET'ICKS [of πυρετὸς, Gr. a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOL'OGY [πυρετολογία, of πυρετὸς, and λογία, Diſcourſe, *Gr*] a Diſcourſe, Deſcription or Treatiſe of Fevers.

PYRIFOR'MIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo called from its reſembling a Pear.

PYRI'TES [πυρίτης. Gr.] the Fireſtone.

PYROB'OLI [πυρόβολοι, of πῦρ, Fire, and βόλος, a Caſt, of βάλλω, Gr.] certain Fireworks uſed by the Ancients. *L.*

PYROE'NUS [of πῦρ, Fire, and οἶνος, Wine, *Gr.*] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PY'ROMANCY [*pyromantia*, L. of πυρομαντεία, of πῦρ, and μαντεία, Divination, *Gr.*] a Soothſaying by Fire.

PY'ROTECHNY [*pyrotechnie*, F. of πῦρ, Fire, and τέχνη, Art, *Gr.*] the Art of making Fire-works; alſo the Art of Chymiſtry, which makes uſe of Fire as the chief Inſtrument in its Operations.

PYROTECH'NICK, of *Pyrotechny*.

PYROT'ICKS [*pyrotica*, L. of πυρωτικὰ, Gr.] Cauſticks, Medicines, which applied to the Body, grow violent hot, and cauſe Redneſs, Bliſters, Ripeneſs, *&c.*

PYRRICHI'US [πυῤῥίχιος, Gr] a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two ſhort Syllables.

PYR'RHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho* the *Greek* Philoſopher, the firſt Founder of the Sect of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRY [of *pyrus*, L.] a Pear-tree. *Chau.*

PYTHAG'ORAS [of πυνθάνομαι, to enquire, and ἀγορὰ, a Sermon] a famous and learned Philoſopher at *Samos*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3360, about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* beſieged the Temple of *Jeruſalem*; he, for Modeſty Sake, called himſelf, φίλος σοφίας, a Lover of Wiſdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called σοφοὶ, *i. e.* Wiſe Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as *Egypt* and *Babylon*, and at laſt ſet up in *Italy*. He held the Tranſmigration of Souls, and forbad the eating of Fleſh.

PYTHAGORE'AN, }
PYTHAGOR'ICAL, } belonging to *Pythagoras* the Philoſopher, or referring to the Tranſmigration of the Soul from one Body to another.

PYTHAGORE'AN *Syſtem* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the ſame as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGOR'ICK *Tetractys*, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PY'THON [πυθὼν, Gr.] a familiar or propheſying Spirit; and one poſſeſſed with it. *F.* of *L.*

PY'THONESS [*pythoniſſe*, F. of *pythoniſſa*, L. πυθώνισσα, Gr.] a Woman ſo poſſeſſed, a Propheteſs, a Sorcereſs.

PYUL'CUS [πυουλκος, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [*pyxis*. L. of πυξὶς, Gr.] a Veſſel in which the Hoſt is kept in Popiſh Countries.

PYX'IS [among *Anatomiſts*] the hollow Part of the Hip-bone.

PYXIS *Nautica*, the Mariner's Compaſs. *L.*

Q.

Q. Is often an Abbreviation of Queſtion; alſo of *Quaſi*, L. as if, though.

Q. D. is an Abbreviation of [*quaſi dictum*, L. as if it were ſaid.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] ſtands for *Quod erat demonſtrandum*, L. *i. e.* which was to be demonſtrated.

Q. PL. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *Quantum placet*, L. *i. e.* as much as you pleaſe.

Q. S. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *Quantum ſufficit, i. e.* as much as will do, or a ſufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quab, *Belg.* Quappe, *Teut.*] a Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Water-Weaſel.

QUACK } [Quackſalver, *Teut.*] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Phyſick.
QUACK'SALVER }

To QUACK [quacken, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe like a Duck.

QUACK'ING *Cheat*, a Duck. *Cant.*

QUACKING *of Titles* [among *Bookſellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publiſhing them for new.

QUADRAGA'TA *Terræ*, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horſes.

QUADRAGES'IMA, the fortieth. *L.*

QUADRAGESIMA *Sunday* [q. d. forty Days from *Eaſter*] the firſt *Sunday* before *Lent.*

QUADRAGES'IMAL [*quadrageſſimalis*, L.] belonging to *Lent*. F.

QUADRAGES'IMALS, *Mid-Lent* Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother-Church on *Mid-Lent Sunday.*

QUADRAN'GLE [*quadrangulus*, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

QUADRAN'GULAR [*quadrangulaire*, F. of *quadrangularis*, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematicks*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Inſtrument of great Uſe in practical Geometry, Navigation, *&c.*

QUADRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Inſtrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT *of Altitude* [of an *Artificial Globe*] a thin Braſs Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUADRAN'TAL [*quadrantalis*, L.] belonging to a Quadrant.

QUADRAN'TAL, a Figure which is every Way ſquare like a Dye.

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Q. S. [in *Phyſicians Bills*] ſtands for *Quantum ſufficit, i. e.* as much as will do, or a ſufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quab, *Belg.* Quappe, *Teut.*] a Fiſh, otherwiſe called a Water-Weaſel.

QUACK } [Quackſalver,
QUACK'SALVER } *Teut.*] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Phyſick.

To **QUACK** [quacken, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe like a Duck.

QUACK'ING *Cheat*, a Duck. *Cant.*

QUACKING *of Titles* [among *Bookſellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books that have not had a good Sale, and publiſhing them for new.

QUADRAGA'TA *Terræ*, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by four Horſes.

QUADRAGES'IMA, the fortieth. *L.*

QUADRAGESIMA *Sunday* [q. d. forty Days from *Eaſter*] the firſt *Sunday* before *Lent*.

QUADRAGES'IMAL [*quadrageſſimalis*, L.] belonging to *Lent*. F.

QUADRAGES'IMALS, *Mid-Lent* Contributions, Offerings made by the People to their Mother-Church on *Mid-Lent Sunday*.

QUADRAN'GLE [*quadrangulus*, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

QUADRAN'GULAR [*quadrangulaire*, F. of *quadrangularis*, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUA'DRANT [*quadrans*, L.] a fourth Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematicks*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Inſtrument of great Uſe in practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUADRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Inſtrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance.

QUADRANT *of Altitude* [of an *Artificial Globe*] a thin Braſs Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

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QUANTITY *Diſcrete*, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY *Continued*, is that whereof the Parts are knit together within ſome common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUANTITY *Permanent*, is Extenſion in Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs.

QUANTITY *Succeſſive*, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY *Tranſcendental*, the Continuation of any Being, Exiſtence, Time, *&c.*

The QUANTITY *of Matter* [in any *mixed Body*] is the Meaſure which ariſes from the joint Conſideration of its Magnitude and Denſity.

The QUANTITY *of Motion* [in any *Body*] is the Meaſure which ariſes from the joint Conſideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES *Compound* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as are joined together by the Signs + and —, and are expreſſed either by more Letters than one, or elſe by the ſame Letters unequally repeated, thus $a+b-c$ and $bd-b$ are compound Quantities.

QUANTITIES *Simple* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as have but one Sign, whether Poſitive or Negative.

QUANTUM *meruit* [*i. e.* as much as he deſerved] an Action on the Caſe grounded on a Promiſe of paying a Man ſo much as he ſhould deſerve.

To QUAPPE, to quake, to ſhake, to pant, to tremble.

QUAR'ANTAINE [*i. e.* Forty] a denying Entrance into a healthful Place for forty Days, to thoſe Perſons that are ſuppoſed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTAINE [in *Law*] the Benefit which the Law of *England* allows to the Widow of a landed Man deceaſed, of continuing forty Days after his Deceaſe, in his capital Meſſuage or chief Manſion-houſe.

QUARANTAIN [among *Eccleſiaſticks*] the Seaſon of *Lent*, which is the forty Days preceding *Eaſter*.

QUA'RE *jecit infra Terminum*, a Writ for a Leſſee caſt out of his Farm before his Term is expired. *L.*

QUARE *impedit*, a Writ for one diſturbed in the Right of his purchaſed Advowſon, againſt him who diſturbs him. *L.*

QUARE *incumbravit*, a Writ againſt a Biſhop's conferring a Benefice within ſix Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Preſentation.

QUARE *intruſit Matrimonio non ſatisfacto*, a Writ which lies againſt a Tenant, who after a convenable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another, and entereth his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE *non admiſit*, a Writ which lies againſt a Biſhop who refuſes to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowſon. *L.*

QUARE *obſtruxit*, a Writ lying againſt him who fences up his Ground, ſo that they who have a Right cannot paſs. *L.*

QUARE *non permittit*, is a Writ which lieth for one who hath a Right for a Turn to preſent againſt the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [*Carreaux*, F. *Quadrils*. O. F. *Quadrilli*, Ital.] ſhort, thick, ſquare Darts, ſhot out of Croſs-Bows. *Chau.*

QUARENTE'NA, a Furlong, a Quantity of Land containing forty Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTENA *habenda*, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarantain.

QUARE'RIA, a Quarry of Stone.

QUAR'REL [*querelle*, F.] Strife, Wrangle, Diſpute.

QUAR'REL *of Glaſs* [*quarreau*, F.] a Pane, or ſquare Piece.

QUAR'REL [in *Law*] an Action real or perſonal.

To QUAR'REL [*quereller*, F.] to fall out, to diſpute, to find Fault with.

QUAR'RELOUS, quarrelſome, full of Complaint. *Shakeſp.*

QUAR'RELSOME [*querrelleux*, F.] apt to quarrel.

QUAR'RINGTON [*Devonſhire*] a very fine early Sort of Apple.

QUAR'RY [*Carriere*, or *Quarriere*, F.] a Place where Stones are digged out.

QUARRY [among *Falconers*] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [*Hunt.*] a Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To QUARRY [*Hunting Term*] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART [q. d. *quarta pars*, L. the fourth Part] an *Engliſh* Meaſure, the fourth Part of a Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called *Picquet*] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUART'A } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
QUART'A } Four, or the Fourth in
Number. *Ital.*

QUARTA'GOTTA, a ſmall Baſſoon. *Ital.*

QUARTAN *Ague* [*quartana*, L.] an Ague whoſe Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTA'TION [among *Refiners*] a Way of purifying Gold, by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then caſting the Mixture into *Aquafortis*, which diſſolves the Silver, and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUARTELOI'S, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn anciently by *Engliſh* Knights in warlike Expeditions.

QUAR'TER [*quartier*, F. *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth Part of any Thing.

QUAR'TER *of a Hundred* [in Weight, *Avoirdupois*] is 28 Pounds.

QUARTER [in *Meaſure*] is eight Buſhels, or the fourth Part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber four ſquare, and four Inches thick.

QUARTER [in *Heraldry*] is a Partition made of juſt the fourth Part of a Field, made by two right Lines, *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules.*

QUARTER [*quartier*, F.] is the ſparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquered Enemy.

QUARTER [of a *Ship*] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Tranſum.

FLAT QUARTER, } a Ship is ſaid to
BROAD QUARTER, } have a *Flat* or *Broad Quarter*, when the Tuck or Truſſing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a *Siege*] is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Paſſages near the Place beſieged, to prevent Relief or Convoys.

To QUARTER [*quartier*, F. of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

To QUARTER *Soldiers*, to provide Lodgings for them.

QUARTER *Bullet*, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER *Days*, the Days which begin the four Quarters of the Year, *viz.* the 25th of *March*, called the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of *June*, Midſummer-day, or the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*; the 29th of *September*, *Michaelmas*-Day, or the Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel; the 25th of *December*, *Chriſtmas*-Day, or the Nativity of *Chriſt*.

QUARTER-*Deck* [of a *Ship*] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round-houſe.

QUAR'TERIDGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUAR'TERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind nor before a Wind, but, as it were, betwixt both; the Seamen ſay, *the Ship goes Quartering*; alſo when a Ship ſails with a Quartering-Wind.

QUARTERING [in *Gunnery*] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be ſo traverſed as to ſhoot on the ſame Line at the ſame Point of the Compaſs, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUAR'TER-*Maſter* [at *Land*] one whoſe Office is to ſee out for good Quarters for the whole Army, or any Part thereof.

QUARTER-*Maſter-General*, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [*of a Regiment of Foot*] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [*of a Troop of Horſe*] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER-*Maſter* [at *Sea*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to rummage, ſtow, and trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in his Delivery of Victuals to the Cook, pumping, and drawing out Beer, *&c.* and to mind the Ship's Loading; theſe are more or fewer, according to the Ship's Burden.

QUARTER *pierced* [in *Heraldry*] is a Term uſed, when there is a Hole or ſquare Figure made in the Middle of a Croſs.

QUARTER-*Round* [in *Architecture*] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Order.

QUARTER-*Seſſions*, a Court held quarterly by the Juſtices of the Peace for every County, to determine civil and criminal Cauſes.

QUARTER-*Staff*, a long Staff uſed by Foreſters, Park-keepers, *&c.*

QUARTER-*Wind* [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main-Maſt Shrouds, even with the Quarter.

QUAR'TERAGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUAR'TERLY [in *Heraldry*] the dividing a Shild into four equal Parts.

QUAR'TERN, a Meaſure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUAR'TERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodged.

Winter-QUARTERS, the Place where Troops are lodged during the Winter; the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as, *The Winter-Quarters will be but very ſhort.*

QUARTERS [*of Refreſhment*] a Place or Places where Troops that have been haraſſed are put in to recover Strength and Health, during ſome Time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a *Clock*] are little Bells which ſound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUAR'TILE *Aſpect* [among *Aſtrologers*] is an Aſpect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees, or three Signs diſtant from each other, and is thus marked □.

QUAR'TO, a Book whereof four Leaves make a Sheet.

QUARTODECIMA'NI, Chriſtians in the ſecond Century, who maintained that *Eaſter* ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon the firſt Month, in Conformity to the Cuſtom of the *Jews*.

QUART'ZUM, a Metallick Stone.

To QUASH [quaſſe, *Belg.* quetſchen, to ſqueeze, cruſh, *Teut.* *caſſer*, F. *quaſſare*, L.] to overthrow, to make void, to ſpoil or bring to nothing, to ſpoil, or defeat.

QUASI *Modo Sunday* [of *Quaſi modo geniti, &c.* being the firſt Words of the *Latin* Hymn ſung at the Maſs on that Day] *Low-Sunday*, or the next after *Eaſter*.

To QUAS'SATE [*quaſſatum*, L.] to ſhake or brandiſh.

QUASSA'TION, a ſhaking or brandiſhing. *L.*

QUA'TER *Couſins* [*quatre Couſins*, F. *i. e.* fourth Couſins] the laſt Degree of Kindred; whence when Perſons are at Variance, it is ſaid, they are not *Quater* or *Cater Couſins*.

QUATER'NARY [*quaternaire*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternion.

QUATER'NIO, } a Book or Volume in
QUATER'NUS, } Quarto. *O. L.*

QUATER'NION, the Number Four, as Quaternion or File of four Soldiers. *L.*

QUATRAIN', a Staff of four Verſes. *F.*

QUA'TUOR, Four, *L.* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Muſick compoſed for four Voices. *Ital.*

QUA'VER, a Meaſure of Time in Muſick, being half a Crotchet; alſo a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To QUA'VER [of *quatere*, L. to ſhake] to run a Diviſion with the Voice.

QUAVI'VER [of *Aqua Viva*, L. *i. e.* living or running Water] a Sort of Fiſh delighting in Water of a ſtrong Stream, a Sea Dragon.

QUAY [Kay, *Belg. L. S.* and *Teut.*] a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, paved for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEACH, a Place full of Shrubs and Brambles, a thick buſhy Plot of Ground, full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUEAN [of Cƿen, *Sax.* quinde, *Dan.* a Woman, *q. d.* a common Woman, or quene, *Belg.* a prating Woman, or Cƿene, *Sax.* a barren Cow, becauſe Harlots are for the moſt Part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a naſty Slut.

QUEA'SY, ſickiſh at Stomach, apt to vomit.

QUEED, the Devil. *O.*

To QUEEM } [Cƿemen, *Sax.* ſich be-
To QUEME } quemen, to be obſequious to another, *Teut.*] to pleaſe. *Spen.*

QUEEN [of Cƿena, *Sax.* a Wife, or Konigin, *Teut.*] the Wife or Conſort of a King, or a Sovereign Princeſs that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; alſo a Term at Cards or Cheſs Play.

QUEEN-*Dowager*, the Widow of a King who lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN's *College*, a College in *Oxford*, ſo called from Queen *Philippa*, Wife to King *Edward* III. founded by *Robert de Egleſfield*, her Chaplain, *A. D.* 1340.

QUEEN-*Gold*, a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen in *England*, during her Marriage to the King, ariſing from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, *&c.*

QUEEN's *Swan-Herd*, a Keeper of the Royal Swans.

To QUEEN IT, to take upon a Perſon's ſelf the State, Majeſty, and Dignity of a Queen. *Shakeſp.*

QUEER, odd, fantaſtical, ſorry. *Cant.*

QUEST [of *queſtus*, L. a Complaint] a Ring-Dove.

QUE *Eſtate* [in *Law*] is a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, *&c.* ſaith, that the ſame Eſtate he had, he had it from him.

QUE *eſt meſme*, a Term of Law in any Action of Treſpaſs, *&c.* ſignifying a direct Juſtification of the very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong. *F.*

QUEINT, quenched, alſo ſtrange. *O.*

QUEINTISES, Devices, Oddneſſes. *O.*

To QUELL [Cƿellan, *Sax.* to kill, qualen, *Teut.* to afflict] to reſtrain or keep under, to conquer, to ſubdue, *Spen.* To deſtroy, to kill. *Chau.*

QUEM *Reditum reddat*, a Writ to cauſe a Tenant to attorn. *L.*

To QUENCH [of Cƿencan, *Sax.*] to put out or extinguiſh.

QUENE [*Heraldry*] the Tail of a Beaſt.

QUEN'TIN, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

QUERELA *coram rege & concilio*, a Writ calling one to juſtify a Complaint made before the King and Council. *L.*

QUERELA *Freſcæ Forciæ*, a Writ of freſh Force.

QUER'ELOUS [*quærulus*, L.] full of Complaints. *Chau.*

QUE'RENT [*quærens*, L.] an Enquirer, one who comes to conſult an Aſtrologer.

QUERIMO'NIOUS [of *querimonioſus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUE'RIST [of *querere*, L.] an Enquirer.

QUERIS'TA, a Queriſter, a Boy who ſings in the Choir of a Church. *O. L.*

QUERK } a Cavil, Shift, a Fetch.
QUIRK }

QUERN [Cƿeorn, *Sax.* Haand-quern, *Dan.*] a Hand Mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shakeſp.*

QUERPO. See *Cuerpo*.

QUER'RIES [of *Ecuries*, F. Stables] the Grooms of the King's Stables.

QUER'ROUR, one that works in a Quarry. *Chau.*

A Gentleman of the QUERRY [*Ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman whoſe Office is to hold the King's Stirrup, when he mounts on Horſeback.

QUER'ULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, mournful, doleful.

To QUE'RY [*querere*, L.] to put a Queſtion.

To QUESE [of *queſitus*, L.] to ſearch after. *Milton.*

QUE'SITED [among *Aſtrologers*] the Thing or Perſon enquired after. *L.*

QUEST [*of an Oven*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

QUEST, Exploit. *Spen.*

To QUEST [of *queſter*, F. *quæſitum*, L. to ſeek] to go in Queſt of, or ſeek out, as Hunting Dogs do; to vent or wind, as a Spaniel does.

QUES'TA [*Old Law*] an Inqueſt or Enquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUEST-*Men*, Perſons choſen yearly in every Ward, to enquire into Abuſes and Miſdemeanours, eſpecially ſuch as relate to Weights and Meaſures.

QUE'STED *Pies*, *&c.* Pies cruſhed by each other. *N. C.*

QUES'TION [*quæſtio*, L.] a Demand to which the Anſwer is required, a Doubt. *F.*

To QUESTION [*queſtionner*, F. of *queſtionari*, L.] to aſk Queſtions, to call in Queſtion, to doubt.

QUES'TIONABLE, that may be called in Queſtion, to doubt.

QUES'TIONIST [at *Cambridge*] one who is a Candidate for his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

QUES'TOR [*quæſtor*, L.] a publick Treaſurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUES'TUS [in *Law*] Land which does not deſcend by Hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Induſtry.

QUESTUS *eſt nobis*, a Writ againſt him to whom the Thing was alienated that cauſeth the Nuſance.

To QUETCH, to budge or ſtir, to cry.

To QUETH, to bequeath. *Chau.*

QUE'UE *de Hironde* [in *Fortification*] a Kind of Outwork called a Swallow tail. *F.*

QUIA *Improvida*, a *Superſedeas* granted for a Clerk of the *Chancery*, ſued againſt the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

To QUIB'BLE, to pun, or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A QUIBBLE, an Equivocation.

To QUICK, to ſtir. *Spen.*

QUICK [Ƿpick, *Sax.* quick, *Belg.*] agile, nimble, briſk.

To QUICKEN [Cƿiccan, *Sax.* quicken, *Du.*] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; alſo to haſten.

QUICK-*Beam*, a Kind of wild Aſh.

QUICK-*Sands*, the Sands which ſhake and tremble, and often ſwallow up what is paſſing over them.

QUICK-*Scab*, a Diſtemper in Horſes.

QUICK-*Silver* [Queckſilber, *Teut.*] a Mineral.

QUID'DANY } [of *Cydonium*, or *Cydo-*
QUID'DENY } *niatum*, L. Quitte, a Quince, *Teut.*] a Conſerve of Quinces.

QUID'DITY [of *quid*, L. what] the Eſſence or Being of a Thing; alſo a quick or ſubtle Queſtion.

QUID *juris clamat*, is a Writ for the granting of a Reverſion, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *L.*

QUID *pro quo* [in *Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID *pro quo* [among *Phyſicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is ſubſtituted for another. *L.*

QUIDE or *Cud*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beaſts.

QUIES'CENCY, a State of Reſt.

QUIES'CENT [*quieſcens*, L.] at reſt.

QUI'ET [*quies*, L.] that is at reſt, peaceable; alſo Reſt or Peace.

QUIETA'RE [*Old Records*] to quit or diſcharge. *L.*

QUIE'TE *Clamare* [in *Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretenſions of Right.

QUI'ETISM, the Doctrine and Opinion of the *Quietiſts*.

QUI'ETISTS, a Sect of religious Perſons among the *Roman Catholicks*, who hold that Religion conſiſts in the Reſt and internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIE'TUS *eſt* [*i. e.* he is acquitted] a Term uſed by the Auditors of the *Exchequer*, in Acquittances to Accompts, *&c.*

A QUILL [*Minſhew* derives it of Kiehl, *Teut.* of *Caulis*, L.] a Stalk, a Feather, *&c.* pulled from the Wing of a Fowl.

A QUILT [*Coiſtre*, of *Couette*, F.] a Covering for a Bed.

QUINA'RIUS, the Number 5. *L.*

QUIN'BOROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queen's Borough*] a Caſtle in *Kent*, built by *Edw.* III. in Honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUINCE [*malum cotoneum*, L.] a Sort of Apple with a downy or cottony Coat, of a ſharp acrimonious Taſte.

QUIN'CUNX, five Ounces or Inches. *L.*

QUINCUNX [in *Aſtrology*] an Aſpect when Planets are diſtant five Signs.

QUINDE'CAGON [of *quindecim*, L. and δεκάγωνος, Gr.] a plain geometrical Figure with fifteen Sides and Angles.

QUINIBLE, a Treble. *Chau.*

QUINQUAGES'IMA *Sunday* [ſo called from its being about the fiftieth Day before *Eaſter*] *Shrove-Sunday.*

QUINQUE, *Five* [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Muſick compoſed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUE-ANGLED *Figure* [of *quinque* and *angulus*, L.] a geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUEN'NIAL [*quinquennalis*, L.] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUIN'QUINA, a Drug called the Jeſuits Bark. *F.*

QUIN'SEY [*ſquinance*, F. of κυναγχὴ, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of five Cards of the

ſame Colour at the Game called *Picquet.* F.

QUINT *Exact*, the laſt Call of a Defendant, ſued to an Outlawry. *O. L.*

QUIN'TA, } ſignifies five, or fifth.
QUIN'TO, } *Ital.*

QUIN'TAIN, a Spot yet in Uſe at Marriages in *Shropſhire*, and elſewhere, in which they run a Tilt on Horſeback with Poles, againſt a thick Poſt fixed in the Ground; and he who breaks moſt Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland.

QUIN'TAL [q d. *Centale*, of *Centum*, L. 100] an Hundred Pounds Weight.

QUINTES'SENCE [of *quinta eſſentia*, *i. e.* the fifth Eſſence] the pureſt Subſtance drawn out of any natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients, ſeparated from all Feces or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force or Virtue of any Thing.

QUINTESSEN'TIAL, of *Quinteſſence.*

QUINTI'LE [in *Aſtrology*] the Poſition of two Planets diſtant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle, or 54 Degrees. *L.*

QUINTIL'LIANS [ſo called of *Quintilla*, whom they followed as a Propheteſs] Chriſtian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among whom Women were Prieſts and Biſhops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheeſe.

A QUIN'TINE, a Meaſure. *Shakeſp.*

QUINTU'PLE [*quintuplus*, L.] five-fold, or five Times as much as another.

QUIN'ZAIN, a Stave of 15 Verſes. *F.*

A QUIP, a Gibe, Jeer or Flout.

QUIRE [*Choeur*, F. *Chorus*, L. of Χόρος, Gr.] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

To QUIRE IT, to ſing in Concert as the Choir does. *Shakeſp.*

QUIRE *of Paper* [*Cayer*, F.] 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIR'ISTER [*Choriſta*, L.] one who ſings in the Choir of a Cathedral, *&c.*

A QUIRK, a Shift or Cavil.

QUIR'RY. See *Querry.*

QUISH'IN } [Kuiſſen, *Teut.*] a Cuſhion.
QUIS'SEN } *Chau. O.*

QUIS'TREL, a proud, twatling Goſſip.

QUIS'TRON [probably of *queſtionarius*, *Lat. barb.*] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and ſelling Indulgences. *Chau.*

QUIT [*quitte*, F.] left or forſaken.

To QUIT [*quitter*, F.] to leave or part with, leave off, or give over.

QUITCH-*Graſs*, an Herb.

QUIT-*Claim* [in *Law*] is the releaſing a Man from any Action one hath or might have againſt him.

QUIT-*Rent* [in *Law*] a ſmall Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of moſt Manors.

QUITED, requited. *Spen.*

QUITE [of *quitte*, F. of *quietus*, L.] wholly, thoroughly, altogether.

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spen.*

QUIT'TER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUITTER-*Bone* [with *Farriers*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horſe's Heel, and the Quarter.

QUIV'ER [Cocer, *Sax.*] a Caſe for Arrows.

To QUIVER, to ſhiver or ſhake.

QUO *Jure*, *i. e.* by what Right he challenges common Paſture. *L.*

QUO *Minus*, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant for *Houſe-boot* and *Hay-boot*, in another Man's Wood. *L.*

QUO *Warranto*, a Writ againſt him who uſurps a Franchiſe of the King's, or him who intrudeth himſelf as Heir into Land. *L.*

QUOD *Clerici Beneficiati*, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the *Chancery* from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. *L.*

QUOD *Clerici non eligantur in Officio Balivi*, a Writ that lies for the Clergyman who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or ſuch like Officer. *L.*

QUOD *ei deforciat*, a Writ that lies for a Tenant againſt him who entered and took away the Land recovered. *L.*

QUOD *permittat*, a Writ for his Heir that is diſſeized of his Common of Paſture againſt the Heir of the Diſſeizor.

QUOD *Perſona nec Prebendarii*, a Writ which lies for Spiritual Perſons, diſtrained in their Spiritual Poſſeſſions for a Payment of a Tax called the 25th, with the reſt of the Pariſh.

QUOD'LIBET [*i. e.* what you pleaſe, or every Thing] a Quirk or Quibble. *L.*

QUOD'LIBETS } [in the
QUOD'LIBETICAL *Queſtions* } *Schools*
at an Univerſity] Queſtions ingeniouſly diſputed *pro* and *con.*

QUODLIBETA'RIANS, ſuch as follow their own Fancies.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil.*

QUOIL } [of Koller, *Teut.* a Collar] the
COIL } Ring of a Cable, *&c.* when the
Turns are laid upon another.

To QUOIL [*Sea Term*] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after ſuch a Manner.

QUOIN } [of *Coin*, F. *Cuneus*, L.] a
COIN } Wedge faſtened on the Deck
cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them up firm to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [in *Printing*] ſmall Wedges of Wood, uſed in locking up Forms.

QUOINS [*Architect.*] Stones and Bricks placed in the Corners of a Building.

Cantick QUOINS, ſhort, three-edged Quoins, to put between Caſks.

QUOIT [𝕮𝖔𝖊𝖙𝖊, *Belg.*] a round Iron to play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spen.*

QUO'RUM [*i. e.* of which] a *Juſtice of the Quorum,* ſo called, as being particularly named in the Commiſſion to be one before whom all the Matters of Importance muſt be tranſacted.

QUO'TA [*Cotité,* Fr.] a Share or Contribution.

QUOTA'TION [*Citatio,* L.] a quoting or citing.

To QUOTE [*Coter,* F. *citare,* L.] to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Paſſage

QUOTH [of Cƿeðan, *Sax.* to ſay] ſaith.

QUOTID'IAN [*quotidien,* F. *quotidianus,* L.] that happens every Day, daily.

QUO'TIENT [*quotiens,* L.] a Number that ſhews *Quoties,* or how many Times the Diviſor is contained in the Dividend. *F.*

QUOTED, cloyed, glutted. *O.*

QUYKE, a quick or living Feaſt. *O.*

R A

℞, In a Phyſician's Bill, ſtands for *Recipe,* L. Take.

R. frequently ſtands for *Rex,* a King.

To RA'BATE [*rabatre,* F.] a Hawk is ſaid to *rabate,* when by the Motion of the Hand, ſhe leaves purſuing her Prey, or Quarry, and recovers the Fiſt.

RAB'BET [𝕽𝖔𝖇𝖇𝖊, *Belg.* *Minſhew* derives it of רבה *H.* to multiply, but *Skinner* of *Rapidus,* L. becauſe of their Agility and Swiftneſs] a Coney.

To RAB'BET [among *Carpenters,* &c.] is to channel Boards.

RAB'BETING [with *Shipwrights*] the letting in the Planks into the Keel.

RAB'BI } [רבי *H. i. e.* Maſter, or
RAB'BIN } רבין] a Doctor or Teacher of the *Jewiſh* Law.

RABBIN'ICAL, of the Rabbies.

RAB'BINISTS [*Rabbiniſte,* F.] one who follows or is ſkilled in the Doctrines or Opinions of the Rabbins.

RAB'BLE [of 𝕽𝖆𝖇𝖊𝖑𝖊, *Belg.* to prate, or *Rabula,* L. a Brawler, or Ἄραβος, Gr. a Tumult] the Dregs of the People.

RAB'DOMANCY [Ῥαβδομαντεία, Gr.] Divination by Rods or Staves.

RA'BIATE [*rabioſus,* L.] enraged, mad. *Chau.*

RA'BID [*rabioſus,* L.] mad, furious, enraged.

RAB'INET, a ſmall Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconet and a Baſe.

RABIOS'ITY [*rabioſitas,* Ital.] Madneſs, Furiouſneſs, Outrageouſneſs.

RA'BIOUS [*rabioſus,* L.] mad, outrageous, ravenous.

RACCOURCI' [in *Heraldry*] ſhortened, not touching the Sides of the Eſcutcheon.

RACE [*Race,* F. *razza,* Ital. *radix,* L.] Lineage, Family, Stock; the Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Courſe or Running of Perſons on Foot or on Horſeback, ſtriving who ſhall get to the Goal before the other.

RACE, Rennet. *N. C.*

RACEMA'TION, a gathering of Grapes. *L.*

RACEMIF'EROUS [*Racemifer,* L.] Cluſter-bearing.

RA'CHA [רקא *H.*] ſhallow, empty.

RA'CHEL [רחל *H. i. e.* a Sheep] one of *Jacob*'s Wives.

RA'CHET [*Law Term*] a Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RA'CINE, a Root. *F. Chau.*

RACK *of Mutton* [Ƿꞃacca, *Sax.*] a Neck or Scrag of Mutton.

RACK [𝕽𝖆𝖈𝖐𝖊, *Belg.* or of 𝖗𝖊𝖐𝖐𝖊𝖓, to ſtretch, *Teut.* becauſe that Engine ſtretches every Limb of the Body, ſo as to put it out of Joint] a torturing Engine ſo as to force a Confeſſion from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Pace in which a Horſe neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

To RACK [𝕽𝖆𝖈𝖐𝖊, *Belg.*] to torture Offenders upon the Rack.

To RACK *Wines* [of ꞃeccan, *Sax.* to cure] to draw them off from the Lees.

RACK-*Vintage,* the ſecond Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

RACK'ET [*raquette,* F. *rachetta,* Ital.] an Inſtrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis Play; alſo a Stir, a Hurly-burly, Noiſe or Diſturbance.

RACOO'N, a Creature in *New England,* like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RACY [ſpoken of Wine] a Wine that ſtill retains its rich Flavour; the Word is uſed in Diſtinction to what is called a *dry* Wine.

RAD, did read.

RADEVORE, Tapeſtry. *Chau.*

RADIÆUS *Externus* and *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] are two Muſcles of the Wriſt, one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

RA'DAL *Curves* [in *Geometry*] Curves of the Spiral Kind, whoſe Ordinates all terminate in the Center of the including Circle, and appear like ſo many Semidiameters.

RA'DIANCE } [of *radiance,* F.] Bright-
RA'DIANCY } neſs.

RA'DIANT [*radieux,* F. *radians,* L.] caſting forth Rays, bright, ſhining, ſparkling.

RA'DIATE *Flowers* [among *Botaniſts*] ſuch whoſe Flower Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING *Point* [in *Opticks*] is that Point from which the Rays of Light iſſue, or are darted out.

RADIA'TION, a darting or caſting forth Rays or Beams of Light.

RAD'ICAL [*radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred. *F.*

RADICAL *Moiſture* [among *Phyſicians*] the fundamental Juice of the Body, ſaid to nouriſh and preſerve the natural Heat, as Oil does the Lamp.

RADICAL *Queſtion* [among *Aſtrologers*] is a Queſtion propoſed when the Lord of the Aſcendant and Lord of the Hour, are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL *Sign* [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as (√) is the Mark which expreſſes the Root, &c.

RADICAL'ITY, a being radical, or a Quality which has a Relation to a Root.

To **RAD'ICATE** [*radicatum*, L.] to take Root.

RAD'ICATED [*radicatus*, L.] rooted, or that has taken Root.

RA'DICLE (*Radicula*) [among *Botaniſts*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation, becomes its Root.

RAD'ISH [ꞃꝺæicꞅ, *Sax.* *radis*, F. *raphanus*, L. Ῥαδιξ, Gr.] a Root well known.

RA'DIUS [among *Anatomiſts*] is the upper and leſſer Bone of the Arm; alſo the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Configuration or Aſpect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to its Circumference.

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a ſtrait Line full of Light, or an Inlightning made by a right Line.

RAD'NIGHTS, were certain Servitors, who held their Lands by ſerving their Lord on Horſeback.

RA'DIX [*Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX [in *Aſtrology*] the Groundwork, from whence is inſerted the Reaſon of computing the Motions of the heavenly Bodies, relating to ſuch a Perſon or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a Primitive or original Word.

RAD'LINGS, Windings of a Wall, *N. C.*

RAERS [*of a Cart*] the Rails on the Top of it.

To **RAF'FLE** [*raffler*, F.] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throws the greateſt Pair, or Pair Royal, wins.

RAF'FLENET, a ſort of Fiſhing.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereft, deprived. *Spen.*

RAF'TER [ꞃæꝼꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber for Building. *Du.*

RAF'TICK *Quoins*, Stones and Bricks, which ſtick without the Brick-work (their Edges being ſcraped off) in the Corner of any Building.

RAFUL *Knaves*, Rabble. *O.*

RAG [Ƿꞃacoꝺe, *Sax.* Torn, Rhwyg, *C. Br.* *Junius* derives it of Ρηγμα, or Ρηγν, or Ῥάκος, *Gr.*] a Tatter, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG-*Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins full of Jags or Barbs on each Side.

RAGE [*rage*, F. *rabbia*, Ital. of *rabies*, L.] Fury, Madneſs.

To **RAGE**, to play the Rogue. *Chau.*

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Tricks. *Chau.*

RAGGAMUF'FIN, a ſorry, raſcally, or ragged Fellow.

RAG'GED [Ƿꞃeoꝺe, *Sax.*] torn, beſet with Rags, jagged or notched.

A **RAG'GED** *Hawk* [among *Falconers*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGOU'LED or *couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is ſawed from the Tree, or to a Stock, ſo ſeparated from the Root.

RAGGU'LED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular manner.

RAG'MAN, a Statute appointed by King *Edward* III. for hearing and determining all Complaints done five Years before.

RAGOO' [*ragoût*, F.] a high ſeaſoned Diſh of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones. *Chau.*

RAG-WORT, an Herb. *Jacobæa*, L.

RAIDE, Dreſt. *Shakeſp.*

RAILS [perhaps of Riegelen, *Teut.* to bolt] a wooden Fence to incloſe a Place.

To **RAIL**, to run along. *Spen.*

To **RAIL** [*railler*, F. to deride, to prate, Ragler, *Dan.* to cackle] to ſcold, to uſe harſh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [ꞃæᵹl, *Sax.*] a Garment; as a Night rail.

RAIL, a certain Bird ſo called.

RAIL'ERY, } Scolding or opprobrious
RAIL'ING, } Language.

RAI'MENT [q. d. *Arrayment*, of *arrayer*, F. which *Minſhew* derives of Ἄρειν, Gr.] to fit, or Raye, *Teut.* Order] Attire, Garments.

To **RAIN** [ꞃenian, *Sax.* Reguen, *Teut.* Ragner, *Dan.*] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [ꞃen, *Sax.* Regen, *Teut.* Regn, *Dan.*] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

A RAIN-*Bow* [ꞃenboᵹa, *Sax.* Regenbogen, *Teut.*] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN *Deer* [Hꞃanaꞅ, *Sax. rangier*, F. Ranuchier, *Teut.*] a Sort of Stag, which the *Laplanders* and other Northern People, make uſe of in travelling.

To RAIN [*regner*, F.] to reign. *Spen.*

RAIN'Y [ꞃeniᵹ, *Sax.* regnig, *Teut.*] moiſt with, or apt to rain.

RAIP, a Rod to meaſure Ground.

To RAISE [of Aꞃiꞅan, *Sax.* Riiſen, *Belg.* Reiſer, *Dan.*] to lift, or lift up; to levy or gather, to prefer or advance.

To RAISE *a Siege* [*Military Term*] to quit, give over, or leave it off.

RAIS'ED *in Fleſh* [among *Falconers*] is when the Hawk proſpers or grows fat.

RAI'SIN, a dried Grape. *F.*

RAIS'ING [in *Horſemanſhip*] is one of the three Actions of a Horſe's Legs, the other two are the Stay and the Tread.

RAI'STY or RESTY, a Term uſed of a Horſe when he will ſtand ſtill, and will not go backwards or forwards.

To RAIT, to put into Water, to ſeaſon, as Timber, Flax, *&c.* *N. C.*

RAKE [ꞃace, *Sax.* Raecke, *Belg.* Rechen, *Teut.*] a Tool in Huſbandry.

A RAKE ['Ρακα, Gr. רקא, *H.*] a profligate Man.

RAKE-SHAME, or RAKE-HELL, a baſe raſcally Fellow.

To RAKE [Raeckele, *Belg.* Rechen, *Teut. Racler*, F.] to gather with a Rake.

The RA'KE [*of a Ship*] ſo much of her Hull as hangs over both Ends of her Keel.

The RA'KE [*of the Rudder*] the hindermoſt Part of it.

RAKEE' [*Falconry*] a Term uſed of a Hawk that flies out too far from the Fowl.

RAKESTALE [Reche-ſtichl, *Teut.*] a Handle of a Rake. *O.*

RA'KER, one who cleanſes the Streets.

RA'KING *a Horſe*, drawing his Ordure with the Hand out of his Fundament.

RAKING *Table* [among *Architects*] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

RAKLY, raſh, haſty. *Chau.*

RAL'LERY [*raillerie*, F.] a cloſe or ſecret Jibe, pleaſant, drolling, or playing upon another in Diſcourſe.

To RAL'LY [*rallier*, F.] to play and droll upon. to banter, or jeſt.

To RAL'LY [*rallier*, F.] to gather together diſperſed Troops.

RALPH [of ꞃaꝺ, Counſel, and ulph, *Sax.* Help, *Rodolphus*, L.] a Name of Men.

RAM [ꞃam, *Sax.* Ram, *L. S.* and *Belg.* Ramm, *Teut.*] a Male Sheep; alſo a Warlike Engine made uſe of anciently to batter Walls, *&c.*

To RAM [perhaps of Hꞃemman, *Sax.* to trouble, or Rammeln, *Teut.* to make a Noiſe in moving] to beat or drive in.

RAM'S *Head*, an Iron Lever, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM'S *Head* [in a *Ship*] is a great Block or Pully into which the Ropes called Halliards are put.

RAM'ADAM, the *Mahometan* Lent.

RA'MAGE [of *ramus*, a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAM'AGE, the Chirping, Singing, or Warbling of ſmall Birds. *F. Chau.*

A RAM'AGE *Hawk*, one that is wild and coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for itſelf.

RAMAGE [*Falconry*] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Ayrie, being ſo called in *May*, *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*.

To RAM'BLE [q. d. *re-ambulare*, L.] to go up and down, to go aſtray.

RAMBOO'ZE, } a Drink chiefly drank
RAMBUZE, } at *Cambridge*, made of Wine, Ale, Eggs, and Sugar, and Roſe-water.

To RAME, to reach. *N. C.*

RAM'EKIN [*ramequin*, F.] toaſted Bread and Cheeſe. a *Welſh* Rabbet.

RA'MENT [*ramenta*, L.] Scrapings.

RA'MEQUINS [in *Cookery*] ſmall Slices of Bread covered with a Farce of Cheeſe, *&c.* baked in a Pie-pan.

RAMIFICA'TION, a Collection of ſmall Branches iſſuing out of large ones. *L.*

RAMIL'IA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. *O. L.*

RAM'ISH, that ſmells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RA'MIST, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a noted Writer.

RAM'MER, an Inſtrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; alſo a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMMOLADE [in *Cookery*] Sauce made of Parſly, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt, *&c.*

RAMO'SE } [*ramoſus*, L.] full of Boughs
RAMOUS } or Branches.

RAMOS'ITY [*ramoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Boughs.

To RAMP, to rove, friſk, or jump about.

To RAMP, to paw like a mad Horſe. *Spen.*

RAM'PANT, ramping wanton.

RAMPANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Beaſt of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs, in a fighting Poſture.

RAM'PERT } [*rampart*, F.] is a great
RAM'PIER } moſly Bank of Earth, raiſed about the Body of a Place.

RAM'PICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. *O.*

RAMP'IONS, a Root proper for Sallads, *Rapunculus eſculentus*, L.

RAM'SEY [of Ea, *Sax.* Water, or an Iſle, and Ram, *q. d*, Ram's Iſle] in *Huntingdonſhire.*

RAM'SONS, the Herb *Buckrams*, *Allium urſinum*, L.

RA'MUS [among *Anatomiſts*] any Branch of the greater Veſſels.

RA'MUS *Anterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which paſſes under the Muſcles of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*, L.

RAMUS *Poſterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. *L.*

RAN'CID [*Rancidus*, L.] mouldy, muſty.

RANCID'ITY [*Rancīditas*, L.] Mouldineſs, Muſtineſs.

RAN'COUR [*Rancune*, F. of *Rancor*, L.] a concealed or ſecret Grudge, Spite, Spleen; an inveterate Hatred which a Man keeps in his Breaſt till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

RAND [Rand, *Teut.* a Margin] the Edge of the upper Leather, a Seam of a Shoe.

A RAND [*of Beef*] a long fleſhy Piece cut from between the Flank and Buttock.

RAN'DAL [*Camden* takes it to be a Corruption of Ranulph, and derives it of Rein, *Teut.* pure, and ulph, *Sax.* help] a proper Name.

RAN'DOM [*Randum*, O. F. uncertainly, *Randello*, Ital. unadviſedly] without Aim, raſhly, inconſiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the horizontal Line, and is not deſigned to ſhoot directly forward.

RAN-FORCE-*Ring* [of a *Gun*] that which is next before the Touch-Hole.

To RANGE [*Ranger*, L.] to diſpoſe, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or ſtray about; alſo to ſift through a Sieve.

RANGE [*range*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; alſo a Beam which is betwixt two Horſes in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RANGER [*of a Foreſt*] an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to walk daily through the Foreſt or Park, and to preſent all Treſpaſſes done in his Bailiwick at the next Foreſt-Court.

RAN'GES [in a *Ship*] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RANGLEE'R, a Kind of Stag, ſo called by Reaſon of his lofty Horns reſembling the Branches of Trees.

RAN'GLE [among *Falconers*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RANI'NÆ *Venæ* [in *Anatomy*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue *L.*

RANK [of Ranken, the Shoots of a Vine, &c. *Teut.* *Rancidus*, L.] ſtinking, noiſome, ſmelling ſtrong.

RANK [ꞃanc, *Sax.*] that ſhoots forth to many Branches or Leaves, over fruitful.

RANK, full; as a *River Rank*, *i. e.* full, *Shakeſp.*

RANK *as a Rock* [*Old Phraſe*] hoarſe as a Rock.

A RANK [*Milit. Diſcip.*] the Strait Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make as they ſtand Side by Side.

To RAN'KLE [*Rancere*, L.] to grow rank, to feſter.

To RAN'SACK [q. d. *Reinſaccare*, of *Re* Neg. *in* and *ſaccus*, L. to rob, *i. e.* Sacks] to plunder or rifle.

RAN'SOM [*Rançon*, F.] Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Priſoner of War, or for the Pardoning ſome notorious Offender.

To RANSOM [*Rançonner*, F.] to pay a Ranſom for, to redeem.

To RANT [Randie, *Belg.*] to rage, rave, or ſwagger.

A RANT, an extravagant Flight in Expreſſion, Poetry, &c.

RAN'TERS, a Sect called the Family of Love.

RANU'LA [in *Anatomy*] a Swelling under the Tongue. *L.*

RANULA'RES [among *Anatomiſts*] the Branches of the outward Jugular Veins which run to the Tongue. *L.*

RANUN'CULUS, a Flower called a Crowfoot. *L.*

To RAP [hꞃeppan, *Sax.* Ῥαπίζω, Gr.] to ſtrike.

To RAP *out Oaths*, to ſwear very much and paſſionately.

RAPA'CIOUS [*Rapace*, F. *Rapax*, L.] ravenous, greedy.

RAPA'CITY } [*Rapacité*, F. *Rapacitas*, L.] Ravenouſneſs, Extortion, Greedineſs.
RAPA'CIOUSNESS }

RAPE [*Rapa*, L.] a wild Radiſh; alſo the Stalk of Grapes dried.

RAPE [*Rape*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] the Act of Violence committed on the Body of a Woman; alſo the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to raviſh her.

RAPE-*Wine*, a Sort of ſmall Wine, made of *Rape*, or the Pulp of expreſſed Grapes.

RAPES [in *Suſſex*] certain Diviſions of the County, much the ſame as an Hundred.

RAPE [*of the Foreſt*] a Treſpaſs done in it.

RAPHA'EL [רפאל, *Heb.* *i. e.* the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RAP'ID [*Rapide*, F. *Rapidus*, L.] ſwift, quick, that has a boiſterous or violent Motion.

RAPID'ITY } [*Rapidité*, F. *Rapiditas*, L.] Quickneſs, Swiftneſs.
RAP'IDNESS }

RA'PIER [*Rapiere*, F.] a long Sword, made only for thruſting.

RAPILY, quickly, haſtily. *Chau.*

RA'PINE [*Rapina*, L.] Robbery, Pillage, or taking a Thing by open Force. *F.*

RAPPAREE'S, certain *Iriſh* Robbers.

RAP'SODY [*Rapſodie*, F. *Rapſodia*, L. of ϱαπσωδία, Gr.] a Connection together, or Repetition of a vaſt Number of Heroick Verſes; but more commonly a tedious and impertinent ſpining out a Diſcourſe, to no Purpoſe or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*Raptus*, L.] raviſhed, tranſported.

RAP'TOR, a Seizer or Taker-away by Force. *L.*

RAPTOR [*Law Term*] a Raviſher of Women.

RAP'TU *Hæredis*, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Soccage.

RAP'TURE [*Raptura*, L.] an Extaſy or Tranſport of Mind.

Poetical **RAPTURE**, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RAP'TURED, tranſported, raviſhed.

RARE [*Rarus*, L.] that happens but ſeldom, uncommon, excellent, ſingular, ſcarce, hard to be got. *F.*

RARE [*Phyſical Senſe*] thin, rawiſh.

RARE [in *Philoſophy*] thin, not compact.

RARE *Bodies* [in *Philoſophy*] ſuch whoſe Parts are not ſo cloſely connected together, but take up more Room in Proportion to their Matter than any other Bodies do.

RAREFACIEN'TIA [in *Phyſick*] rarefying Medicines, ſuch as by diſperſing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. *L.*

RAREFAC'TION, a ſeparating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more Room than they did before. *F.* of *L.*

RAREFAC'TIVE, that rarefies.

RARE *Lines*. See *Rattlings*.

RAREFI'ABLE, capable of being rarefied.

To **RAR'EFY** [*Rarefier*, F. *Rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RA'RITY [*Rarité*, F. of *Raritas*, L.] a rare Thing, Curioſity; alſo a Rareneſs, Uncommonneſs, Scarcity.

RA'RITY [among *Philoſphers*] Thinneſs, oppoſed to Denſity or Thickneſs.

RA'SANT *Line of Defence* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Point in the Curtain, raiſing the Face of the Baſtion, and therefore ſhews how much of the Curtain will clear and ſcour the Defence.

RAS'BERRY. See *Raſpberry*.

RAS'CAL [*Racaille*, F. of Ραχία, Gr. according to *Caſaubon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RAS'CAL *Deer* [of ꞃaꞅcal, *Sax.*] a lean Deer.

RASCAL'ITY [probably of *Racaille*, F. Riff-Raff] the baſe Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

To **RAISE** [*Raſer*, F.] See *Race*.

RASH [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of Ράγδαιος, Gr. impetuous; but *Camden* of ϑασὺς, Gr. bold] over-haſty, unthinking, or precipitate.

A **RASH**, red Spots upon the Skin, which come out after a Surfeit.

RASH'NESS, Haſtineſs, Precipitateneſs.

RA'SION, a ſcraping, a ſhaving. *L.*

RA'SIS, a kind of hard Pitch.

RASKEL, Traſh, Trumpery. *C.*

RA'SOR [*Raſoir*, F. *Raſum*, L. to ſhave] an Inſtrument to ſhave with.

RASP [*Raſpa*, Ital. *Raſpe*, F.] a Sort of File.

To **RASP** [raſpen, *Teut.* *Raſpare*, Ital. *Raſper*, F.] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASP'ATORY, an Inſtrument to chip Bread with, alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly Bones.

RASP'BERRY, a Fruit of an agreeable Taſte, and fine Flavour, rough on the Outſide like a Raſp.

RA'SURE [*Raſura*, L.] a ſhaving or ſcraping, a Daſh through Writings.

A **RAT** [*Rat*, F. *Ratta*, Span. ratze, *Teut.* ratte, *L. S.* rotte, *Dan.*] an amphibious kind of Animal, infeſting Houſes, Ships, *&c.*

RATAFI'A, a delicious Liquor made of Apricots, Cherries, *&c.* with their Kernels, bruiſed and infuſed in Brandy.

RAT'ALLY, according to a certain Rate, by equal Proportions.

RATAN', a Sort of *Indian* Cane.

RATCH [in *Clock Work*] a Sort of Wheel which ſerves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock ſtrike.

RATCH'ETS [in a *Watch*] are the ſmall Teeth at the Bottom of the Barrel, which ſtop it in winding up.

RATE [of *Rata*, *ſc. Portione*, L. of Leꞃaꝺe, *Sax.* Condition] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To **RATE**, to ſet a Price or Value upon, to tax or aſſeſs.

To **RATE** [of *Iratus*, L. angry, ꞃæðe, *Sax.* fierce, or rotelen, *L. S.*] to reprove or chide.

RATE *Tithe*, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle when kept in a Pariſh for leſs than a Year.

RATEE'N [*Ratine*, F.] a Sort of Stuff.

RATH [ꞃað, *Sax.*] early, ripe. *Spen.*

RATHE, to chooſe, *Spen.* Alſo ſoon, early. *Chau.*

RATHER [ꝺaðoꞃ, *Sax.*] to be more willing.

RATIFICA'TION, a ratifying or confirming. *F.* of *L.*

RATIFICATION [in *Law*] the eſtabliſhing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To **RAT'IFY** [*Ratifier*, F. *Ratificare*, L.] to confirm or eſtabliſh, eſpecially by a publick Act.

RA'TIO, Reaſon, Conſideration, Regard, *L.*

RATIO [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion which ſeveral Quantities or Numbers have to one another.

RATIO [in *Arithmetick*] is the mutual

Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the ſame Kind to one another.

RATIO'CINABLE [*Ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the Uſe of, or done with Reaſon.

To RATIO'CINATE [*racioner*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to reaſon.

RATIOCINA'TION, a rational debating, arguing, diſputing; a reaſoning; the Art of exerciſing the Faculty of Reaſoning. *F.* of *L.*

RATIO'CINATIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to a Ratiocination.

RA'TION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage given to Seamen, or Soldiers, to ſubſiſt themſelves and their Horſes for one Day. *F.*

RATIONAB'ILI *Parte Bonorum*, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. *L.*

RATIONABIL'IBUS *Diviſis*, a Writ for the ſettling the Boundaries between two adjoining Lordſhips or Manors. *L.*

RATIONABIL'ITY [*Rationabilitas*, L.] Reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONAL [*Rationel*, F. *Rationalis*, L.] endued with Reaſon, reaſonable.

RA'TIONAL *Quantities* [in *Mathematicks*] are thoſe between which there is any expreſſible Reaſon or Proportion.

RA'TIONAL *Way of erecting a Figure* [in *Aſtrology*] a particular Method of diſtributing the Space of the 12 Houſes.

RATIONA'LE, a rational Account. *L.*

RATIONA'LITY [of *rationalis*, L.] Reaſonableneſs, the Property of being a reaſonable Creature.

RATIO'NIS *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Bone of the Forehead. *L.*

RAT-LINES [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Lines which make the Ladder Steps to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RAT'S *Tail*, a venomous Diſeaſe in Horſes.

A RAT'TLE [ratel, *Belg.*] a Child's Toy.

A RAT'TLE, a ſilly, talkative Perſon.

To RAT'TLE [hꞃeoꞇan, *Sax.* ratele, *Belg.*] to make a Noiſe.

To RAT'TLE [Ruttelen, *Teut.* to ſhake] to ſcold at.

To RATTLE *in the Sheath* [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] is when he makes a Noiſe in the ſkinny Part of the Yard.

To RAT'TLE [of a *Goat*] to make a Noiſe through the Deſire of Copulation.

RAT'TLE *Snake*, a large Snake in *Virginia*, having a Rattle in his Tail.

RATTLER, a Coach. *Cant.*

RATTLING-*Cove* a Coachman. *Cant.*

RAT'TLING *Mumpers*, Beggars at Coaches. *Cant.*

RATTLINGS. See *Rat-lines*.

RATTO'ON, a *Weſt India* Fox.

To RAV'AGE [*Ravager*, F.] to ranſack, to lay waſte.

RAV'AGE, Waſte, Spoil, Havock. *F.*

RAU'CITY [*Raucité*, F. *Raucitas*, L.] Hoarſeneſs.

To RAVE [*Raver*, F. reven, *Du.* of *rabies*, L.] to be light-headed, to talk idly, to doat.

To RAVEL [ravelen, *Du.*] to ſnarl up, as a hard twiſted Thread.

To RAVEL *out*, to run into Threads, as ſlight Cloth not cloſely woven, does.

RAVEL *Bread*, a middle Sort of Bread, *Kent.*

RAV'ELINS [in *Fortification*] are Works raiſed on the Counterſcarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and ſerve to cover the Gates of the Town and the Bridges; they conſiſt of two Faces, forming a ſaliant Angle, and are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Baſtions.

RA'VEN [rave, *Du.* rove, *Teut* raffu, *Dan.* hꞃæꝼen, *Sax.* of hꞃæꝼian, to ſnatch, from its Rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAV'ENING, Rapine, a greedy eating.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. *Chau.*

RAV'ENOUS [of hꞃeꝼen, *Sax.* of *Rapina*, L. of *Raviſſant*, F. of *Raveneux*, F. violent] greedy, gluttonous.

RAVESHING, rapid. *Chau.*

RAUGHT, reached. *Chau.*

To RAV'IN [of hꞃeꝼian, *Sax.*] to ſnatch, to devour, or eat greedily.

RAVING, raging, delirious.

RA'VISABLE, ravenous. *Chau.*

To RAV'ISH [*Ravir*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] to take or ſnatch away; commit a Rape upon a Woman, alſo to pleaſe exceedingly, to charm.

RAV'ISHMENT [*Raviſſement*, F.] the Raviſhing of a Woman; alſo a Rupture or Tranſport of Joy.

RAV'ISHMENT *de Garde*, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body of his Ward. *F.*

RAVISSANT [in *Heraldry*] the Poſture of a Beaſt of Prey ſpringing forward to catch the Thing deſired.

To RAUK, to ſnatch. *N. C.*

RAUNSOUNDE, to put to Ranſom. *Chau.*

RAW [hꞃeap, *Sax.* rauw, *Belg.* roh, *Teut.*] ſpoken of Meat uncooked; of a Sore, having the Skin flayed or rubbed off.

RAW'LINGS [of *Raoul*, F. *Radolph*, by adding the Patronimick Termination Ings, q. d. *Ralph*'s Son] a Sirname.

To RAY. See *To Ree.*

RAY [*Raie*, F. *Raia*, L.] the Fiſh Thornback.

RAY [*Raye, Rayon*, F. *Radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [in *Opticks*] is a Line ſuppoſed to paſs through the Eye towards the Object, or from the Object towards the Eye, and is termed a viſual Ray.

Common RAY [in *Opticks*] is a right Line drawn from the Point of Concourſe of the two Optical *Axes,* through the Middle of the Right Line, which paſſes by the Center of the Eye.

RAY *Principal* [in *Perſpective*] is the perpendicular Diſtance between the Eye and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAP [of *Reflexion*] is the Right Line whereby Reflexion is made.

RAY [of *Refraction*] is the Right Line where the Ray of Incidence changes in Rectitude, or is broken in traverſing the ſecond Medium, whether it be thicker or thinner.

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a Right Line that falls from ſome Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking Glaſs, *&c.*

RAY *of Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that paſſes in a right Line, from a certain Point of the viſible Object in one *Medium,* until it meets with a ſecond *Medium.*

RAY-*Cloth,* Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spen.*

RAY *Graſs,* a Sort of Graſs, good to im prove cold clayey Ground.

RAY'MUND [of rein, pure, and mund, a Mouth, *Teut. i. e.* one who abſtains from wanton Diſcourſes] a Sirname or Chriſtian Name.

RAYONNANT [in *Heraldry*] darting forth Rays.

RAYS or *Beams of the Sun,* or *Rays of Light* [among *Philoſophers*] are either according to the *Atomical Hypotheſis,* thoſe very minute Particles or Corpuſcles of Matter, which continually iſſuing out of the Sun, do thruſt one on another all round in phyſical ſhort Lines; or elſe as the *Carteſians* aſſert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous Æther and Air, and ſo are propagated every Way in ſtrait Lines thro' the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS *Convergent* [in *Opticks*] are thoſe which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the ſame Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS *Divergent* [in *Opticks*] thoſe which going from a Point of the viſible Object, are diſperſed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed far from the Object.

RAYS *Parallel* [in *Opticks*] thoſe that keep an equal Diſtance from the viſible Object to the Eye, which is ſuppoſed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To RAZE [*razer,* F.] to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

RAZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tuſhes or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Razor.*

To REACH [ꞃæcan, *Sax.* reckon, *L. S.* reichen, *Teu.*] to be extended, to take or lay hold of, to bring; alſo to ſtrain, to vomit.

REACH, the Diſtance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow, Gun, *&c.* can carry, or a Man can come at. Hence,

REACH [in a *figurative Senſe*] Capacity, Power.

REACH [*Sea Term*] the Diſtance between any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

REAC'TION [among *Philoſophers*] as *the Reaction* or *reciprocal Motion* of one Part of Matter againſt another.

To READ [ꞃeꝺan, *Sax.*] to read a Book.

To READ Aꞃeꝺian, *Sax.* raede, *Belg.* rathen, *Teut.*] to gueſs, to divine or foretel.

READ } [ꞃæꝺ, *Sax.* Rath, *Teut.*] Coun-
REDE } ſel or Advice. *O.* A Proverb, Doctrine, or Prophecy. *Spen.*

To RE-ADJOURN' [*re-adjourner,* F.] to adjourn again.

RE-ADMIS'SION [of *re* and *admiſſio,* L.] the Act of re-admitting.

To RE-ADMIT' [of *re* and *admittere,* L.] to admit or receive again.

READING [*Camden* derives it from redin, *C. Br.* Fern, which groweth thereabouts in great Abundance; but *Leland* from the meeting together of other Waters with the River *Rhea*] a Town in *Berkſhire.*

REA'DY [Ᵹeꞃeꝺa, and ꞃeꝺ, *Sax.* rhwydd, *C. Br.*] prepared; alſo prompt or inclined to.

To make READY Ᵹeꞃæꝺian, *Sax.* bereeden, *L. S.* bereyten, *Teut.*] to prepare.

REAF'AN [ſo called from a Raven embroidered upon it by King *Lodbroke*'s Daughter] the Banner or Flag of the *Danes.*

RE'AFORESTED [*Law Term*] made Foreſt again.

REAKS [of *rex,* L. a King, or ꞃice, *Sax.* Dominion] as, *to play Reaks, i. e.* to domineer or hector; to ſhew mad Pranks.

REAL [*realis,* L.] that is indeed true.

REAL'GAL, red Arſenic.

REAL'ITY [*realité,* F. *realitas,* L.] real Exiſtence; the Truth of the Matter.

REAL'ITY } [in *Law*] is oppoſed to Per-
REAL'TY } ſonality.

To RE'ALIZE, to cauſe a being real, to admit as a Reality.

REALM' [*royaume,* F. *reame,* Ital. of *regnum,* L.] a Kingdom.

REAM [riem, *Belg.* *rame,* F.] a Quantity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To REAN'IMATE [of *re* and *animatum,* L.] to revive, to put into Heart again.

To REAP [ꞃippan, *Sax.*] to cut down Corn.

A REAPER [ꞃipeꞃ, *Sax.*] one who cuts down Corn.

REAR [*Arriere,* F.] the hindermoſt Part of an Army

REAR [Hꞃene, *Sax.*] thin, rawiſh, as Eggs, *&c.* boiled rear.

REAR-*Admiral*, the Admiral of the third Squadron of a Royal Fleet.

REAR-*Guard*, the laſt of three Lines of an Army drawn up in the Battalia.

REAR *Half Files* [*Military Term*] the three hindermoſt Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up ſix deep.

REAR *Rank* [*Military Term*] the laſt Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To REAR [Aꞃeꞃan, *Sax.*] to raiſe or ſet up an end; alſo to train or bring up a Child.

To REAR *a Boar* [*Hunting Term*] is to diſlodge him.

To REAR *an End* [in *Horſemanſhip*] is when a Horſe riſes ſo high before, as to endanger him coming over upon his Rider.

To RE-ASCEND [of *re* and *aſcendere*, L.] to aſcend or get up again.

REA'SON [*raiſon*, F. *ratio*, L.] thinking; the Faculty of the Soul whereby we judge of Things; the Exerciſe of that Faculty; Argument, Proof, Cauſe, Matter.

REA'SON [in *Arithmetick*] the Reaſon or Rate, betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, eſpecially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Conſequent.

REA'SON [in *Geometry*] is the mutual Habit or Compariſon of two Magnitudes of the ſame Kind one to the other, in reſpect to their Quantity.

REA'SON [among *Logicians*] an Argument either neceſſary or probable; or a proper Anſwer to the Queſtion, Why is it ſo?

To REA'SON [*raiſonner*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to diſcourſe upon or about a Thing, to diſpute, to argue.

REA'SONABLE [*raiſonnable*, F. *a rationabilis*, L.] agreeable to the Rules of Reaſon; juſt, right, conſcionable.

REA'SONABLE *Aid* [*Law Term*] a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

REA'SONING, arguing or debating upon.

To RE-ASSE'MBLE [*reaſſembler*, F.] to ſummon again; to meet together again.

To RE-ASSIGN' [*reaſſigner*, F.] to aſſign again.

A RE-ASSIGNA'TION, a new Aſſignment. *F.*

To RE-ASSU'ME [of *re* and *aſſumer*, L.] to retake or take upon one's ſelf again.

A RE-ASSUMP'TION, a taking again, a re-aſſuming.

REATHEN, ſoon. *O.*

RE-ATTACH'MENT [*Law Term*] a ſecond Attachment of one formerly attached, and diſmiſſed the Court without Day.

To RE-BAPTI'ZE [of *re* and *baptizare*, L.] to baptize again.

RE-BAPTI'ZERS, a Sect in the third Century, who re-baptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Cuſtom of the Church.

To REBA'TE [*rabbatré*, F.] to channel, to chamfer; to blunt, to check.

To REBATE [in *Traffick*] to diſcount in receiving Money, as much as the Intereſt comes to, for the Time 'tis paid before it becomes due.

To REBA'TE [in *Heraldry*] is to ſet a Mark of Diſhonour on an Eſcutcheon.

REBA'TE } [*rabat*, F.] the Act
REBA'TEMENT } of rebating, a Diſcount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBA'TEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures, in a Coat of Arms.

REBA'TO. a Head-dreſs.

REBEC'CAH [רבקה, *H.* Fat and Full] the Wife of *Iſaac.*

REBECK [*rebec*. F.] a muſical Inſtrument, having three Strings.

REBECK, an old Trot. *Chau.*

REB'EL [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] one who openly rebels againſt the Prince or State.

REBEL [in a *Law Senſe*] one who wilfully breaks the Law, or a Villain who diſobeys his Lord.

REBEL' [*rebeller*, F. *rebellare*, L.] to riſe up in Arms, to revolt againſt one's Sovereign.

REBEL'LION [q. d. *belium refacere*, L.] riſing, or taking up Arms againſt the ſupreme Power. *L.*

REBEL'LIOUS [*rebelle*, F. *rebellis*, L.] apt to rebel, diſobedient.

REBEL'LIOUS *Aſſembly* [in *Law*] a gathering of twelve or more Perſons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, *&c.* deſtroy Encloſures, break down Banks, *&c.*

REBEL'LUM [*Old Law*] a Rejoinder, Replication to an Anſwer in a Court of Equity.

REBESK. See *Arabeſque.*

REBINARE *Terram*, to give a ſecond ſtirring or ploughing to Land that lies fallow. *O. L.*

REBISO'LA [with *Chymiſts*] a Medicine for the Jaundice, made of Urine.

REBOA'TION, an echoing or reſounding. *Shakeſp.* L.

To REBOUND' [*rebondir*, F.] to leap back, to bounce up again as a Ball does.

REBUFF' [*rebuff*, Ital. *rebuffade*, F.] a notable Repulſe or Oppoſition, a rough Denial, a diſdainful or ſnappiſh Anſwer.

To REBUILD, to build up again.

To REBU'KE [*reboucher*. F. to ſtop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

RE'BUS [*rebus*, L. to Things] a Device or Symbol repreſented in a Picture, with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

RE'BUSES [in *Heraldry*] ſuch Coats as bear a Reſemblance to the Sirname of the Perſon, as three Caſtles for *Caſtleton*, &c.

To REBUT [*rebondir*, F.] to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spen.*

REBUT'TER [*Law Term*] is when the Donee repelleth the Heir, by Virtue of a Warrant made by the Donor. *F.*

To RECAL'CITRATE [*recalcitratum*, L.] to kick backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. *L.*

To RECA'LL [of *Re* and kalle, *Belg.*] to call back, or call Home.

To RECANT' [*recantare*, L.] to recall what one has ſaid or written before.

RECANTA'TION, a revoking, or unſaying. *L.*

To RECAPA'CITATE [of *Re* and *Capacitas*, L.] to put one again into a Capacity of doing any Thing.

To RECAPIT'ULATE [*recapituler*, F. *recapitulatum*, L.] to rehearſe briefly, or ſum up the Heads of a former Diſcourſe.

RECAPITULA'TION, a recapitulating.

RECAP'TION [*Law*] a ſecond Diſtreſs of one formerly diſtrained for the ſame Cauſe; a Writ lying for the Party thus diſtrained, in order to obtain a Remedy.

To RECE'DE [*recedere*, L.] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECEIPT' [*Recette*, F. *Receptum*, *Receptio*, L.] the Act of receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine preſcribed for the Cure of Diſeaſes.

RECEI'VABLE [*recevable*, F. *receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

To RECEIV'E [*recevoir*, F. *recipere*, L.] to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hand; alſo to entertain or harbour; to admit or allow of; to embrace or follow; alſo to hear or ſuffer.

RECEIV'ER [*Receveur*, F.] a Perſon who receives; alſo the Name of a chymical Veſſel.

RECEIVER [*of the Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all ſuch who compound with the King.

RECEIVER *General* [of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Aſſeſſments, *&c.* within that Duchy.

The Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

Tho' this Maxim ſeems more cenſorious than the Law, which inflicts only Tranſportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon; yet it is true in Fact, becauſe ſuch Perſons are, in their Principles, as diſhoneſt, tho' they have not Courage to venture their Necks in the Employment; according to the *Greek*, Ἀμφότεροι κλῶπες καὶ ὁ δεξάμενος καὶ ὁ κλέψας.

RE'CENT [*recens*, L.] new, freſh, lately done or happened. *F.*

RECEP'TABLE [*receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

RECEP'TACLE [*Receptaculum*, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in, a Warehouſe or Store-houſe; alſo a Neſt, or lurking Hole.

RECEPTA'CULUM *Chyli* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Cavity into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themſelves.

RECEPTA'RII *Medici*, thoſe who ſet up for Phyſicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to reaſon on their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEP'TION [in *Aſtrology*] an accidental Dignity happening in two Planets when they are received into each other's Houſes.

RECEPTI'TIOUS [*receptitius*, L.] received or kept to one's Uſe from another.

RECEP'TIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTIV'ITY, a being receptive.

RECES'S } [*Receſſus*, L.] a retreat-
RECES'SION } ing or withdrawing; a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

RECES'SION *of the Equinoxes* [*New Aſtronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECITATIVO. See *Recitatif.*

RECEVOIR'S, large Baſons, Ciſterns or Receptacles for Water.

To RECHA'SE [*rechaſſer*, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was firſt ſtarted or rouſed.

To RECHANGE' [in *Commerce*] a ſecond Payment of the Price of Exchange.

RECHAR'GE, a ſecond Charge.

To RECHE [of ꞃeccan, *Sax.*] to care for, to value, or regard. *Chau.*

RECHEAT' [among *Hunters*] a Leſſon which Huntſmen wind with the Horn, to call the Hounds back from a falſe Scent.

RECH'LESS [ꞃecelay, *Sax.*] careleſs, negligent, improvident.

RECIDIVA'TION, a relapſing or falling ſick again.

RECIDI'VOUS [*recidivus*, L.] falling back.

RECIDIVUS *Morbus* [among *Phyſicians*] a Relapſe, or falling back into the ſame Diſtemper in which one was before. *L.*

RE'CIPE [*i. e.* Take] a Phyſician's Bill, ordering what Medicines and their Quantities the Apothecaries ſhould make for the Patient.

RECIP'IENT [*recipiens*, L.] a Receiver, a Veſſel made faſt or luted to the Beak of an Alembick, Retort, *&c.* to receive the Matter which is raiſed or forced over the Helm by the Fire. *F.*

RECIP'ROCAL [*reciproque*, F. of *reciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIPROCAL [in *Logick*] is ſaid of Terms which may have the ſame Signification, and may be turned either Way.

RECIPROCAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have the Antecedents and Conſequents of the *Ratio* in both Numbers.

RECIPROCAL *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when, of four Numbers, the fourth is leſſer than the ſecond, by ſo much as the third is greater than the firſt.

RECIP'ROCATE [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatum*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIPROCA'TION, an Interchanging, or returning like for like. *F.* of *L.*

RECIPROCICOR'NOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as Rams have.

RECIS'ION, a cutting or paring off; a diſannulling and making void. *F.* of *L.*

A RECI'TAL } [*Recit*, F. *Recitatio*,
A RECITA'TION } L.] the Act of Reciting or making a Report; a Rehearſal; a Saying without Book.

RECITA'TIVE [*recitatif*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Muſick*, a Sort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner that Dramatick Poems are rehearſed on the Stage.

RECI'TATIF } [in *Muſick Books*] ſig-
RECITATI'VO } nifies the Adagio in grave Parts, in Cantatas, Motets, and Operas; a particular Way or Manner of ſinging, which thoſe grave Parts require. *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Style*, a Way of Writing fitted for that Purpoſe.

To RECI'TE [*reciter*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearſe.

RECIT°, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which ſee.

To RECK, to reckon, *Spen.* To care. *O.*

RECK, Care. *O.*

REC'ANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. *N. C.*

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflecteth. *Shakeſp.*

To RECK'ON [ꞃeccan, *Sax.* reckene, *Belg.* rechnen, *Teut.*] to caſt up, or count; to eſteem, to believe, or think.

He that reckons without his Hoſt, muſt reckon again.

This, tho' a Tippling Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Perſons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Alehouſe, and is uſually applied to ſuch Perſons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themſelves with the Advantages they fancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowance for the Diſadvantages that will or may attend them; ſo, *Chi fa conto ſenza l' Hoſte conta due volte*, ſay the *Italians*; and, *Qui compte ſans ſon Hoſte il lui convient compter deux foix*, ſay the *French*.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb took its Riſe from the *Vanity* of *anticipating* our *Enjoyments* before we come at them; we are always *brooding* in our *Deſire*, and hatching in our *Minds* what we would have to *come to paſs*, before Things are *ripe* for it; and this *Haſtineſs*, oftentimes makes us overſhoot our *Reaſon*, and forfeit our *Prudence*, in reckoning that our own, that is not ſo much as in *Being*. But this Proverb dehorts us from ſpeaking confidently of our having, or as good as having *Things* in our *Power* or *Poſſeſſion*, which are far off ſtill, only in *Expectancy*, and depend wholly upon *Providence*; and not as the *Latins* ſay, *Ante victoriam canere triumphum*: And the *Greeks*, Πρὸ τῆ φακῆς αυξάειν τὸν λοπάδα.

A RECKONING [rekening, *Belg.* rechnung, *Teut.*] an Account.

RECKONING [in *Navigation*] the Eſtimate of the Quantity of a Ship's Way betwixt Place and Place.

To RECLAIM' [*rechiamare*, Ital. of *re* and *clamare*, L.] to demand back, to reduce to Amendment of Life, to recall, or turn back from evil Courſes, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [*Falconry*] as, to *reclaim a Hawk*, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM, a Partridge is ſaid to *reclaim*, when ſhe calls back her young ones.

RECLAI'MING, demanding back again; recalling from bad Courſes.

RECLAMA'TION, a crying out againſt. *Lat.*

RECLINA'TION *of a Plane* [in *Dialling*] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Plane lies or falls backwards from the vertical or upright Plane. *F.* of *L.*

RECLI'NING *Plane* [in *Dialling*] a Plane which leans from you when you ſtand before it.

RECLI'NED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE' [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLU'SE [*reclus*, F. *recluſus*, L.] ſhut up; alſo a Monk or Nun that is ſhut up, and may not ſtir out of the Religious Houſe.

RECº, is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, which ſee.

To RECO'GITATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to conſider or think upon over again.

RECOG'NISANCE } [*Reconnoiſance*, F.
RECOGNIZANCE } *Recognitio*, L.] a Bond or Obligation, acknowledged in ſome Court of Record, or before ſome Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE *of Aſſize* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of Twelve Men impannelled upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of Diſſeiſin with Robbery.

To RECOG'NIZE [*reconnoitre*, F. *recognoſcere*, L.] to take Knowledge of, to acknowledge.

RECOGNIZEE' [in *Law*] the Perſon to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR' [in *Law*] one who enters into ſuch a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNI'TION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review.

RECOGNITIO'NE *per Vim & Duritiem facta*, a Writ to ſend for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognizor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardſhip and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM *Adnullando*, *&c.* a Writ for diſannulling a forged Recognizance.

RECOG'NITORS [in *Law*] a Jury impanelled upon an Aſſize.

To RECOIL' [*reculer*, F.] to fly or draw back as a Gun does.

A RECOIL [*Recul*, F.] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To RECOIN', to coin over again.

To RECOLLECT [*ſe recolliger*, F. *recolligere*, L.] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLEC'TION, a ſearching after, a calling or bringing to Mind thoſe *Ideas* of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RE'COLLECTS [*Recollets*, F.] a Branch of the *Franciſcan* Friars.

To RECOM'FORT, to comfort again. *Chau.*

To RECOMMEN'CE [*recommencer*, F.] to commence or begin again, or anew.

A RECOMMENCE'MENT, a beginning a Thing anew.

To RECOMMEND' [*recommander*, F. *recommendare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

RECOMMEND'ABLE [*recommendable*, F.] that deſerves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDA'TION, a commending or ſetting forth any Perſon to another. *F.*

RECOMMEN'DATORY, which ſerves to recommend.

RE'COMPENCE, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage ariſing to one upon Account of ſome Service done, or good Action performed.

To RECOMPENCE [*recompenſer*, F. *recompenſare*, L.] to requite, to make Amends.

RECONCILE'ABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

To RECONCI'LE [*reconcilier*, F. *reconciliare*, L.] to make thoſe Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what ſeems contrary.

RECONCILE'MENT, } a making thoſe
RECONCILIA'TION, } Friends which
were at Variance. *F.* of *L.*

RECONCIL'IATORY, belonging to Reconciliation.

RECOND'ITE [*reconditus*, L.] ſecret, hidden.

RECON'DITORY [*Reconditorium*, L.] a Store houſe.

To RECONDUCT' [*reconduire*, F.] to conduct or lead back again.

To RECONNOI'TRE, to examine in order to make a Report.

RECONVEN'TION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To RECORD' [*recorder*, F. *recordare*, L.] to regiſter or enrol.

To RECORD [among *Fowlers*] to begin to ſing, to tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*Recordum*, L.] Teſtimony, Evidence, Witneſs; a publick Act enrolled; or an authentick and uncontroulable written Teſtimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preſerved in Courts of Record.

RECOR'DA, Records containing the Judgments in Pleadings and Suits tried before the Barons of the *Exchequer*. L.

RECORDA'RE *facias*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cauſe from an inferior Court to the *King's-Bench* or *Common-Pleas*. L.

RECORDA'TION, a remembering.

RECOR'DER, a judicious Perſon, for the moſt part, well ſkilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or any Magiſtrate of any City or Town Corporate, having a Court of Record, aſſociates to himſelf, for his better Direction in the Execution of Juſtice, and Proceedings according to Law.

RECOR'DO & *proceſſu mittendo*, a Writ to call a Record, and the whole Proceſs, out of an inferior Court, into the *King's-Bench* Court.

To RECOV'ER [*recouvrir*, F. *recuperare*, L.] to get again, to reſtore to Health, to be on the mending Hand.

RECOV'ERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECOV'ERY [*Recouvrement*, F. *Recuperatio*, L.] a regaining or getting again, *&c.* Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECOVERY [in *Law*] is an actual or real Recovery of any Thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY, } is a certain Form,
Common RECOVERY, } or Courſe in Law,
for the better aſſuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements.

To RECOUNT' [*raconter*, F. *racontare*, Ital.] to relate.

To RECOUP' [*recouper*, F.] to cut again, to reply quickly and ſharply, to defalk or diſcount.

A RECOUPE' [in *Law*] is a quick and ſharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'D, Recovery. *Spen.*

RECOUR'SE [*Recours*, F. of *Recurſus*, L. a running back] Application, Refuge, Addreſs; alſo Paſſage, Return.

REC'REANT [*Recredente*, Ital. *q. d. Recedens*, L.] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untruſty. *Spen.*

RE'CREANTISE Cowardice. *O.*

To **RE'CREATE** [*recreer*, F. *recreatum*, L.] to refreſh, to divert, or delight.

RECREA'TION q. d. a creating anew] a pleaſing Divertiſement after Labour; Refreſhment, Paſtime. *F.* of *L*

RECREA'TIVE, which ſerves to recreate, diverting, pleaſant. *F.*

RE'CREAUNCE, Falſhood, Treaſon. *Ch.*

RE'CREAUNT, one who betrays his Truſt; cowardly; an Infidel.

RECREDEN'TIALS [of *re* and *credentia*, L.] an Anſwer to the Credential Letter of an Ambaſſador.

RE'CREMENT [*recrementum*, L.] any ſuperfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RE'CREMENT [with *Chymiſts*] a Term uſed when any Liquor is diſtilled over again ſeveral Times.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS [*recrementitius*, L.] dreggy, coarſe.

RE'CREMENTS [in *Phyſick*] ſuch Juices as are ſeparated in the ſeveral Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uſes; as the Spirits, the Lympha, the Gall, *&c.*

To **RECRIM'INATE** [*recriminer*, F. *recriminatum*, L] to return an Accuſation, or Reproach; to charge one's Accuſer, or lay the Fault that he is accuſed of to him that accuſed him.

RECRIMINA'TION, an Accuſation in which the Party accuſed charges the Accuſer with the ſame Fault, or ſome other. *F.* of *L.*

RECRUDES'CENCE [of *recrudeſcere*, L.] a growing freſh, raw, or ſore again.

RECRUDESCENCE [with *Phyſicians*] is when a Diſeaſe being about to end, begins to grow worſe again.

To **RECRUIT'** [*recruter*, F.] to ſupply or fill up, to reinforce.

RECRUIT' [*recru*, F.] new or freſh Supply.

RECRUITS [*Military Term*] are new Men raiſed to ſtrengthen the Forces on Foot.

REC'TA *Directrix* [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Interſection of the vertical Plane with that of the Baſe. *L.*

RECTAN'GLE [of *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] a right or ſtraight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicularly upon another. *L.*

RECTAN'GLE [in *Geometry*] beſides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTAN'GLE [in *Arithmetick*] is the Product that ariſes from the Multiplication of two Lines one by another.

RECTAN'GLED *Triangle*, is a Triangle that has one right Angle.

RECTAN'GULAR [in *Geometry*] a Figure is ſaid to be rectangular when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTA *Priſca Regis*, a Right the King claimed, of two out of every Ship laden with Wines, one Butt before the Maſt, and another behind it. *L.*

RECTA'TION, a Claim of Right, or any Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of ſuch a claimed Right.

RECTIFI'ABLE, that may be put right, or reduced to his proper State.

RECTIFICA'TION, a rectifying or making right. *F.* of *L.*

RECTIFICA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] is the diſtilling a Spirit over again, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION *of Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] is the aſſigning or finding a ſtraight Line equal to the curved one.

REC'TIFIER, a Perſon who rectifies.

REC'TIFIER [with *Navigators*] an Inſtrument to find the Variation of the Compaſs, and to rectify the Ship's Courſe.

REC'TIFY [*rectifier*, F. *rectificare*, L.] to ſet to Rights again, to correct or mend.

RE'CTIFY [with *Chymiſts*] is to diſtil any Spirit over again in order to make it more pure.

To **RECTIFY** *a Globe*, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the Braſs Meridian.

To **RECTIFY** *a Nativity* [among *Aſtrologers*] is to bring the eſtimated Time of a Perſon's Birth to the real and true one.

RECTILIN'EAL *Angle* } [*rectiligne*, F.
RECTILIN'EAR *Angle* } *rectilineus*, L.]
an Angle conſiſting of right Lines.

RECTI *Minores* [in *Anatomy*] are two ſmall Muſcles of the Head, let into the Middle of the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

REC'TITUDE [*rectitudo*, L.] Rightneſs, Uprightneſs. *L.*

RECTITU'DINES [in *Law*] Rights or legal Dues belonging to God or Man. *L.*

REC'TITY [*rectitas*, L.] Rightneſs, Evenneſs.

RECTO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Poſſeſſion and Property, and if the Cauſe be loſt, there is no Remedy.

RECTO *de Advocatione Eccleſiæ*, a Writ for him that claims the Advowſon to himſelf and his Heirs in Fee. *L.*

RECTO *de Dote*, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry.

RECTO *de Dote unde nihil habet*, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry aſſured, ſhe demands her Thirds. *L.*

RECTO *de cuſtodia terræ & hæredis*, a Writ for the Guardian in Soccage, or appointed by the Anceſtor's Will, againſt a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. *L.*

RECTO *de rationabili parte*, a Writ for a Coparıner to recover his Share.

RECTO *quando dominus remiſit*, is when the Lord in whoſe Seignioty the Land lies, remits the Cauſe to the King's Court.

RECTO *ſur diſclaimer*, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaims to hold of him.

REC'TOR [*recteur*, F.] a Governor or Ruler; alſo the Parſon of a Pariſh-Church, the Principal of a College, &c. L.

RECTO'RIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory

REC'TORY [*rectorat*, F. *rectoria*, L.] a Pariſh Church, Parſonage, or ſpiritual Living, with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

REC'TUM, a Trial, in common Courſe of Law. *O. L*

REC'TUM *Inteſtinum* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſtraight Gut. L.

RECTUS *in Curia* [*i. e.* right in Court] ſignifies one who ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Thing againſt him; alſo one that has reverſed an Outlawry. *L.*

RECTUS *Femoris* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, inſerted in the upper Part of the Bone called *Tibia*. L.

RECTUS *Internus Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle in the Head inſerted into the fore *Appendix* of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS *Internus Minor* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, under the former. *L.*

RECTUS *Lateralis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head implanted in the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Proceſſus Mammillaris*, and *Styloides*.

RECTUS *Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head inſerted in the hinder Part of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS *Muſculus* [among *Anatomiſts*] one of the Muſcles of the lower Belly.

RECTUS *Palpebræ Superioris*, a Muſcle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

To RECULE [*reculer*, F.] to recoil. *Span.*

RECUL'VER [Reculꝼ, *Sax.*] a Place in *Kent*.

RECUM'BENCY [of *recumbere*, L.] a relying or depending upon.

RECUM'BENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Poſture.

RECU'PERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. *Chau.*

RECUPERA'TION, a recovering. *L.*

RECU'PERATORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] belonging to Recovery.

To RECUR' [*recourir*, F. *recurrere*, L.] to give back or return.

To RECU'RE [*recurare*, L.] to recover, to repair. *Spen.*

RECUR'RENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back

RECUR'RENT *Nerves* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Branch of the *Par vagum*, firſt aſcending and afterwards deſcending, and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECUR'SION, a running back. *L.*

RECURVA'TION, a bending backwards. *L.*

RECUR'VITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards.

RECU'SABLE [*recuſabilis*, L.] refuſable, or that may be refuſed.

RECU'SANCY [of *recuſare*, L. to refuſe] Non-Conformity to the Eſtabliſhed Church

RECU'SANTS [*Recuſantes*, L.] *Roman* Catholicks who refuſe to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

RECUS'SABLE [*recuſſabilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECUS'SION [*recuſſus*, L.] a ſhaking again, or beating back.

RED [ꞃeꝺ, *Sax.* rood, *L. S.* Roth, *Teut.* rod, *Dan.* rhudd, *C. Br.* *rouge*, F.] a lively Colour repreſenting the Quality of Fire.

REDDOUR, Violence. *Chau.*

RED *Gum*, a Diſtemper to which new-born Children are ſubject.

RED *Shank* [ꞃeꝺ Scanca, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED-*Shanks*, the Herb Arſeſmart. *N. S.*

RED-*Start* [ꞃeꝺ Steꞃꞇ, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED-*Streak* [ꞃeꝺꞅꞇꞃice, *Sax.*] an Apple.

RED-*Water* [in a *Horſe*] that which iſſues from a Wound or Sore.

REDAC'TED [*redactus*, L.] forced back.

REDAN' }
REDENT' } [in *Fortification*] an indented Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with ſaliant and re-entering Angles. *F.*

RED'BRIDGE [ꞃeeꝺ ꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in *Hampſhire*.

REDARGU'TION, a diſproving or confuting. *L.*

REDDEN'DUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law Word uſed for the Clauſe in a Leaſe, &c. whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leſſor.

REDDITA'RIUM, a Roll or Rental, in which the Rents and Services of a Manor are ſet down. *O. L.*

REDDITA'RIUS, a Renter, or Tenant. *O. L.*

REDDI'TION, a giving again, or reſtoring; the Surrender of a Place.

REDDITION [in *Law*] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Queſtion belongs to the Demandant.

RED'DITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Reddition; the Anſwer to the Queſtion.

REDE [ꞃeꝺe, *Sax.*] Advice, Counſel, Help.

REDELESS, helpleſs. *O.*

To REDEEM [*redimere*, q. d. *re-emere*, L.] to buy off, to purchaſe again, recover.

REDEEM'ABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEEM'ABLES, Things ſold with a Reſerve of the Equity of Redemption.

REDEEM'ER [*redempteur*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ranſomer, a Saviour.

To RE-DELIV'ER [of *re* and *deliverer*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To RE-DEMAND' [*redemander*, F.] to aſk, to require again.

REDEMP'TION, a ranſoming or delivering. *F.* of *L.*

REDEMP'TIONAL [*redemptionalis*, L.] of or belonging to redeeming.

To REDENI'GRATE, to cover again with Black.

REDHIBI'TION [*Civil Law*] an Action to make void the Sale of certain Goods, and to oblige the Seller to take them back again.

REDICU'LUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worſhipped by the *Romans* for frighting *Hannibal* from *Rome*.

To REDIN'TEGRATE [of *redintegratum*, L.] to reſtore or make new, or begin afreſh.

REDIN'TEGRATED [*redintegratus*, L.] begun afreſh, or renewed.

REDINTEGRA'TION, a making whole again, a renewing.

REDINTEGRATION [with *Chymiſts*] a reſtoring any mixed Body, whoſe Form is deſtroyed, to its former Nature and Conſtitution.

REDISSEI'SIN, a ſecond Diſſeiſin.

REDIT'TA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDIT'UARIES, a Branch of the *Franciſcan* Friars.

RED'OLENCE, a ſweet Smell.

RE'DOLENT [*redolens*, L.] yielding a ſweet Smell or Scent.

REDONA'TION, a reſtoring or giving back that which was taken away. *L.*

To REDOU'BLE [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to increaſe, to grow violent.

REDOUBT'ABLE, feared, honoured, reverenced. *Chau. Fr.*

REDOUBT'ED [*redoubté*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS' [in *Fortification*] ſmall Forts of a ſquare Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front.

To REDOUN'D [*redonder*, F. *redundare*, L.] to bound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. *O.*

To REDRES'S [*redreſſer*, F.] to ſet to rights again, to reform.

REDRES'S [of *redreſſer*, F.] Amends.

To REDRESS *a Stag* [among *Hunters*] is to put him off his Changes.

REDUB'BERS [*Law Term*] are ſuch as buy ſtolen Cloth, knowing it to be ſtolen, and turn it into ſome other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To REDU'CE [*reduire*, F. *reducere*, L.] to bring back, reſtore, ſubdue, or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDU'CIBLE [*reductible*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDUCING *Scale*, a Mathematical Inſtrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT' [among *Chymiſts*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduced again to their *Regulus*, or pure Subſtance.

A REDUCT [*reduit*, F.] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrenched and ſeparated from the reſt of the Camp by a Foſs, for an Army to retire to in Caſe of Surprize. *Military Term.*

REDUC'TION, a reducing or bringing back. *F* of *L.*

REDUCTION [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Meaſures, *&c.* into their leaſt or greateſt Parts.

REDUCTION *Aſcending* [in *Arithmetick*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds; and the like in Weights, *&c.*

REDUCTION *Deſcending* [in *Arithmetick*] is reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, *&c.* and the like of Weights, *&c.*

REDUCTION *of Equations* [in *Algebra*] is the reducing them into a proper Order or Diſpoſition for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination and the Eccentrical Longitude.

REDUC'TIVE, that ſerves to reduce. *F.*

REDUN'DANCY [*redondance*, F. *redundantia*, L.] an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding; Superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redondant*, F. *redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, ſuperfluous.

REDUNDANT *Nouns* [in *Grammar*] are thoſe that have a Number or particular Caſe more than uſual.

REDU'PLICATED [*reduplicatus*, L.] doubled again.

REDUPLICA'TION, a redoubling. *L.*

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein a Verſe ends with the ſame Word that the following begins.

REDUPLICA'TIVE, that redoubleth, or may be redoubled often.

REDUPLICATIVE *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] thoſe in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a *Portugueſe* Coin, 100 of which are equal to Six-pence *Engliſh*.

To REE, } to agitate Corn in a Sieve, ſo
To RAY, } that the chaffy or lighter Parts may gather to one Place. *C.*

REE, as, *All is one Ree* [of ῥέω, Gr. to flow] all is on the River, or overflowed with Water. *Eſſex.*

REED [Ƿꞃeoꝺ, *Sax.* Roht, *Teut.*] a Plant growing in fenny or watery Places; Straw bound up for thatching.

REED, a *Jewiſh* Meaſure of three Yards three Inches.

To RE-ED'IFY [*reedifier*, F. of *re* and *ædificare*, L.] to rebuild or build up again.

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular Way of rolling or tucking up a Sail.

REEFED *Top Maſt* [*Sea Term*] is when the lower Part of the Top-Maſt being crooked and cut off, the Remainder is ſet up in the Step again.

REEK [Hꞃeac, *Sax.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, *&c.*

REEK [ꞃec, *Sax.* rauch, *Teut.*] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [ꞃecan, *Sax.* rauchen, *Teut.*] to caſt a Steam or Smoak.

To REEK, or wear away, as, *His Sickneſs reeks him*, i. e. waſtes or wears him away.

REEK-*Stavel*, a Frame of Wood ſet on Stones upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, *&c.* is raiſed. *C.*

REEKS, reckons. *Spen.*

To RE-ENTER [*rentrer*, F. of *re* and *intrare*, L.] to enter upon, to take Poſſeſſion of again.

To RE-ESTAB'LISH [of *re* and *etablir*, F. of *ſtabilire*, L.] to eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

To REEL [rollé, *Belg.*] to ſtagger.

A REEL [ꞃoel, *Sax.*] a Device to ſkain Yarn, *&c.* *O.*

To REEM [of Hꞃemam, *Sax.*] to cry, lament, or bewail. *Lancaſh.*

REEVE [of Ᵹeꞃeꝼa, *Sax.*] the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manor.

To REEVE [probably of ꞃeaꝼian, *Sax.* raffen, *Teut.* to ſnatch] a Term uſed by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [of ꞃeꝼa or Ᵹoꞃeꝼa, *Sax.* a Tax-gatherer] a Surname.

RE-EXAMINA'TION, a ſecond Examination.

To RE-EXAMI'NE [of *re* and *examiner*, F. or *examinare*, L.] to examine again or anew.

RE-EXTENT' [*Law Term*] a ſecond Extent on Lands and Tenements.

REFEC'TION, a Refreſhment, a Repaſt, or Meal. *F.* of *L.*

REFEC'TIVES [*Reficientia*, L.] Medicines which refreſh and renew Strength.

REFEC'TORY } [*refectoire*, F. *refec-*
REFEC'TUARY } *torium*, L.] a Dining-Room; a Room in a Monaſtery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To REFELL' [*refellere*, L.] to diſprove by Argument, to confute.

To REFER' [*referer*, F. *referre*, L.] to ſend back, to direct to a Paſſage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFEREE', an Arbitrator, to whom a Law Buſineſs, or any Matter in Difference is referred.

REF'ERENCE [of *refere*, F. or *referre*, L.] a Mark in a Book directing the Reader to the Margin, or ſome other Place; alſo a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFEREN'DARY [*Referendaire*, F. *Referendarius*, L.] an Officer in the Court of *Chancery*; the Maſter of Requeſts.

REFER'ABLE, that may be referred to.

To REFIG'URE, to recollect. *Chau.*

To REFINE' [*raffinir*, F. *raffinare*, Ital.] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To REFINE *upon*, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks upon.

REFINE'MENT, a purifying again, or being purified.

REFI'NING, the Art of ſeparating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To REFIT' *a Ship* [*reficere*, L.] to fit it out again; to make it fit for further Service.

To REFLEC'T [*reflechir*, F. *reflectere*, L.] to beat or ſend back Light or Heat.

To REFLECT *upon a Perſon*, to ſpeak ill of, to cenſure, to reproach.

To REFLECT *upon a Thing*, to think ſeriouſly on it.

REFLEC'TION, } a beating or returning
REFLEX'ION, } back; alſo Meditation, Conſideration; alſo Reproach, Cenſure. *F.* of *L.*

REFLECTION [in *Catoptricks*] is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or poliſhed Body is turned back in the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is the Regreſs or Return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [in *Metaphyſicks*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLECTION, } is that by
REFLEC'T *Ray*, } which the Reflection is made upon the Surface of the reflecting Body.

REFLECTION [*of the Moon*] is her third Inequality of the Motion.

REFLEC'TIVE *Dials*, } are ſuch as are
REFLEX'IVE *Dials*, } made by a little Piece of a Looking-Glaſs Plate, ſo placed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of the Cieling, *&c.* where the Dial is drawn.

REFLECTIBIL'ITY, an Aptneſs or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEX'IVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLEXIV'ITY, a being reflective, the Quality of that which reflects.

REFLORES'CENCE [*refloreſcens*, L.] a beginning to flouriſh or bloſſom again.

To REFLOW' [*refluer*, F. *refluere*, L.] to flow back.

RE'FLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing back.

RE'FLUX [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the Ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To **REFO'CILLATE** [of *refocillatum*, L.] to refreſh or cheriſh.

REFOCILLA'TION, a refreſhing, &c.

To **REFOR'M** [*reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put into the old, or into a better Form; to mend; alſo to take up or amend from ill Courſes.

To **REFORM** [in *Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by diſbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the reſt.

To **REFORM** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid ſo to do, when ſhe prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM' [*reforme*, F.] reforming, Reformation; a diſbanding ſome Part of an Army.

REFORMA'DO, an Officer, who having loſt his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMA'TION, the Act of Reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuſes. *F.* of *L.*

REFOR'MED [*Les Reformes*] the Proteſtants of the Reformed Religion.

REFOR'MER [*reformateur*, F. *reformator*, L.] a Perſon who reforms.

REFORM'ISTS, Monks whoſe Diſcipline or Rules have been reformed.

To **REFRACT'** [of *refragari*, or *refractum*, L.] to break back again, to reſiſt.

RE'FRACTARY } [*refractaire*, F. *refractarius*, L. obſtinate, unruly, headſtrong.
RE'FRACTORY }

REFRACT'ED [*refractus*, L.] broken back again, as a *refracted* Beam or Ray of Light.

REFRACTED *Angle* [in *Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACTED *Dial*, ſuch as ſhew the true Hour only by the Means of ſome refracting tranſparent Fluid.

REFRACTION *Aſtronomical*, the Refraction produced by the Atmoſphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. *F.* of *L.*

REFRACTION [in *Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motions would have continued, were it not for the Reſiſtance made by the Thickneſs of the Medium through which it paſſes.

REFRACTION [in a *Philoſophical Senſe*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it juſt when it enters; or, in ſome Caſes, rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION *Horizontal*, is that which makes the Sun and Moon appear on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are yet ſomewhat below it.

REFRACTION *from the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thicker Medium into a thinner, as from Glaſs into Air, in breaking departs farther from the Perpendicular.

REFRACTION *to the Perpendicular* [in *Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclined from a thinner or more diaphanous Medium, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRAC'TIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRAGABIL'ITY [*refragabilitas*, L.] Refractorineſs, Stubbornneſs.

REFRAGABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withſtood or oppoſed.

To **REFRAIN'** [*refrener*, F. *reffranare*, Ital. of *re* and *frænare*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's ſelf from.

REFRANGIBIL'ITY [of *re* and *frangibilitas*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRAN'GIBLE [of *re* and *frangibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFREIN, to refrain. *Chau.*

REFRENA'TION [with *Aſtrologers*] is when a Planet, applying to another by Conjunction of Aſpect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde. *L.*

To **REFRIEVE**, to refrain for Fear. *O.*

To **REFRESH'** [*refraichir*, F. *refreſcare*, Ital. *refrigerare*, L.] to recruit one's ſelf, to renew or revive.

REFRESH'MENT [*Refraichiſſement*, F.] that which ſerves to refreſh.

REFRET' [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

REFRETE, full fraught. *O.*

To **REFRIDEN**, to cool. *O.*

To **REFRI'GERATE** [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refreſh, to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, a cooling, &c. *F.* of *L.*

A **REFRI'GERATIVE**, a cooling Medicine. *F.*

REFRI'GERATORY [*refrigeratorius*, L.] cooling.

A **REFRIGERATORY** [*Refrigeratorium*, L.] that Part of an Alembick which is placed about the Head of a Still, and is filled with Water to cool it.

A **REFRI'NED** *Hawk* [with *Falconers*] one who ſneezes, and caſts Water through her Noſtrils.

REFT [beraubt, *Teut.*] bereft, deprived. *Spen.*

REFUGE [*Refugium*, L.] a Place of Safety to fly to. *F.*

REFUGEE' [*Refugie*, F.] a *French* Proteſtant, fled for Refuge from the Perſecution in *France*.

REFUL'GENCY [*refulgentia*, L.] Brightneſs, Splendor.

REFUL'GENT [*refulgens*, L.] ſhining, glittering, bright.

REFUL'LUS *Aquæ* [*Old Law*] High Water, the Return of a Stream, when it is ſtopped for the Uſe of a Mill.

To REFUND' [*refonder*, F. *refundere*, L.] to pay or give back Money that has been paid wrongfully; alſo to pay back the Coſts and Charges of a Law-Suit.

REFU'SAL [*refus*, F.] a Refuſing, a Denial.

To REFU'SE [*refuſer*, F. *recuſare*, L.] to deny the granting of a Suit, or the doing of any Thing.

REF'USE [*Refus*, F.] the Droſs of Metal Ore, or any other Thing that comes away in the trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the work of any Thing, after the beſt has been taken out.

REFUTAN'TIA, an Acquittance, or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim. *O. L.*

REFUTA'TIO *Feudæ*, the Loſs of a Feudal Tenure by forfeiting. *C. L.*

REFUTA'TION, a diſproving by Arguments, what has been alledged by another. *F.* of *L.*

To REFU'TE [*refuter*, F. *refutare*, L.] to diſprove, or convince by Reaſon.

To REGAIN' [*regagner*, F.] to gain a ſecond Time, to get again.

RE'GAL [*regalis*, L.] royal, belonging to a King or Queen.

REGAL of *France*, a coſtly Ring offered by a King of *France*, to St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*, worn afterwards by King *Henry* the Eighth.

REGAL *Fiſhes*, ſuch Fiſhes as by the King's Prerogative belong to him, as Whales, Sturgeons, *&c.*

To REGA'LE [*regaler*, F.] to treat, feaſt, or entertain royally.

A REGA'LE } [*Regal*, F.] a noble Entertainment or Treat.
A REGA'LIO }

REGALE [among *Chymiſts*] a Kind of Cement with which Gold is purified.

REGALE *Epiſcoporum*, the Temporal and Legal Privileges of Biſhops. *O. L.*

REGA'LIA, the Rights of a King or Queen; the Enſigns of the Royal Dignity.

REGAL'ITY [*Regalitas*, L.] Royalneſs, Grandeur.

To REGARD' [*regarder*, F.] to look upon with Concern, or Heed, to have Reſpect to.

REGARD', Conſideration, Reſpect, Account. *C.*

REGARD [*of a Foreſt*] the overſeeing and viewing of it; alſo the Compaſs of it.

REGAR'DANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion, or ſuch Kind of Beaſt of Prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGARD'ED, reſpected.

REGARD'ER [*of a Foreſt*] an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to take the Regard of it, and overlook all the other Officers.

RE'GEL, a Star in *Orion*'s Foot.

RE'GENCY [*Regence*, F.] the Government or Governors of a Kingdom, during the Minority or Abſence of a Prince, by one or more of the Subjects.

To REGEN'ERATE [*regenerer*, F. *regeneratum*, L.] to beget again, to cauſe to be born again.

REGENERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born a ſecond Time, new born.

REGENERA'TION [with *Divines*] a new and ſpiritual Birth. *F.* of *L.*

RE'GENT [*Regens*, L.] ruling or governing.

A RE'GENT [*un Regent*, F.] one who governs the Kingdom during the Minority of a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is incapable of reigning.

To REGER'MINATE [*regerminatum*, L.] to ſpring or bud out again.

RE'GIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] eaſy to be ruled, governable.

RE'GICIDE [of *Rex* and *Cædo*, L.] a King-Killer, a Murderer of Kings. *L.*

REGIF'ICAL [*regificus*, L.] royal, ſtately, pompous, magnificent.

RE'GIMEN } [*Regimen*, L. *Regime*, F.]
RE'GIMENT } Government, Rule.

REGIMEN [with *Grammarians*] the Caſes of a Noun governed by a Verb, or Participle.

REGIMEN [with *Phyſicians*] the Method to be obſerved by a Patient, with reſpect to his Diet, *&c.*

RE'GIMENT [*Military Term*] a Body or ſeveral Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops of Horſe commanded by a Colonel.

REGIO *Aſſenſu*, a Writ whereby the King or Queen gives royal Aſſent to the Election of a Biſhop.

REGION [*Regio*, L.] a Country, Coaſt, or Quarter. *F.*

REGION [with *Geographers*] a large Extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the ſame Nation.

REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bounded by the Orb of the Moon, comprehending the Atmoſphere of the Earth.

REGION *Etherial* } [in *Coſmography*] is
REGION *Celeſtial* } that vaſt Extent of the Univerſe, that contains the Heavens with all their Hoſt.

REGION *Planetary* [with *Aſtrologers*] that Part of the Heavens where the neighbouring Planets move.

REGIONS [in *Aſtronomy*] are certain particular Diviſions of the Air.

Upper REGION *of the Air* [with *Aſtronomers*] is that Part of it which is above the Tops of the higheſt Mountains.

The *Middle* REGION *of the Air*, is that which reaches from the Tops of the higheſt Mountains, down to the lower Region of the Air.

Loweſt REGION *of the Air*, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun Beams.

Loweſt REGION [among *Anatomiſts*] the loweſt Part of the Abdomen, which is diſtinguiſhed into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

RE'GISTER [*Regiſtre*, F. *Regiſtrum*, L. q. d. *iterum geſtum*] a Memorial or Book of publick Records.

A REGISTER [*Regiſtarius*, L.] an Officer who keeps Regiſters.

REGISTER *of a Pariſh Church*, a Book wherein Marriages, Baptiſms, and Burials are regiſtered.

REGISTER [among *Chymiſts*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intenſe or remiſs, by letting more or leſs Air come to the Veſſel.

To make REGISTER [among *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To REGISTER, to record or enter into a Regiſter.

RE'GISTRY [*Regiſtrum*, L.] the Office where Records are kept; alſo the Books and Rolls there kept, eſpecially thoſe wherein the Proceedings of the *Chancery*, or any Spiritual Court, are recorded.

REGIUS *Profeſſor* [*i. e.* the King's Profeſſor] a Title of every Reader of the five Lectures in the Univerſity, ſo called from King *Henry* VIII. who founded them. *L.*

REGIUS *Morbus*, the King's Evil. *L.*

REG'NANT [*regnans*, L.] principal, chief, governing.

REG'NARDISM, the Subtilty of *Reynard*, or a Fox, Craftineſs.

REGNATIFE, fit for reigning. *Chau.*

REG'NI, an ancient People of *Britain*, who formerly had the Shires of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, and Part of *Hampſhire* in Poſſeſſion.

REGOLA [in *Muſick Books*] a Rule or Canon. *Ital.*

To REGORG'E [*regorger*, F.] to bring or caſt up, to vomit.

REGRA'TE, Regret, Sorrow; alſo Eſteem. *O.*

REGRA'TER } [*Regratier*, F.] a Huckſter, or one who trimmeth up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and ſells any Wares or Victuals in the ſame Market or Fair, or within five Miles thereof.
REGRA'TOR }

To REGRA'TE [*regrater*, F.] to drive a Huckſter's Trade.

REGRATE'RIA, a ſelling by Retail.

RE'GRESS [*regres*, F. *regreſſus*, L.] returning or coming back.

To REGRET' [*regretter*, F.] to lament or grieve for.

REGRET' [*regretto*, Ital. of *re* Neg. and *gratum*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingneſs to do a Thing. *F.*

REGUERDONED, rewarded. *Chau.*

REG'ULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monaſtery.

REG'ULAR [*regulier*, F. of *regularis*, L.] according to Rule, orderly.

REGULAR *Body* [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is compoſed of equal and ſimilar Figures.

REGULAR *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another.

REGULAR'ITY [*regularité*, F.] Agreeableneſs to Rules, Exactneſs, ſtrict Order.

REG'ULARS, ſuch as live under ſome Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monaſtick Life, *&c.* regular Clergy.

To REG'ULATE [*reguler*, F. *regulatum*, L.] to ſet in Order; to govern, direct, or guide; to frame or ſquare; to determine or decide.

REGULA'TION [*reglement*, F.] the Act of regulating. *L.*

REGULA'TOR, one who regulates or directs. *L.*

REGULA'TOR [among *Watchmakers*] a ſmall Spring belonging to the Balance of Pocket Watches.

REG'ULUS } [among *Chymiſts*] is the pureſt Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Feces or Dregs are taken away.
REG'ULE }

To REGUR'GITATE [of *re* and *gurgitatum*, L.] to ſwallow again.

REHABILITA'TION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or reſtoring to a former Ability.

REHEAR'SAL, Relation, Report; alſo private practiſing, as the Rehearſal of a Play, *&c.*

To REHEARSE' [of *re* and *hear*] to relate or tell.

To REHEARSE, to practiſe in private, in order to publick Performance.

REHOBO'AM [רחבעם *H.* i. e. the Breach of the People] King *Solomon*'s Son.

To REJECT' [*rejecter*, F. *rejectum*, L.] to caſt off, to ſlight or deſpiſe.

REJECT'ABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS [*rejectaneus*, L.] caſt away, unprofitable, nothing ſet by.

REJEC'TION, a rejecting or caſting off. *L.*

REIGHT [gereichet, *Teut.*] reached. *O.*

To REIGN [*regner*, F. *regnare*, L.] to rule as a King or Sovereign; to be in vogue.

REIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

REITA, rolleth. *Chau.*

To REIMBARK' [*Rembarquer*, F.] to take Shipping again.

REIMBARKA'TION [*Rembarquement*, F.] a going on Ship-board again.

To REIMBUR'SE [*Rembourſer*, F.] to pay back again, to re-pay.

REIMBUR'SEMENT, a paying back. *F.*

REIMPRES'SION, a ſecond Impreſſion or Edition of a Book.

REIN, Government. *O.*

REI'NARD [*Renard*, F] a Fox.

REINARD [rein, *Teut.* uncorrupt, and aerd, *Du.* Nature, honeſtly-minded] a proper Name.

REI'NARD } [of riin and eht, *Teut.*
REYNARD } Honour, *q. d.* one whoſe good Name is unſtained] a Surname.

To REINFEC'T [of *re* and *infectum*, L.] to infect or corrupt again.

RE-INFEC'TA, the Buſineſs not being done without Succeſs. *L.*

To REINFOR'CE [*renforcer*, F.] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

REINFOR'CED *Ring* [*of a Cannon*] is that which is next after the Trunnions, betwixt them and the Vent.

REINFORCE'MENT [*Renforcement*, F.] Recruit, Supply.

To REINGRA'TIATE *one's ſelf with one*, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [*Reins*, F. of *Renes*, L.] the Kidneys; certain Bowels, whoſe Office is to ſtrain the Urine, and cauſe it to run through the Veſſels called *Ureters*, into the Bladder.

REINS [probably of *Regere*, L. to rule] the Leather Thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips of Leather, one to each Side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horſe in Subjection.

To RE-INSTA'TE [of *re*, *in*, and *ſtatuo*, L.] to reſtore to the former State and Condition.

To REIN'TEGRATE [*Reintegrer*, F.] to reſtore one to his own.

To REJOI'CE [*Rejouir*, F.] to fill with Joy, to delight, to be merry or glad.

To REJOIN' [*Rejoindre*, F.] to join again, to get together again, to reply.

REJOINDER [in *Law*] is an Anſwer or Exception to a Replication, a ſecond Anſwer. *F.*

To REJUM'BLE, as, *It rejumbles in my Stomach*, i. e. It riſes or works in my Stomach. *N. C.*

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-Weed. *O.*

To REIT'ERATE [*reiterer*, F. of *reiteratum*, L.] to do the ſame Thing over again.

To REKE [ꝛecan, *Sax.*] to care for. *O.*

REKELAGIS, Rakings, Revellings. *C.*

REKILNESS, Raſhneſs. *O.*

REJUVENES'CENCY [of *Rejuveneſcere*, L.] to grow young again.

To RELAP'SE [of *Relapſum*, L.] to fall ſick again, to commit the ſame Fault.

A RELAP'SE [of *re* and *lapſus*, L.] a falling or ſliding back, moſt commonly into a Diſeaſe or Sickneſs. *F.*

To RELA'TE [*Relatare*, Ital. of *Relatum*, L.] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or anſwerable.

To RELATE, to bring back again. *Sp.*

RELA'TERS, they who ſtand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*

RELA'TION, Rehearſal of ſome Adventure, Battle, Siege, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

RELATION [in *Logick*] one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Subſtance.

RELATION, Reſpect, Regard.

RELATION *Inharmonical* [in *Muſical Compoſitions*] is a harſh Reflection, or Flat againſt Sharp in a croſs Form, *viz.* when ſome harſh and diſpleaſing Diſcord is produced in comparing the preſent Note with that of another Part.

RELA'TIONS, Kindred, Kinſmen, or Kinſwomen.

RELA'TIST, a Reporter.

REL'ATIVE [*relativus*, L.] having Relation or Nearneſs to ſome other Things.

RELATIVE *Gravity*, the ſame with *Specifick Gravity*; which ſee.

RELATIVE *Propoſitions* [among *Logicians*] are thoſe which include ſome Relation and Compariſon.

RELATIVE *Terms* [in *Logick*] when there is a Sort of Oppoſition, yet ſuch as that the one cannot be without the other.

A RELATIVE [with *Grammarians*] is a Word which in Concord anſwers to ſome Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

To RELAX' [*relaxare*, L.] to looſen or ſlacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXAN'TIA [among *Phyſicians*] looſening Medicines. *L.*

RELAXA'TION, looſening, ſlackening; a Reſpite or Breathing-Time. *F.* of *L.*

RELAXATION [*Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the Parts or Veſſels of the Body.

RELAXATION [in *Law*] a Releaſe or Diſcharge; an Abatement or releaſing Canonical Puniſhment.

RELAY' [of *Rallier*, F.] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readineſs to be caſt off, when the Game comes that Way; or the ſetting of freſh Dogs upon a wild Beaſt.

RELAY' [*Relais*, F.] freſh Hounds or Horſes; alſo the Stage or Place where they are kept.

To **RELEASE'** [*Relâcher*, or *Relaiſſer*, F. *Rilaſciare*, Ital. *Relaxare*, L.] to ſet at Liberty, to let go free from.

A **RELEASE'** [*Relaxatio*, L.] a Diſcharge, a ſetting at Liberty, a general Acquittance.

A **RELEASE** [in *Law*] a Deed by which Actions, Eſtates, Rights, *&c.* are extinguiſhed, transferred or abridged.

A **RELEASE'MENT** [*Relâchment*, or *Relaiſſement*, F.] a releaſing or diſcharging.

To **REL'EGATE** [*Releguer*, F. [illegible]re, L.] to baniſh for a Time only.

RELEGA'TION, ſuch a Baniſhment.

To **RELENT'** [*Ralentir*, F. *Rallentare*, Ital.] to wax ſoft, to grow pitiful and compaſſionate; to ſweat or give like Marble; to abate, as the Extremity of Heat or Cold.

RELEVA'TION [*Relevement*, F.] a raiſing or lifting up again. *L.*

RELEV'ISH [in *Law*] is to admit on to Mainpriſe upon Surety.

REL'ICKS } [*Reliques*, F. *Reliquiæ*, L.]
RELIQUES } Remains of the Bodies or Cloaths of Saints, preſerved by *Roman* Catholicks with great Veneration.

A **REL'ICT** [*Relicte*, F.] a Widow.

RELIC'TA *Verificatione* [*Law Phraſe*] as when a Defendant relinquiſheth his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF' [*Relevatien*, of *relivo*, Ital.] charitable Aſſiſtance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. *F.*

RELIEF [*relevatio*, of *relevium*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held *in Capite*, or Military Service.

RELIEF. See *Relievo.*

RELIEF' *of a Hare*, that Place where ſhe goes to feed in the Evening.

To **RELIEVE** [*reliever*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to ſupply the Wants and Neceſſities of another; to ſuccour.

To **RELIEVE** *the Guard* } [*Military*
To **RELIEVE** *the Trenches* } *Phraſe*] is to bring freſh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to ſend thoſe to Reſt, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVO [in *Maſonry*, *Carving*, &c.] imboſſed Work; the protuberant ſetting or ſtanding out of any Figures or Images above the Plan on which they are formed; it is diſtinguiſhed into *Alto*, where it riſes much or after the Life, and *Baſſo*, when it riſes but a little.

Baſſo **RELIEVO** [i. e. *Low Relief*] when the Work is but little raiſed.

Alto **RELIEVO** [i. e. *High Relief*] when the Work is much raiſed.

RELIGA'TION, a binding faſt, a tying back. *L.*

RELI'GION, the Worſhip of a Deity, Piety, Godlineſs. *F.* of *L.*

RELIG'IONIST, a Profeſſor, or ſtrict Obſerver of Religion.

RELIG'IOUS [*religieux*, F. *religioſus*, L.] belonging to Religion, devout, godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, Religion. *Chau.*

To **RELIN'QUISH** [*relinquere*, L.] to forſake, to yield up, or part with.

REL'IQUARY [*Reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Caſket, in which the Reliques of deceaſed Saints are kept.

RELIQUA'TOR [*Reliquitaire*, F.] one who is behind-hand in his Accounts.

To **RE'LISH** [*Minſhew* derives it of *relacher*, to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Reliſh or Taſte; to like or approve.

REL'ISHABLE, that reliſhes or taſtes well; that may be liked or approved.

RELIVEN, to live again. *Spenc.*

RELLO'LEUM [among *Chymiſts*] a certain peculiar Virtue of a Plant, or other mixed Body.

To **RELUCT'** [*reluctare*, L.] to be averſe to, to ſtrive againſt.

RELUC'TANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wreſtling or ſtriving againſt, Averſion, Unwillingneſs.

To **RELY'** [of *Re* and *Lye*] to truſt to, to depend upon.

To **REMAIN'** [*remanere*, L.] to be left, to ſtay or be behind.

REMAIN'DER, that which remains or is left.

REMAIN'DER [in *Law*] is an Eſtate limited to Land, Tenements, and Rents, to be left after the expiring of another particular Eſtate.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a leſſer Number or Quantity from a greater.

The **REMAINS** [*Remanentia*, L.] all that is left after a Perſon or Thing.

To **REMAN'CIPATE** [of *remancipatum*, L.] to ſell or return a Commodity to him who firſt ſold it.

To **REMAND'** [*remander*, F. of *remandare*, L.] to command back again.

REMA'NENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To **REMARK'** [*remarquer*, F.] to obſerve, to take Notice of.

A **REMARK** [*Remarque*, F.] Note or Obſervation; Note or Worth.

REMARK'ABLE [*remarquable*, F.] worthy of Remark, obſervable, notable.

To **REMBLE** [q. d. *remobiliare*, L.] to move or remove. *Lincolnſhire.*

To **REME**, to take away, to deny. *O.*

REMED'IABLE, capable of being remedied.

REMED'ILESS [of *Remede*, F. of *Remedium*, L. and *Leſs*] that is not to be remedied, paſt Remedy.

REM'EDY [*Remede*, F. *Remedium*, L.] Medicine, Phyſick, Cure, Herb.

To REMEDY [*Remedier*, F.] to help.

To REMEM'BER [*remembrer*, O. F. *remembrare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to Mind, to have one's Memory.

REMEMBRAN'CE [*Remembranza*, Ital. *Rememoratio*, L.] Remembring, Memory. *F.*

REMEM'BRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REMEM'BRANCERS [*of the Exchequer*] three Clerks there, *viz.*

The REMEM'BRANCER [*of the King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances, taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEM'BRANCER [*of the Lord Treaſurer*] one whoſe Office is to put the Lord Treaſurer, and the reſt of the Judges of that Court, in Remembrance of ſuch Matters as are for the King's Benefit.

REMEM'BRANCER [*of the Firſt Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compoſitions and Bonds for Firſt Fruits and Tenths, and makes Proceſs againſt ſuch as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [*Remercié*, F.] thanked. *O.*

REMES, Realms. *O.*

To REME'W, to refuſe. *O.*

REMIGA'TION, a Rowing. *L.*

To REMIND', to put one in Mind of.

REMINIS'CENCE [*reminiſcentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembring or calling to Mind. *F.*

REMISS' [*remis*, F. *remiſſus*, L.] negligent, ſlack, careleſs.

REMIS'SIBLE, that may be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. *F.*

REMISS'NESS, Slackneſs, Careleſſneſs.

REMIS'SION, Forgiveneſs, Pardon. *F.* of *L.*

REMISSION [among *Naturaliſts*] the Abatement of the Efficacy and Power of any Quality.

REMISSION [among *Phyſicians*] is when a Diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

To REMIT' [*remettre*, F. *remittere*, L.] to ſend back, to return, to ſlacken, to abate, grow leſs; alſo to forgive.

REMIT'MENT, }
REMIT'TANCE, } a Return of Money, *&c.*

REMIT'TER [in *Law*] the Reſtoration of a Man to his beſt and more ancient Title.

REM'NANT, that which remains, or is left of any Thing.

REMORA'DE, a Charge or Sort of Poultice for Horſes.

REMON'STRANCE, a Complaint backed with Reaſons; an expoſtulatory Declaration; more eſpecially made to a Prince or Superior. *F.*

REMON'STRANTS, a Sect of *Arminians*, in *Holland*, ſo called from a Writing preſented by them to the States of *Holland*, in the Synod of *Dort*, A. C. 1611, concerning Predeſtination.

To REMON'STRATE [*remonſtrer*, F. of *re* and *monſtratum*, L.] to ſhew by Reaſon and Inſtances, to make appear.

REM'ORA, the Sea-Lamprey, a Fiſh. *L.*

REMORA [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to ſet a broken Bone.

To REMORD, to cauſe Remorſe. *O.*

REMOR'SE [*Remorde*, F. of *re* and *morſus*, L.] Check or Sting of Conſcience.

REMO'TE [*remotus*, L.] far diſtant.

REMOVE'ABLE [of *removere*, L.] that may be removed.

REMO'VAL, removing, Change of Place or Abode.

To REMOV'E [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

To REMOUNT' [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, to ſet or get up again.

To REMOUNT *Cavalry* [*Milit. Term*] to furniſh Troopers, whoſe Horſes have been killed or diſabled, with new Horſes.

REMPLE' [in *Heraldry*] *i. e.* filled up, denotes that the Chief is filled up with a ſquare Piece of another Colour.

REMU'ABLE [*remuable*, F.] removeable, ready, unconſtant. *O.*

To REMU'NERATE [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to recompenſe or reward.

REMU'NERABLE, that may be rewarded.

REMUNERABIL'ITY, a Capableneſs of being rewarded.

REMUNERA'TION, a recompenſing or rewarding. *F.* of *L.*

RENABLY, ready. *O.*

RE'NAL *Artery* [among *Anatomiſts*] an Artery, ſaid to riſe out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENAS'CENCY [*Renaiſſance*, F. of *renaſci*, L.] a growing again.

RENASCIBIL'ITY [*Renaſcibilitas*, L.] Regeneration.

To RENAV'IGATE [*renavigatum*, L.] to ſail back.

RENAVIGA'TION, a ſailing back. *L.*

To RENCOUN'TER [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet or meet with.

A RENCOUN'TER [*Rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To REND [ƿꞃenðan, *Sax.*] to tear or pull to Pieces.

To REN'DER [*rendre*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up, to tranſlate out of one Language to another.

To REN'DER, to ſeparate, or diſperſe. *C.*

RENDEVOUS' }
RENDEZ-VOUS } [*Rendez-vous*, F.] a Place appointed for meeting, or a Meeting-Place for any Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

RENEGA'DE }
RENEGA'DO } [*Renegat*, F. of *re* and *negando*, L.] one who has denied, or renounced the Chriſtian Religion. *Ital.*

To RENE'GE [of *re* and *negare*, L.] to deny. *Shakeſp.*

RENES *Succenturiata* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of glandulous Bodies placed above the Kidneys.

To RENEW' [*renouveller*, F. *renovare*, L.] to begin anew or afreſh.

RENEW'AL [*renûment*, F.] the Act of renewing.

RENGED, compaſſed about. *O.*

RENIE [*renier*, F.] to deny. *Chau.*

REN'IMED [*q. d.* running Mead] a Place betwixt *Windſor* and *Staines*, famous for the Meeting of the Barons againſt King *John*.

RENI'TENCY [of *reniti*, L.] a reſiſting or ſtriving againſt.

RENITENCY [with *Philoſophers*] that Reſiſtance there is in ſolid Bodies, when they preſs upon, or are driven one againſt another.

RENKS, Ranks. *O.*

REN'NET, }
REN'ETING, } a Sort of Pippin.

RENNET. See *Renuet.*

REN'NISH, furious, paſſionate. *N. C.*

RENNS [of rennen, *Teut.*] runs. *Spenc.*

To RENO'DATE [*renodatum*, L.] to tie again; to tie a double Knot; to unite.

RENO'ME [of *Renom*, F.] Renown.

RENOVA'TION, a renewing, a making new.

RENOVELANCES, Renewings. *O.*

To RENOUN'CE [*renoncer*, F. of *renunciare*, L.] to forſake, to quit Claim, to deny abſolutely, to diſown.

RENOWN' [*renom*, F. of *re* and *nomen*, L.] Fame, great Reputation and Note.

RENOWN'ED [*renommé*, F.] famous, very much noted.

REN *Radder*, run readily. *O.*

RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum of Money iſſuing yearly out of Lands and Tenements.

RENT'AL, an Account of Rent, *&c.*

RENT-*Charge* [*Law Term*] is where a Man makes over his Eſtate to another, yet reſerves for himſelf a Sum of Money to be paid annually, with a Clauſe of Diſtreſs for Non-Payment.

RENT-*Seck* [*i. e.* dry Rent] is that which a Man, who makes over his Eſtate, reſerves yearly to be paid him without any Clauſe for Diſtreſs.

RENT-*Service* [*Law Term*] is when a Man holds Lands, *&c.* of his Lord by Fealty and a certain Rent; or by Fealty, Service, and Rent.

RENTS of *Aſſize* [*Law Term*] were fix'd and determined Rents, anciently paid by Tenants, in a ſet Quantity of Money or Proviſions.

RENTS *Reſolute* [*Law Term*] ſuch Rents as were anciently payable to the Crown from Lands and Religious Houſes.

REN'TER-*Warden*, an Officer who receives the Rents and Profits belonging to a Company or Corporation.

REN'TY, handſome, well ſhaped, *ſpoken of Horſes and Cows.* N. C.

RENVER'SED [*renverſé*, F.] overturned, turned upſide down, perverted. *Sp.*

To RENUM'ERATE [*renumeratum*, L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION [*renonciation*, F.] a renouncing or diſclaiming a Thing. *L.*

RE [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of *Recitativo*, which ſee.

To RE-OBTAIN' [of *re* and *obtinere*, L.] to get again.

To REPAIR' [*repairer*, F. of *reparare*, L.] to mend, to refit.

To REPAIR [*repairer*, F.] to go or betake one's ſelf to.

REPAIR, amending, refitting.

REPAIRS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts or Places where the Hare runs to.

REPAIR'ER [*Reparateur*, F. *Reparator*, L.] a Reſtorer, a making new of a Thing.

REPAIR'ERS, Artificers who chaſe Figures and beautify Sword Hilts.

REPAN'DITY [*repanditas*, L.] Crookedneſs, or ſwagging in the Back.

REPAN'DOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or bowed backward.

REPARA'TION, a Mending of Things fallen to Decay, a making Satisfaction for Damages done, *&c.*

REPARATIONE *Facienda*, a Writ, when one joint Tenant is willing to repair, and the other not, againſt him who is not.

REPARTEE' [*repartie*, F.] a quick Reply; a witty ſharp Anſwer.

REPARTI'TION, a dividing or ſharing again. *F.*

REPARTITION, the regulating of a Tax, ſo that none can be over-burdened.

To REPASS' [*repaſſer*, F.] to paſs over again.

REPAST' [*repas*, F. q. d. *repaſtus*, L.] a ſingle Meal.

REPAS'TUM [*Old Law*] one Meal's Meat, given to ſervile Tenants, while they were to work for their Lord.

To REPAY' [*repayer*, F.] to pay back again.

REPAY'MENT, a paying back, or over again.

To REPEAL' [*repeller*, F. q. d. *re appellare*, L.] to revoke or make void a Law.

REPEAL'ABLE, capable of being repealed.

To REPEAT' [*repeter*, F. of *repetere*, L.] to ſay the ſame Thing over again.

To REPE *and Renne*, to rap and rend, i. e. to *procure by any Means.* O.

To REPEAT', a Term uſed at the Game called *Picquet.*

To REPEL' [*repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.

REPEL'LANCE, a repealing or diſannulling.

REPEL'LENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To REPEO'PLE [of *re* and *peupler*, F.] to people or ſtock with People.

To REPENT' [*repentir*, F. of *re* and *pœnitere*, L.] to be ſorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPEN'TANCE [q. d. of *re* and *Pœnitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for paſt Deeds or Omiſſions. *F.*

REPENT'UANT, penitent. *Chau.*

REPEN'TINE [*repentinus*, L.] ſudden.

REPERCUS'SION, a driving back, or ſtriking back. *F.* of *L.*

REPERCUS'SIVE, which ſtriketh or reboundeth back. *F.*

REPERTI'TIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPER'TORY [*repertoire*, F. *repertorium*, L.] a Book in which Things are methodically placed for the more ready finding them.

REPETA'TUR [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies, let it be repeated, or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIA'NO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
REPIE'NO } full, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh thoſe Violins in *Concertos*, which play only now and then to fill up, from thoſe which play throughout the whole *Concerto.*

REPETI'TION, a Rehearſal, a ſaying over again. *F.* of *L.*

REPIGNORA'TION, a redeeming of a Pledge. *L.*

To REPINE' [q. d. of *re* and piiner, *Dan.* to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLANT' [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.

REPLEAD'ER [of *re* and *plaider*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

REPLEGIA'RE [*Law Term*] is to replevy or redeem a Diſtreſs.

REPLEGIARE *de averiis*, a Writ to releaſe Cattle diſtrained, upon Surety to anſwer the Suit.

To REPLEN'ISH [*remplir*, O. F. *replere*, of *re* and *plenus*, L.] to fill.

REPLE'TE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, repleniſhed.

REPLE'TION, a being ſtuffed or filled, a Surfeit. *F.* of *L.*

A REPLE'VIN, } releaſing of Cattle or
A REPLE'VY, } other Goods diſtrained by Virtue of a Writ called *Replegiare*, upon Surety to anſwer the Diſtrainer's Suit.

To REPLEV'ISH [*Law Term*] to let one to Mainpriſe or Bail upon Surety.

To REPLEV'Y [*replegiare*, L.] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge.

REPLICA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to repeat, *Ital.* as, *Se replica, ſi place*, i. e. repeat if you pleaſe.

REPLICA'TION [*Replique*, F.] a making a Reply, a ſecond Anſwer.

REPLICATION [in *Law*] the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Anſwer.

REPLICA'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies repeat or play over again. *Ital.*

To REPLY' [*repliquer*, F. of *replicare*, L.] to anſwer.

A REPLY [*Replique*, F.] an Anſwer.

REPON'CES, a Sort of ſmall wild Radiſhes. F.

To REPORT' [*rapporter*, F. *reportare*, L.] to tell, to relate.

A REPORT [*Rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation; alſo the Noiſe of a Gun that is diſcharged.

REPORT [in *Law*] is a Relation of Caſes judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Juſtice.

To REPO'SE [*ſe repoſer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.

To REPOSE [*ſe repoſer*, F.] to take one's Reſt

REPOSE [*Repos*, F.] Reſt, Sleep, Quiet, Peace.

REPOSE [in *Painting*] is the Place where the *Maſſes* or great Lights and Shadows are reſembled.

REPO'SEDNESS, Quietneſs, a being at Reſt.

REPOSI'TION [of *re* and *poſitio*, L.] a ſettling again.

REPOSI'TION [among *Surgeons*] the reducing or ſetting of a Member diſlocated.

REPOSITION [of the *Foreſts*] an Act whereby ſeveral Foreſt Grounds made Purlieu were laid to the Foreſt again.

REPOS'ITORY [*repoſitorium*, L.] a Store-houſe or Place where Things are laid up.

To REPOSSESS' [of *re* and *poſſeder*, F. or *poſſidere*, L.] to put or go into Poſſeſſion again.

REPREFE, Reproof. *O.*

To REPREHEND' [*reprehendere*, L.] to reprove or rebuke, to blame.

REPREHEN'SIBLE, that may be reprehended, reproveable. *F.*

REPREHEN'SION, a Reproving, 'Reproof, Reprimand. *F.*

REPRE'SA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character uſed to ſhew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

To **REPRESE'NT** [*repreſenter*, F. *repræſentare*, L.] to make appear, to ſhew; to lay before; to ſupply one's Place; to deſcribe or expreſs.

REPRESENTA'TION [*repræſentatio*, L.] a Repreſenting, Portraiture, Figure.

A **REPRESENT'ATIVE** [*repræſentator*, L.] one who repreſents the Perſon of another. *F.*

REPRESENTATIVE, ſerving to repreſent. *F.*

REPRESENT'MENT, a Repreſenting, a Repreſentation.

To **REPRES'S** [*reprimer*, F. *repreſſum*, L.] to reſtrain, to keep back, to curb or quell, to ſtop or ſtay.

To **REPRIE'VE** [of *reprendre*, F.] to take back, or reſpite a Malefactor for ſome Time.

A **REPRIE'VE** [*repit*, F.] a Warrant for the ſuſpending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To **REPRIMAND'** [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove ſharply and with Authority.

A **REPRIMAND'** [*Reprimande*, F.] Reproof, Check, Rebuke.

To **REPRINT'** [*re-imprimer*, F. *re-imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRI'SALS [*repriſailles*, F.] a taking again, a ſeizing upon an Equivalent for the Loſs ſuſtained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRI'SE, a retaking; alſo the Burden of a Song or Ballad. *F.*

REPRIS'ES [*Law Term*] Allowance and Duties paid annually out of a Manor and Land; as Rent-Charges, Annuities, *&c.*

To **REPROA'CH** [*reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or tax.

A **REPRO'ACH** [*reproche*, F.] an Upbraiding, Diſgrace, Shame.

REPROACH'ABLE, that deſerves Reproach. *F.*

REPROACH'FUL, abuſive, ſhameful.

RE'PROBATES [*les reprouvez*, F. *reprobi*, L.] thoſe whom (as ſome believe) God has predeſtinated to Damnation; alſo very wicked or lewd Perſons.

To **RE'PROBATE** [*reprobatum*, L.] to reject, or caſt off utterly.

REPROBA'TION, a caſting out of Favour, a rejecting. *F.* of *L.*

REPRODUC'TION, a producing again, or anew.

REPROOF' [of *reprouver*, F.] Rebuke, Check.

REPROVE'ABLE, worthy of Reproof.

To **REPROV'E** [*reprouver*, F.] to check, to chide.

✠ **REP-SILVER**, Money, anciently paid by ſervile Tenants to their Lords, to be quitted of the Duty of reeping their Corn. *S.*

REP'TILE [*Reptile*, L.] a creeping Thing, any Thing that crawls upon its Belly. *F.*

REPTI'TIOUS [*reptitius*, L.] creeping.

REPTON [probably of rein, *Teut.* clean, and tun, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* clean Town] a Town in *Derbyſhire*, memorable for the Overthrows of *Æthelbald* and *Buthred*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

REPUB'LICAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPU'BLICK [*republique*, F. of *reſpublica*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To **REPU'DIATE** [*repudier*, F. *repudiatum*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPU'DIATED [*repudiatus*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIA'TION, a putting away, a Divorce. *F.* of *L.*

REPU'DIOUS [*repudioſus*, L.] villainous, hateful, to be rejected.

To **REPU'GN** [*repugner*, F. *repugnare*, L.] to be againſt, or contrary to, to claſh with.

REPUG'NANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnantia*, L.] Averſion, Oppoſition, Contrariety.

REPUG'NANT [*repugnans*, L.] that claſhes with, contrary to.

To **REPUL'LULATE** [*repullulatum*, L.] to bud forth, to ſpring up again.

To **REPUL'SE** [*repulſum*, L.] to thruſt or turn away, to reject, or deſpiſe.

A **REPULSE** [*repulſa*, L.] a Refuſal or Denial.

RE'PUTABLE, of good Report.

REPUTA'TION, } Fame, Report, Credit,
REPU'TE, } Eſteem. *F.* of *L.*

To **REPUTE** [*reputer*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count, or look upon.

REQUEST' [*requette*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST' [among *Hunters*] is putting the Dogs afreſh upon the ſame Scent.

To **REQUEST'** [*requetter*, F. *requiſitum*, L.] to intreat or humbly deſire.

To be in **REQUEST**, to be much ſought after, to be highly eſteemed.

The Court of **REQUESTS**, a Court much the ſame as the *Chancery*, now quite laid aſide.

RE'QUIEM [*i. e.* Reſt, of *requiem æternam dona eis Domine*, Part of the Prayer in *Latin*] as, to *ſing a Requiem*, i. e. to ſing a Maſs for the Reſt of the Souls of deceaſed Perſons. *L.*

REQUI'RABLE, deſirable. *Chau.*

To REQUI'RE [*requerir*, F. *requirere*, L.] to aſk or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

RE'QUISITE [*requis*, F.] neceſſary, convenient.

REQUI'TAL, Reward, Acknowledgment. *F.*

To REQUITE, to reward, or make Amends for.

RERE-*boiled*, half boiled. *C.*

RERE-*County* [in the *Statutes of Weſtminſter*] ſome publick Place appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County-Court is done.

RERE-*Mouſe*, a Bat.

RERE-*Ward* [*Arriere Garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES *Naturales* [*Phyſical Term*] natural Things, which are reckoned three in Number, *viz.* Health, the Cauſes of Health, and its Effects. *L.*

RES *non Naturales* [among *Phyſicians*] Things not natural, which are reckoned Six, *viz.* *Air*, *Meat* and *Drink*, *Sleeping* and *Watching*, *Motion* and *Reſt*; Things which are let out of, or retained in the Body, and the Affections or Paſſions of the Mind; theſe are ſo called, becauſe when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occaſion Diſeaſes. *L.*

RES *præter Naturam* [*Phyſical Term*] Things beſide Nature, *viz.* Diſeaſes with their Symptoms, Cauſes, and Effects.

RESALUTA'TION, a ſaluting again.

RESARCELE'E [in *Heraldry*] a ſlenderer Croſs charged on one that is larger.

RESCEIT' [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Perſon to plead his Right in a Cauſe already begun between two others.

RESCEIT' *of Homage*, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant at his Admiſſion to the Land.

To RESCIND' [*reſcinder*, F. *reſcindere*, L.] to cut off, to diſannul, to repeal.

RECIS'SION, } RECIS'ION, a cutting off, a diſannulling or aboliſhing. *F.* of *L.*

RESCIS'SORY [*reciſſoire*, F. *reciſſorius*, L.] making void, or repealing.

RESCOUS, Reſcue. *Chau.*

RESCRIBEN'DARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rome*, who ſets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

RE'SCRIPT [*reſcrit*, F. *reſcriptum*, L.] a Writing, an Anſwer to a Letter, &c.

To RES'CUE [*reſcourre*, F.] to ſave or deliver, to free from an Oppreſſor.

A RESCUE [*Law Term*] a Reſiſtance againſt lawful Authority.

RESCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCUS'SOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Reſcue.

RESCUS'SU, a Writ which lies for a Reſcuer, or Reſcuſſor.

A RESEARCH' [*recherche*, F.] a ſtrict Inquiry; a diligent ſeeking after.

RESEARCH [in *Muſick*] a Sort of Prelude.

RESEARC'HING [in *Sculpture*] the repairing of a caſt Figure with proper Tools, or the finiſhing it with Art and Exactneſs.

RESEM'BLANCE, like. *Chau.*

RESEMBLANCE [*reſemblance*, F.] Likeneſs, Agreeableneſs.

To RESEM'BLE [*reſembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

To RESEND' [of *re* and ꞅenꝺan, *Sax.*] to ſend back or again. *Shakeſp.*

To RESENT' [*reſſentir*, F.] to be ſenſible of, or to ſtomach an Action or Affront.

RESENT'MENT [*reſſentiment*, F.] a ſenſible Apprehenſion of an Injury.

RESERA'TION, an unlocking. *F.*

RESERVA'TION, a reſerving or keeping in Store; a Reſerve or Reſtriction. *F.* of *L.*

RESERVATION [in *Law*] a Rent or Service, which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [*reſervatum*, L.] ſomething kept to be uſed as there ſhall be Occaſion; alſo Exception or Limitation. *L.*

To RESERVE [*reſerver*, F. *reſervare*, L.] to keep in Store, to lay up, to ſave.

To RESERVE [in *Law*] to keep or provide; as when a Man letts his Land, and reſerves a Rent to be paid to himſelf.

Body of RESERVE, the laſt of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE *Pear*, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye than pleaſing to the Palate, ripe in *July*.

RESERV'D [*reſervé*, F. *reſervatus*, L.] grave, cloſe, not free in Diſcourſe; laid up, kept cloſe.

RESET' [in *Law*] the receiving or harbouring of an outlawed Perſon.

RESET'TER, a Receiver of an outlawed Perſon.

To RESET'TLE, to ſettle again.

RE'SIANCE, Reſidence, Abode, or Continuance in the ſame Place. *L. T.*

To RESI'DE [*reſider*, F. *reſidere*, L.] to ſtay, continue, or abide; alſo to be lodged or placed in.

RES'IDENCE, continual dwelling or ſojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-Place; the Abode of a Parſon on his Benefice. *F.*

RESIDENCE [in *Chymiſtry*] the Settling.

RES'IDENT [*reſidens*, L.] reſiding, dwelling.

A RESIDENT, a Miniſter of State, ſent to continue ſome Time in the Court of a foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon inſtalled to the Privileges and Profits of Reſidence.

RESIDEN'TIARY, of a Reſident.

A RESIDENTIARY, a Reſident.

RESID'UAL [*Reſiduum*, L.] Reſidue or Remainder.

RESIDUAL *Figure* [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figures after the Subtraction of a leſſer from a greater.

RESIDUAL *Root* [in *Algebra*] a Root compoſed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign —.

RES'IDUE [*le Reſidue*, F. *Reſiduum*, L.] the Reſt, the Remainder.

To RESIGN' [*reſigner*, F. *reſignare*, L.] to render, to yield, or give up.

RESIGNA'TION, a voluntary reſigning, ſurrendering, or giving up. *F.* of *L.*

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an intire Submiſſion to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Law*] the giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE' [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is reſigned.

RESIGN'ER, the Perſon reſigning.

RESIGN'MENT [*reſignatio*, L.] the Act of reſigning or giving up.

RESIL'IENCY } [of *reſilire*, L.] the
RESILI'TION } State or Quality of that which is reſilient.

RESIL'IENT [*reſiliens*, L.] leaping back, rebounding or recoiling.

RES'INA, Roſin, a fat and ſulphureous Juice, ouzing partly ſpontaneouſly, and partly by Inciſion, out of ſeveral Trees. *L.*

RESINA *Auri* [among *Chymiſts*] a *Crocus* or Extract drawn from Gold. *L.*

RESINA *Terra Potabilis*, Sulphur ſublimed and reduced to a Liquor. *L.*

RESINA'CIOUS [*reſinaceus*, L.] roſiny, yielding Roſin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymiſts*] an artificial Roſin drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with reſinous Particles.

RESINIF'EROUS [*reſinifer*, L.] bearing Roſin.

RES'INOUS [*reſineux*, F. *reſinoſus*, L.] full of Roſin.

RESIPIS'CENCE [*Reſipiſcentia*, L.] Repentance, Amendment of Life. *F.*

To RESIS'T [*reſiſter*, F. *reſiſtere*, L.] to withſtand, to oppoſe.

RESIST'ANCE [*reſiſtentia*, L.] the Act of reſiſting or withſtanding. *F.*

RESISTANCE [among *Philoſophers*] the Property of ſolid Bodies, which reſiſt and oppoſe whatever comes againſt them.

RESISTANCE *of the Medium* [in *Philoſophy*] the Oppoſition againſt, or Hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESOL'VABLE [*reſolubilis*, L.] that may be reſolved.

To RESOLVE [*reſoudre*, F. *reſolvere*, L.] to ſolve or clear a hard Queſtion; to ſoften or melt; to deſign or propoſe; to reduce or turn into.

A RESOLVE [*Reſolutio*, L.] Intention, Deſign, Debate, Deliberation.

RESOL'VEDNESS, firm Diſpoſition.

RESOLVEND' [in *Arithmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, *&c.* ſignifying the Number ariſing from increaſing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOL'VENTS [*Reſolventia*, L.] Medicines which diſſolve and diſperſe.

RESOLVENTS [*Chymiſtry*] Liquors for the diſſolving of Metals and Minerals.

RES'OLUTE [*reſolu*, F.] fully reſolved, ſtout, bold.

RES'OLUTENESS, a full Purpoſe to do a Thing; Courage, Bravery.

RESOLU'TION, a full Purpoſe, or Intent to do a Thing; alſo Aſſurance, Boldneſs, or Courage; alſo the ſolving or clearing of a Matter; alſo the reducing Matter to its firſt Principle. *F.* of *L.*

RESOLUTION [among *Chymiſts*] a violent ſeparating the Parts of mixed Bodies, by Means of a diſſolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition is diſcovered, in an Order contrary to that of *Syntheſis* or *Compoſition*.

RESOLU'TIVE, that is of a diſſolving Quality. *F.*

REASONABLICHE, reaſonable. *Chau.*

RES'ONANT [*reſonans*, L.] ſounding or ringing again with an Echo.

To RESORT' [of *reſſortir*, F.] to repair or betake one's ſelf to.

RESORT [*Reſſort*, F.] a meeting together of People.

To RESOUND' [*reſonner*, F. of *reſonare*, L.] to ring or echo again.

RESOUR'CE [*reſſource*, F.] ſomething to apply back to for Succour.

RESPECT' [*Reſpectus*, L.] Eſteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. *L.*

To RESPECT' [*reſpecter*, F. *reſpectare*, L.] to ſhew Reſpect; to conſider or regard; to concern.

RESPECT'ABLE [*reſpectabilis*, L.] to be reſpected or reverenced. *F.*

RESPECT'FUL [*reſpectueux*, F.] full of Reſpect, ſubmiſſive.

RESPEC'TIVE, particular, relative. *F.*

RESPEC'TU *Computi*, &c. a Writ for the reſpiting of the Sheriff's Account. *L.*

RESPER'SION, a beſprinkling. *L.*

RESPIRA'TION, breathing; an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Cheſt, whereby the Air is taken in by the Windpipe, and then driven out again.

To RESPI'RE [*reſpirer*, F. *reſpirare*, L.] to take or fetch Breath; to breathe.

To RES'PIT, to give ſome Reſpite, to put off.

RES'PIT } [*reſpit*, F.] Breathing-time,
RES'PITE } Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLEN'DENCY [*Reſplendentia*, L.] great Luſtre or Brightneſs.

RESPLEN'DENT [*reſplendiſſant*, F. *reſplendens*, L.] ſhining or glittering.

To RESPOND' [*reſpondre*, F. *reſpondere*, L.] to make or give an Anſwer.

RESPON'DEAT *Superior* [*Law Phraſe*] as where the Sheriffs of *London* are removeable for Inſufficiency, 'tis ſaid, *Reſpondeat Superior*, i. e. Let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City anſwer for it.

RESPON'DENT [*reſpondens*, L.] a Student in an Univerſity, who anſwers an Adverſary in a Diſputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who makes Anſwer to ſuch Queſtions as are demanded of him.

RESPON'SAL [*reſponſale*, L.] an Anſwer made by the Pariſh Clerk and People during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSA'LIS [in *Law*] is he that gives an Anſwer, or appears in Court for another at the Day aſſigned. *L.*

RESPON'SE [*reſponſum*, L.] an Anſwer; alſo the ſame as Reſponſal.

RESPON'SIBLE [*reſponſable*, F.] apt or able to anſwer for a Matter, or pay Money; anſwerable, accountable.

RESPON'SIONS, certain Accounts made to the Knights Templars, by ſuch as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPONS'ORY *Song*, an Anthem in which the Choriſters ſing by Turns.

RESPORT, Reſpect or Care. *O.*

REST [*reſte*, F. *reſte*, Ital. Reſt, *Teut.*] the Remainder, or what is left.

REST [ꞃeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* Raſt, *Teut.* Raſte, *Belg.* *Rezzo*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace.

To REST [*reſter*, F. *reſtare*, Ital.] to remain, or to be left.

To REST *upon* [*arreſter*, F.] to lean or ſtay upon, as, *to reſt a Muſket*, &c.

To REST [ꞃeꞅꞇan, *Sax.* raſten, *Teut.* and *L. S.*] to take reſt, to eaſe when weary, to ſleep, to be quiet or ſtill.

REST [in *Muſick*] the ſame as *Pauſe*.

REST-HARROW, an Herb. *Annonis.* L.

RESTAG'NANT [*reſtagnans*, L.] marſhy, overflown.

RESTAGNA'TION, an overflowing or running over, a being all in a Plaſh.

RESTITU'TION, a reſtoring or Re-eſtabliſhment. *F.* of *L.*

REST'IBLE [*reſtibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

RESTINC'TION, a quenching or putting out. *L.*

RESTINC'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in ſome exalting Liquor, to bring it to a greater Perfection.

RESTITU'TION, a reſtoring or giving back again. *F.* of *L.*

RESTITUTION [among *Philoſophers*] the returning of the elaſtick Bodies to their natural State, which is called *the Motion of Reſtitution.*

RESTITU'TION [in *Law*] the ſettling of one in Poſſeſſion of Lands, &c. who has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſſed of them.

RESTITU'TIONE *extracti ab Eccleſia*, a Writ to reſtore a Man to the Church, or Sanctuary, from which he had been forced away, being ſuſpected of Felony. *L.*

RESTITUTIONE *in Integrum*, a Writ for the Biſhop to recover the Temporalities or Barony of his Biſhoprick.

RES'TIVE } [of *reſtare*, L. to with-
RES'TY } ſtand] drawing back as a Horſe; headſtrong, ſtubborn.

RES'TIVENESS, a being reſtive.

RESTO'RATIVE [*reſtorativus*, L.] of a reſtoring or ſtrengthening Quality.

A RESTOR'ATIVE [among *Phyſicians*] a Medicine for reſtoring Strength.

To RESTORE [*reſtaurare*, or *reſtituere*, L.] to re-eſtabliſh or ſettle again, to give up again, to return; to ſet again in its firſt State or Condition.

To RESTRAI'N [*reſtreindre*, F. *reſtringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT' [*reſtrictio*, L.] is when any Action is hindered or ſtopped, contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind.

RESTRICT' *Line* [in *Palmiſtry*] is that which diſtinguiſhes and ſeparates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRIC'TION, Reſtraint, Limitation, Stint. *F.* of *L.*

RESTRIC'TIVE [of *reſtrictivus*, L.] of a binding Quality.

To RESTRIN'GE [*reſtringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make coſtive.

RESTRIN'GENT [*reſtringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL-ALLAH [*i. e.* the Meſſenger of God] a Title the *Turks* give *Mahomet*.

To RESULT' [*reſulter*, F. of *reſultare*, L.] to follow, to accrue, to ariſe from.

RESULT' [*reſultat*, F.] Concluſion, Upſhot, or Iſſue of Buſineſs.

RESULT'ANCY [*Reſultatio*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULT'ANT [*reſultans*, L.] reſulting.

To RESUME' [*reſumer*, F. of *reſumere*, L.] to take up again, as, *to reſume a Diſcourſe*, &c.

RESUM'MONS, a ſecond Summons to anſwer an Action.

RESUM'PTION, a reſuming or taking up again.

RESUMP'TIVES, Medicines ſerving to reſtore decayed Nature.

RESUPI'NE [*reſupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards.

RESUPI'NATE [*reſupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

To RESURGE' [*reſurgere*, L.] to riſe again.

RESURREC'TION, a riſing again from the Dead. *F.* of *L.*

To RESUS'CITATE [of *reſuſcitatum*, L.] to raiſe up again, to revive or renew.

RESUSCITA'TION, raiſing up again.

To RE'TAIL [*retailler*, F.] to ſell by Parcels.

To RETAIN' [*retenir*, F. *retinere*, L.] to keep or hold back a Thing once delivered, and afterwards demanded again; to keep in Mind, to remember.

RETAIN'ABLE, that may be retained.

RETAIN'ER, one who does not continually dwell in the Houſe of his Lord, but only uſes his Name or Livery, or attends ſometimes upon ſpecial Occaſions.

A RETAINING *Fee*, a Fee given to a Serjeant or a Counſellor at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverſe Party.

To RETAL'IATE [of *retaliatum*, L.] to do like for like, to return.

RETALIA'TION, a doing like for like.

To RETARD' [*retarder*, F. *retardare*, L.] to delay, to hinder or ſtop.

RETARDA'TION [*retardement*, F.] a hindering or delaying. *L.*

To RETARD' [*Old Law*] to implead or proſecute at Law.

To RETCH [recken, *L. S.* and *Teut.* recker, *Dan.*] to ſtretch.

To RETCH [Þꞃæcan, *Sax.*] to ſtrain, to vomit.

RETCH'LESS, ſlothful, lazy, careleſs. *O.*

RETCH'LESNESS, Careleſſneſs. *O.*

RETE [among *Anatomiſts*] the Caul that covers the Bowels. *L.*

RETE-*mirabile* [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus or Weaving together of many ſmall Arteries in the Brain. *L.*

RETE-*Penny* [in *Old Records*] Rate-Penny; a cuſtomary Due of a Penny from every Perſon, paid to the Pariſh Prieſt.

RETENEMEN'TUM [*Law Term*] Reſtraint, Detainment.

RETEN'TION, a Faculty of the human Mind, whereby it retains thoſe ſimple Ideas, which before it received by Senſation or Reflection. *F.* of *L.*

RETEN'TION [of *Urine*, &c.] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, *&c.*

RETEN'TIVE, apt to retain or hold in.

RET'ICENCE [*Reticentia*, L.] Concealment, paſſing over in Silence. *F.*

RET'ICENCE, a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Mention is obliquely made of a Thing, in pretending to paſs it over unmentioned.

RETICULA'RIS *Plexus* [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, reſembling a Net. *L.*

RETIC'ULUM [among *Anatomiſts*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; alſo one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.

RETIFOR'MIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of the Eye, ſo called becauſe it reſembles a Net.

RETI'NA, one of the inner Tunicks of the Eye.

RET'INACLE [*Retinaculum*, L.] a Stay or Hold.

RETINEN'TIA [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.

RETIN'UE [of *Retenue*, O. F.] a Train of Attendants.

RETIRA'DE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. *F.*

RETIRADE *Compure*, a Retrenchment conſiſting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.

To RETI'RE [*retirer*, F.] to withdraw, to depart, or go away.

RETI'RED [*retiré*, F.] ſolitary, lonely; alſo withdrawn, departed.

RETIRE'MENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company.

RETORNEL'LO, is a *Retornel* in Muſick; ſo they call thoſe ſhort Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Inſtruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and ſometimes play a few Bars here and there in the Midſt of a Song; and which alſo often play a few Bars after a Song is ended. *Ital.*

RETOR'TION, the returning of an Argument. *F.*

A RETOR'T [*Retorte*, F. *Retortum*, L.] a Chymical Veſſel, of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak or Noſe wreathed backward.

To RETOR'T [*retorquer*, F. of *retortum*, L.] to throw back, or return.

RETOUR, Return. *Chau.*

To RETRAC'T [*retracter*, F. *retractare*, L.] to recant or unſay.

RETRACTA'TION, a retracting, a revoking one's Opinion.

RETRAC'T, } a Prick in a Horſe's Foot
RETRI'TS, } with a Nail, *&c.*

RETRAC'TION [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction or ſhortening of a Part.

RETRA'HENS *Auriculam* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Ear inſerted to the Middle of the *Concha Auriculæ*. L.

RETRAIT, Picture, Portrait. *Spenc.*

RETRAX'IT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and ſays *he will proceed no farther*. L.

A RETRE'AT [*Retraite*, F.] a retiring or going away, a retiring Place; alſo a Beat of a Drum ſo called.

RETREAT [in *Architecture*] a diminiſhing or making ſmall.

To RETREAT, to retire from a Place.

To RETREN'CH [*retrencher*, F.] to cut off, to abridge, to diminiſh, to leſſen; alſo to caſt up a Retrenchment.

RETRENCH'MENT [*Retranchement*, F.] cutting off, or paring away.

RETRENCH'MENT [in *Fortification*]

any Work raiſed to cover a Poſt, and fortify it againſt an Enemy.

RETRENCH'MENT *Particular* [in *Fortification*] is that which is made into Baſtions after ſome Part of them are won.

RETRIBU'TION, a making Recompence, or Requital. *F.* of *L.*

To RETRIE'VE [*retrouver*, F. *retrovare*, Ital.] to recover, get again, or repair.

To RE'TRIEVE [in *Falconry*] the ſpringing or finding Partridges again, which have been once ſprung, is *Retrieving*.

RE'TRIMENT [*retrimentum*, L.] Drops or Dregs.

RETROAC'TION, a driving back. *L.*

RETROAC'TIVE, driving back. *L.*

To RETROCE'DE [*retroceder*, F. *retrocedere*, L.] to go backward.

RETROCES'SION, a going backwards. *F.* of *L.*

RETROCESSION *of the Equinoxes* [*Aſtronomy*] the going backwards of the Equinoctial Point of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCOPULA'TION, a coupling backwards.

RETRODUC'TION, a leading or bringing back.

RETROGRADA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] a going backwards. *F.* of *L.*

RE'TROGRADE [*retrogradus*, L.] going backwards. *F.* of *L.*

RETROGRADE [in *Aſtronomy*] a Planet is ſo called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

To RETROGRADE [*retrograder*, F. *retrogredi*, L.] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRES'SION, a going backwards. *L.*

RETROMIN'GENCY, a ſtaling or piſſing backwards. *L.*

RETROMIN'GENTS [*retro mingentes*, L.] Animals that piſs backwards.

RETROPANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the turning of Hogs into a Foreſt after the Maſte or Acorns are taken.

To RE'TROSPECT [*retroſpectum*, L.] to look backward.

RETROSPEC'TION, a looking backwards. *L.*

RETRU'SE [*retruſus*, L.] thruſt back.

To RETURN' [*retournir*, F.] to ſend or come back, to reſtore; to requite, to give an Anſwer.

A RETURN' [*retour*, F.] coming back, an Anſwer or Acknowledgment.

RETURN'ABLE, that may be returned.

RETUR'NO *habendo*, a Writ for the Return of the Cattle (diſtrained or replevied) to him that has proved his Diſtreſs lawfully. *L.*

RETURN [in *Law*] a Certificate from Sheriffs and Bailiffs, of what is done in the Execution of Writs, &c. directed to them.

RETURNS *of a Trench* [in *Fortification*] are the Turnings and Windings which run from the Lines of the Trench.

RETURNS, } Days in each Term peculiarly ſet apart for the
RETURN *Days*, } ſeveral Parts of Proceedings in any Cauſe to be determined, wherein *Craſtino* ſignifies the Morrow after the Day annexed; *Octavo* eight Days after (incluſive;) *Quindeno*, 15 Days after; *Tres*, three Weeks after; *Meſne*, that Day Month; *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks.

RETUR'NUM *Averiorum*, a Writ for the Return of Cattle to the Defendant, when the Plaintiff doth not declare. *F.*

RETURNUM *irreplegiabile*, a Writ for the final Reſtitution of Cattle to the Owners, found by the Jury to be unjuſtly diſtrained. *L.*

To REU, to ſift. *O.*

REUBEN [ראובן, *H. i. e.* the Son of Viſion] *Jacob*'s eldeſt Son by *Leah*.

To REVE [of rauben, *Teut.*] to bereave. *O.*

To REVEAL' [*reveler*, F. of *revelare*, L.] to lay open, diſcloſe or diſcover.

REVEIL'LE [*Reveil*, F.] the Beat of a Drum in the Morning, which ſummoneth Soldiers from their Beds.

To REV'EL [of *reveiller*, F.] to waken or keep awake] to make merry, eſpecially in the Night Time; to riot.

REVEL-*Rout*, a riotous Concourſe or Aſſembly of People.

REVELS, Dancing, Maſquing, Dicing, acting Comedies or Farces at Noblemens Houſes, or Inns of Court.

Maſter of the REVELS, an Officer who has the ordering or chief Command in thoſe Paſtimes.

REVELA'TION, a diſcovering, laying open, or revealing. *F.* of *L.*

To REVEN'GE [*venger*, F.] to puniſh for an Injury done.

REVENGE [*vengeance*, F.] taking Satiſfaction for an Affront or Injury done.

REVENGEFUL, full of Revenge.

REVENGE'FULNESS, a Temper given to Revenge.

REVEN'UE [*Revenu*, F.] the annual Profits of Lands, &c.

To REVERB' [of *re* and *verbum*, L.] to repeat, to return, to reply, &c. *Shakeſp.*

To REVER'BERATE [*reverberer*, F. *reverberatum*, L.] to ſtrike or beat back.

To REVERBERATE [among *Chymiſts*] to cauſe the Flame of a Fire to beat back or down on the Metal.

REVERBERA'TION, a beating back.

REVER'BERATORY, ſerving to reverberate.

A REVERBERATORY [*Reverberatorium*, L.] a Sort of ſtrong Furnace uſed for the calcining of Minerals, &c. by a reverberating Flame.

To REV'ERE [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to ſtand in Reverence, to honour with awful Reſpect.

To REV'ERENCE [*reverer*, F. *revereri*, L.] to honour or reſpect.

REVERENCE [*Reverentia*, L.] ſubmiſſive Carriage towards Superiors; alſo a Congee or Bow in Token of Reſpect. *F.*

REV'EREND [*reverendus*, L.] worthy to be reverenced or honoured. *F.*

REV'ERENT }
REVEREN'TIAL } [*reverendus*, L.] reſpectful, awful.

REVE'RIES [of *rever*, to rave, or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle Talking, Conceit, or Fancy. *F.*

To REVER'SE [*reverſer*, F. *reverſum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.

To REVERSE, to return. *Spen.*

A REVERSE [*revers*, F.] that which is on the Back, or behind.

REVERSE [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.

REVER'SED, repealed, aboliſhed.

REVER'SED [in *Heraldry*] turned backward, or upſide down.

REVERS'ABLE, that may be reverſed. *F.*

REVERSION, a returning, a coming back again. *F.*

REVERSION [in *Law*] is when the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate which was parted with for a Time, returns to the Donor or his Heirs; alſo the Right which a Perſon has to any Inheritance or Place of Profit, after the Deceaſe of another.

REVERSION *of Series* [in *Algebra*] is a Method to find a Number from its Logarithm being given.

To REVERT' [*revertere*, L.] to return, as an Eſtate or Honour does to the Crown.

REVES, Rents, Tithes. *O.*

To REVEST' [*revêtir*, F. *reveſtire*, L.] to clothe again. *Spen.*

REVES'TIARY }
REVEST'RY } [of *reveſtire*, L.] the Place where the Church Veſtments are kept.

REVIC'TION, a coming to Life again.

To REVIC'TUAL, to furniſh with freſh Victuals or Proviſions.

REVIEW' [*Revue*, F.] a ſecond looking over, or Examination.

A REVIEW *Military*, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be viewed.

Bill of REVIEW [in *Chancery*] a Bill taken out, when a Cauſe has been heard, but ſome Errors in Law appear, or ſome new Matter is diſcovered after the making of the Decree.

To REVI'LE [of *re* and *vilis*, L.] to reproach, to taunt, or rail at.

REVIN, to bereave. *Chau.*

REVI'SAL, a ſecond Examination.

To REVISE' [*reviſum*, L.] to review, to look over again.

A REVISE [among *Printers*] a ſecond Proof of a printed Sheet.

To REVIS'IT [*reviſiter*, F.] to viſit again.

To REVI'VE [*revivre*, F. of *re* and *vivere*, L.] to bring to Life again, to renew; to come to Life again, to recover.

To REVIVE [with *Chymiſts*] is to reſtore a mixed Body which lies diſguiſed by Things mingled with it to its natural Form and Condition.

Bill of REVI'VER [in *Chancery*] is when a Bill has been preſented againſt one in that Court, and before the Cauſe is heard either Party dies, or Bill is brought to revive the Cauſe.

REVIVIFICA'TION [among *Chymiſts*] the procuring again ſome Metals in their natural State, from the Mixtures they have been blended into by ſome Preparation, as Quickſilver is revived from Cinnabar, *&c.*

REVIVI'NG [in *Law*] a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguiſhed.

To REUL, to be rude, to behave one's ſelf unmannerly. *N. C.*

A REUL'ING *Lad*, a Rigſby. *N. C.*

REU'NION [*reunion*, F.] the Act of re-uniting or re-joining.

To REUNI'TE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or join together again Things which were ſeparated.

REV'OCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that may be repealed or reverſed.

REVOCA'TION, a repealing or revoking. *F.* of *L.*

REVOCATION [in *Law*] is the calling back of a Thing granted.

To REVO'KE [*revoquer*, F. of *revocare*, L.] to give back again, to repeal or make void, to renounce an Error.

To REVOLT' [*revolter*, F.] to rebel or riſe againſt a Sovereign Prince or State.

A REVOLT' [*revolte*, F.] Rebellion, Riſing.

To REVOL'VE [*revolvere*, L.] to caſt about in one's Mind.

REVOLU'TION, a rolling back, a notable Turn of Affairs, or Change in Government. *F.* of *L.*

REVOLUTION [in *Aſtronomy*] the turning round or Motion of any Body, till it return to the ſame Place it was in before.

REVOLUTION *of the Anomaly* [in *Aſtronomy*] is the Return of a Planet to any Point of its *Eccentrick*, after it has departed from it.

The mean REVOLUTION *of a Planet* [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the mean Motion of the Planet from any one Point of the ſaid Zodiack to the ſame Point again.

The true REVOLUTION *of a Planet* [in the *Zodiack*] is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any Point of the ſaid Circle to the ſame Point again.

REVOLU'TIONERS, Approvers of the great Turn of Affairs after the Abdication of King *James*.

REVUL'SION [among *Phyſicians*] the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. *F.* of *L.*

REVULSO'RIA [among *Phyſicians*] is when the Courſe of the Blood, which guſhes out at one Part, is turned another Way by opening a Vein in a remote Part.

To REUSE, to extol or commend highly. *N. C.*

To RE'VY [*renvier*, F.] a Term uſed in a Game at Cards.

REW, rank, ſpoiled. *O.*

To REW'IN [rewen, *Teut.*] to take Pity. *O.*

To REWARD' [of *re* and Weaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a Recompence.

REWET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABDOI'DES [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Sagittal Suture.*

RHABDOL'OGY [Ῥαϐδολογία, Gr.] the Art of Numbering or Computing by *Napier*'s Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMAN'CY [Ῥαϐδομαντεία, Gr.] a ſoothſaying by a Rod or Wand. *L.*

RHACHI'TIS [Ῥαχίτις, Gr.] the Rickets, a Diſeaſe.

RHAGA'DES [Ῥαγάδης, Gr.] a little Ulcer in the Fundament. *L.*

RHAGO'IDES [Ῥαγοειδὴς, Gr.] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwiſe called the *Uvea Tunica.*

RHAN'DIX, a Part in the Diviſion of a County in *Wales* before the Conqueſt.

RHAN'TERS [among *Anatomiſts*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAP'SODY [*rhapſodia*, L. of Ῥαψῳδία, Gr.] a confuſed Collection of Poems; or a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verſes, eſpecially *Homer*'s Poems.

RHEG'MA } [Ῥῆγμα, Gr.] a breaking or
RHEX'IS } burſting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, *&c.*

RHETO'RIANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reaſon on their Side, of what Sect ſoever they were.

RHETOR'ICAL [*rhetoricus*, L. of ῥητορικὸς, Gr.] of Rhetorick, eloquent.

To RHETOR'ICATE [*rhetoricatum*, L. of ῥητόρουω, Gr.] to uſe Rhetorical Figures, to ſpeak like an Orator.

RHETORICA'TIONS, Turns of Rhetotorick, empty or unſound Reaſonings.

RHETORI'CIAN [*Rhetoricien*, F. *Rhetor*, L.] one ſkilled in, or a Profeſſor of Rhetorick.

RHET'ORICK [*retorique*, F. *rhetorica*, L. ῥητορικὴ, Gr.] the Art of ſpeaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*rheum*, F. *rheuma*, L. of ῥεῦμα, of ῥέω, to flow, *Gr.*] a Defluxion of Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Noſe.

RHEU'MATICK [*rheumaticus*, L. of ῥευματικὸς, Gr.] troubled with Rheum; alſo belonging to the Rheumatiſm.

RHEU'MATISM [*rheumatiſme*, F. *rheumatiſmus*, L. of ῥευματισμὸς, Gr.] wandering Pains in the Body, often accompanied with a ſmall Fever, Inflammation, Swellings, *&c.*

RHINE-*Land-Rod* [in *Fortification*] a Meaſure of twelve Feet.

RHINE *Grave* [in *Germany*, Rhein Graaf, *Teut.*] the Count Palatine of the *Rhine.*

RHINO'CEROS [Ῥινόκερως, of ῥιν, the Noſe, and κέρας, a Horn, *Gr.*] a large Beaſt of *India*, having a Horn upon his Noſe.

A RHIZO'TOMIST [*Rhizotomus*, L. of Ῥιζοτομὸς, Gr.] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOI'DAL, belonging to the Rhomboides.

RHOMBOI'DES [Ῥομϐοειδὴς, Gr.] a Kind of Muſſel Fiſh.

RHOM'BOIDES [among *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of Muſcles of the Shoulder-Blade, ſo called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whoſe oppoſite Sides and Angles only are equal.

RHOM'BUS [*rhombe*, F. Ῥομϐος, Gr.] a Turbot-Fiſh.

RHOMB'US [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage reſembling the Figure of a

RHOMBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCAI'SONANT [*ronchiſonus*, L.] imitating the Noiſe of Snorting.

RHU'BARB [*rhubarbe*, F. *rhabarbum*, L.] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Choler and Phlegm.

RHYA'S [Ῥυᾶς, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, that cauſes continual Watering.

RHYME [*rythmus*, L. of Ῥυθμὸς, Gr.] Metre or Verſe, that Likeneſs of Sound and Termination at the End of Verſes.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reaſon.

This old Saying is uſually applied to ſuch Perſons as are impertinent, either in Diſcourſe or Writing, and it is, indeed, an intolerable Fault to be either; for, though Rhyme be but a Jingle, it affords Delight by the Muſicalneſs of its Cadence, when for Want of both Rhyme and Reaſon, it neither delights the Senſe, nor improves the Intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its Original from the famous Sir *Thomas Moore*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of King *Henry* VIII. of whom it is ſtoried, that an Author aſking Sir *Thomas*'s Judgment of an impertinent Book he had written, he bid him turn it into Verſe; which he did, and ſhewed it to Sir *Thomas*, who replied, *Why ay, now 'tis ſomething like, now 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reaſon.*

RHYPAROG'RAPHER[*rhyparographus*, L. of Ῥυπαρογραφὸς, of ῥυπαρος, filthy, and γράφος, a Writer, *Gr.*] a Writer, or Painter of Trifles, or baſe Things.

RHYP'TICKS [*rhyptica*, L.] cleanſing or ſcouring of Medicines.

RHYTHM [of ῥυθμίζω, Gr.] to bring to a Calculation] it is uſed to ſignify a certain Number of Pulſes in any given Time.

RHYTH'MICAL [*rhythmicus*, L. ῥυθμικὸς, Gr.] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [ꞃibbe, *Sax.* and *L. S.* and *Belg.* rippe, *Teut.*] a Side Bone of the Body.

RIB [in *Archery*] a hard Gooſe Quill, which lies between the Feathers.

To RIB-*roaſt*, to beat or bang ſoundly.

RIB'ALD, noiſy, impudent, *&c.* as Ribald Crows. *Shakeſp.*

RIB'ALDRY [*ribaude*, F. a Whore] Debauchery or obſcene Talk.

RIB'BAND } [of *re* and *band*, or *bend*] a
RIB'BON } narrow Sort of Silk for Head Ornaments, *&c.* F.

RIB'AULD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. *F. Spen.*

RIB'BON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth Part of a Bend.

RIB'BLE-RABBLE [of rabbele, *Belg.* to prate] of a Mob.

RIBIB'BLE, a Fiddle, or Cittern. *O.*

RI'BIBE, an old Bawd. *Chau.*

RIBS [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are cut off.

RIBS *of the Parrels* [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [Ryc, *Sax.* Reich, *Teut.*] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Diſeaſe.

RICE [Reiſz, *Teut.* Ris, F. of *Oryxa*, L.] a Sort of *Indian* Pulſe or Grain.

RICE [among *Huſbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, ſmall Twigs. *O.*

RICER'CATE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a Kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the ſame that the *Engliſh* call a *Voluntary.* Ital.

RICH [ꞃyc, or ꞃace, *Sax.* *riche*, F. reich, *Teut.* ruck, *L. S.* *recco*, Ital.] that has great Revenues or Incomes; plentiful, very precious.

RICH'ARD [*Verſtegan* derives it of ꞃic, *Sax.* Rich, and *Heart*, *i. e.* liberal-hearted, but *Skinner* of ꞃic, *Sax.* and aerd, Nature, *Belg.*] a proper Name of Men.

RICH-BOROUGH [formerly call'd Rich-berge, in the *Saxon* Reptimuꝺ, *C. Br.* Rych Tuſyth, *i. e.* the ſandy Ford] a Place in *Kent.*

RIC'HES [*richeſſe*, F. *richezza*, Ital.] a vaſt or great Eſtate, Wealth.

RICHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICH'MOND [of ꞃic, *Sax.* Rich, and Monꝺ, Peace, or Munꝺ, a Mouth, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*, near the *Thames*.

RIC } [Þꞃeac, *Sax.*] a Heap of Corn or
RICK } Hay.

RICK'ETS [Ῥαχίτις, of Ῥάχις, Gr. the Back Bone] a Diſeaſe common to Children.

RIC'TURE [*rictura*, L.] a gaping.

To RID [Þꞃeꝺꝺan, or ꞃꞃiꝺꝺan, *Sax.*] to free from or diſengage, alſo to gain Ground in Walking.

RID'DANCE, ridding, or clearing, Diſpatch.

RIDDELLED [of *rider*, to wrinkle, *F.*] plaited, wrinkled. *O.*

A RID'DLE [ꞃꞃeꝺꝺel, *Sax.* Retzel, or Ratzel, *Teut.*] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to ſeparate the Seed from the Corn. *S. C.*

A RIDDLE [of Aꞃædan, *Sax.* to gueſs] a hard Queſtion, a dark Saying.

To RIDDLE, to ſift in a Sieve.

To RIDE [reiten, *Teut.* ꞃiꝺan, *Sax.* rijden, *Du.*] to go on Horſeback, in a Coach, Waggon, *&c.* alſo to manage a Horſe.

To RIDE [of a *Ship*] a Ship is ſaid to ride, when ſhe is held in ſo faſt by her Anchors, that ſhe does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To RIDE *a Peck* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To RIDE *a Croſs* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore-Yards hoiſed up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To RIDE *a Shot* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables faſtened together, that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To RIDE *a-thwart* [*Sea Phraſe*] to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To RIDE *between Wind and Tide*, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To RIDE *Hawſe-Full* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when a Ship falls ſo deep into the Sea with her Head, in Streſs of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawſes.

To RIDE *Portoiſe* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Yards are down or ſtruck upon the Deck.

To RIDE *Wind Road* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A RIDE of Hazel or other Wood; a whole Clump of Sprigs growing out of the ſame Root.

RIDEAU' [in *Fortification*] a riſing Ground commanding a Plain; alſo a Trench covered with Earth, in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. *F.*

RI'DERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to ſtrengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [ꞃꞃiꝫ, *Sax.* ryg, *Dan.* a Back] the Top of a Hill, Houſe, *&c.* alſo a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RIDGED, having Ridges.

RIDGE'S [*Architect.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

RIDGE-*Band*, a Part of a Horſe's Harneſs, which runs a-croſs his Back.

RIDGE *Cully*, a Goldſmith. *Cant.*

RIDG'ING } [of *rejiciendo*, L. with dim.
RIDG'EL } ling,] the Male of any Beaſt that has been but half gelt.

To RIDIC'ULE [*ridiculiſer*, F.] to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

RIDIC'ULE [*Ridiculum*, L.] that which is ridiculous, Jeſt, Mockery, a Laughing-ſtock.

RIDICU'LOUS [*ridicule*, F. *ridiculoſus*, L.] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RI'DING-*Clerk*, one of the ſix Clerks in Chancery.

RI'DINGS [in *Yorkſhire*] Diviſions, in Number three, Weſt-Riding, Eaſt-Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDIT'TA, ſignifies the ſame as *Reditta* and *Replica*, which ſee. *Ital.*

A RIDOT'TO, an Entertainment of Singing, Muſick, &c. an Opera.

RIENS *arriere* [*Law Phraſe*] a kind of Plea uſed to an Action of Debt, upon Arrearages of Account. F.

RIENS *paſſe par le fait* [*Law Phraſe*] is a Form of an Exception taken in ſome Caſes to an Action. *F.*

RIENS *per Deſcent* [*Law Phraſe*] is a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is ſued for Debt of his Anceſtor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER *County*, a Place appointed by the Sheriff [after his Court is ended] for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RIFE [ꞃyꝼ, *Sax.*] frequent, common.

RIFENESS, Commonneſs, Frequency.

To RI'FLE [*rifler*, F. ruſtele, *Belg.*] to pillage or rob.

RIFLE'TUM, a Coppice or Thicket, a Place full of Buſhes or Thorns. *O. L.*

RIF'FLING } [of *raffler*, F.] is when
RAF'FLING } a Company of Perſons ſtake down a Piece of Money againſt a Commodity, and he that throws moſt upon the Dice takes it.

RIF'RAF [*Minſhew* derives it of rifken, rafken, *Belg.* a Mingle-Mangle] Refuſe or Dregs, Scum of Things.

To RIFT [riftver, *Dan.* of Reaꝼian, *Sax.* to ſnatch] to ſplit, to cleave.

A RIFT, a Clift, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [*of a Horſe's Hoof*] that Part of it which is pared or cut off.

RIFTS [*in Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To RIFT [raeftver, *Dan.*] to belch. *Linc.*

RIG [Rugge, *L. S.*] the Back. *Chau.*

RIG, a Horſe, which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A RIG, [of *ridendo*, L. Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To RIG *about*, to be wanton, to ramp.

To RIG *a Ship* [of ꞃihꞇan, *Sax.*] to furniſh a Ship with Tackling.

RIGADOON, a ſort of a French Dance.

RIGA'TION, the ſprinkling or moiſtening any thing. *L.*

Well RIGGED, a Ship is ſaid ſo to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in Proportion to her Burden. *Metaph.* A Perſon well dreſſed.

Over RIGGED, a Ship is ſaid ſo to be, when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIG'GING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatſoever belonging to the Maſts or Yards, or any Part about the Ship.

RIG'GISH, rampant, ruttiſh, &c. *Shak.*

RIGHT [ꞃihꞇ, *Sax.* recht, L. S. and *Teut.* *ritto*, Ital.] Juſtice, Equity, Reaſon, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [in *Law*] any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT [ꞃihꞇ, *Sax.* recht, Teut. *rectus*, L.] ſtraight, honeſt, juſt, true, proper, natural.

RIGHT-*Angle* [in *Geometry*] is when one of its Legs ſtands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one way than another.

RIGHT-*Angled Figure* [in *Geometry*] a Figure whoſe Sides are at right Angles, or ſtand perpendicularly one to another.

RIGHT *angled Triangle*, is that which has one right Angle.

A RIGHT-*Line* [in *Geometry*] is a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT *Sailing*, is when a Voyage is performed on ſome one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT *Sphere* [in *Aſtronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT *the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to keep the Helm even with the Middle of the Ship.

To RIGHT *one*, is to do him Right or Juſtice.

RIGH'TEOUS, juſt, upright, equitable, reaſonable.

RIGHT'FUL, [ꞃihꞇꝼul, *Sax.*] that is grounded on juſt Right, lawful.

RIGHTWISE, righteous. *Chau.*

RI'GID [*rigide*, F. *rigidus*, L.] exact in the obſerving of Rules of Diſcipline: ſtrict, auſtere, ſevere.

RIGID'ITY } [*rigidité*, F. *rigiditas*, L.]
RIG'IDNESS } Severity, Strictneſs.

RIG'LETS [among *Printers*] thin Slips of Wood, put between Lines in Poetry, or to leſſen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RI'GOLS, a Muſical Inſtrument, a *Clavicord*, or what makes merry, or diverts. *Shak.*

RIG'OR [*Rigeur*, F.] a great ſtiff Cold, Roughneſs, Stiffneſs, a convulſive Shuddering, occaſioned by Cold, or an Ague-Fit. *L.*

RIG'OROUS [*rigoureux*, F. *rigoroſus*, L.] full of Rigour, overharſh.

RIG'OUR [*rigeur*, F. *rigor*, L.] Severity of Manners and Diſpoſition; Sternneſs, Harſhneſs, utmoſt Extremity.

RIG'OROUSNESS, Over-harſhneſs.

A **RILL** [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet or little Brook.

RILLY, full of Rills.

A **RIM** [ꞃima, *Sax.*] the Border or Edge of any thing.

RIMA [in *Surgery*] a Fiſſure or Cleft of a Bone. *L.*

RIME [Hꞃime, *Sax.* riim, L. S. Riff, *Teut.*] a falling Miſt, which diſſolves by Degrees.

RIME } [ꞃime, *Sax.* reim, Teut. *rime*,
RHIME } F. *rima*, Ital. *rithmus*, L. of ῥυθμος, *Gr.*] the Likeneſs of Sound at the End of Words.

Doggrel **RIME**, paltry, pitiful Rhime, beſt adapted to Burleſque Poetry.

RIMO'SE [*rimoſus*, L.] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMOS'ITY [*rimoſitas*, L.] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumpled, withered.

RI'MY [of Hꞃime, *Sax.*] hazy, foggy.

RIND [ꞃind, *Sax.* rinde, *Teut.*] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To **RIND** [Beꞃindan, *Sax.*] to take off the Rind.

RIN'DLE [Rinne, *Teut.*] a ſmall Gutter.

To **RINE** [Hꞃinan, *Sax.*] to touch. *N. C.*

A **RINER**,, a very good Caſt at Bowls. *Ch.*

RING [Hꞃing, *Sax.* ring, *Dan.* ringh, *Belg.* rink, *Teut.*] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.

To **RING** [ꞃingan, *Sax.* Klingen, *Teut.*] to make a Sound as Bells, or any Veſſel of Metal.

RING *of Saturn* [in *Aſtronomy*] a ſolid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an artificial Globe, which entirely encompaſſes that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING *Bolts* [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins, which ſerve for bringing the Planks to.

RING *Bone* [in a *Horſe*] a callous Subſtance growing in the Hollow of the Paſtern, above the Cornet.

RING-*Dove*, [Ringet Taube, *Teut.*] a Wood Pigeon.

RING-*Head*, an Inſtrument to ſtretch Woollen Cloth with.

RING-*Leader*, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RING-*ſtreaked* [ſpoken of *Cattle*] mark'd with round Streaks.

RING-*Tail*, a kind of Kite with a whitiſh Tail.

RING *Walk* [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [Regenwood, antiently the Metropolis of the *Regni*, q. d. the Wood or Foreſt of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampſhire*.

RINGING, running. *Chau.*

RING-*Worm*, a Tetter, a Diſeaſe.

To **RINSE** [*rinſer*, F. renſer, *Dan.*] to waſh lightly, to waſh the Soap out of Linen after the Lather.

RIOT [*riote*, F.] Exceſs, Luxury, Debauchery; alſo Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT in *Law*] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act, by three or more Perſons met together for that Purpoſe.

To **RIOT** [*rioter*, F.] to make a Riot, to live riotouſly.

RI'OTING, Exceſs, Debauchery.

RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spen.*

RI'OTOUS [*rioteux*, F.] given to Luxury; lewd, diſorderly, tumultuous.

RI'OTOUSNESS, an irregular Courſe of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.

To **RIP** [ꞃippan, *Sax.*] to cut up.

RIPA'RIÆ [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.

RIPA'RIOUS, [*riparius*, L.] belonging to Water Banks.

RIPE [ꞃipe, *Sax.* riipe, L. S. reif, *Teut.*] come to Maturity; as Fruits, &c.

To **RIPEN** [reiffen, *Teut.* ꞃipian, *Sax.*] to grow to Maturity.

RIPLA'NO, the ſame as *Repiano*, Ital. which ſee.

RIPI'ERS, Men who bring Fiſh from the Sea-Coaſts, to ſell in the inland Parts.

A **RIP'PER**, a Pedlar, Dorſer, or Badger. *Suſſex.*

To **RIP'PEL**, *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed Veſſels. *N. C.*

RIPRESA, the ſame as *Repreſa*, Ital. which ſee.

RIPT [ꞃypt, *Sax.*] unſewed, cut open.

RIP-TOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had reap'd their Lord's Corn.

To **RISE** [Aꞃiſan, *Sax.* riiſen, *Belg.* riſer, *Dan.*] to ſpring up, to proceed or come from, to get up.

RISE, Cauſe, Occaſion, Preferment; the Head or Spring of a River.

To **RISE** *the Tacks* [*Sea Phraſe*] to hoiſt the Ropes called Tacks.

RI'SIBLE [*riſibilis*, L.] capable of laughing.

RISIBILITY, [*riſibilitas*, L.] the being capable of laughing.

RI'SING [of the *Sun*] its appearing above the Horizon.

RISING *in the Body*, a Diſtemper in Cattle.

RISING *Timbers* [in a *Ship*] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

RISING [heretofore noted for a Caſtle, called *Riſing-Caſtle*, from its Situation] in *Norfolk*.

RISING [ſo called from its Effects of making the Dough riſe] Yeaſt or Barm. *C.*

RI'SINGS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe thick Planks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

RISK ⎫ [*Riſque*, F.] Hazard, Ven-
RISQUE ⎭ ture, Peril.

To RISK ⎫ [*Riſquer*, F.] to venture
To RISQUE ⎭ or hazard.

RISSO'LES [in *Cookery*] a ſort of minced Pies made of Capons Breaſts, Calves Udder, Marrow, *&c.* fried.

RITE [*Ritus*, L.] an Order to be obſerved on ſolemn Occaſions, a Church Ceremony.

RITERNEL'LO, the repeating ſix Notes at the End of a Song, or of a Couplet of Verſes at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNEL'LO, the ſame as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which ſee.

RIT'UAL [*rituel*, F. *rituale*, L.] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RI'TUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worſhip.

RIVAGE, a Toll antiently paid to the King in ſome Rivers, for the Paſſage of Boats. *F.* The Sea-Shore. *Chau.*

RI'VAL [*Rivalis*, L. q. d. *qui juxta eundem rivum paſcit*] one who ſtands in Competition with another, eſpecially in Love-Affairs. *F.*

RI'VALTY [*rivalité*, F. of *rivalitas*, L.] Competition.

To RIVE [riffver, *Dan.*] to cleave aſunder, or in Pieces.

RIVELING, turning in and out. *O.*

RIVEN, rent, ſplit, torn. *Spen.*

RIVER [*riviere*, F. of *rivus*, L.] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-Head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS [i. e. *de Ripariis*, L. of the Banks] a Sirname.

A RIV'ULET [*Rivulus*, L.] a little River or Brook.

RIXA'TION, Scolding or Bawling. *L.*

RIX DOLLAR, [Reichſthaler, *Teut.*] a *German* Coin, worth 4s. 6d.

ROACH [hꞃeoce, *Sax.*] a kind of Fiſh.

A ROAD [of ꞃiꝺan, *Sax.* to ride, *Route*, F.] a Highway to travel in.

A ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place near the Land, where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A *Bold* ROAD, a broad high Campaign Road.

A *Good* ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A *Wild* ROAD [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

ROAD'ER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To ROAM [of roam, *Eng.* of *romeare*, *Ital.* or of *Roma*, L. *Rome*, q. d. to wander to *Rome* for the Sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

A ROAMER, a Rambler up and down.

ROAN [*rouen*, F. *roano*, Ital. of *ravus*, L.] a certain Colour in Horſes, a bay, black, or Sorrel Colour, intermixed all over with white or grey Hairs.

To ROAR [Rẏꞃan, *Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noiſe as the Sea.

ROAR'ING, making a great Noiſe.

To ROB [rauben, *Teut.* *robter*, or *deraber*, F. *q. d.* to diſrobe, ꞃẏppan, or ꞃeaꝼian, *Sax.*] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB, inſpiſſated Juice.

ROB'BERY, [*robberie*, O. F. Raubereg, *Teut.* ꞃeaꝼ, *Sax.*] a taking away by Force.

ROBBINS [*Sea Term*] ſmall Ropes put thro' the Oylet-holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Veſt or Gown, which covers the whole Body.

ROB'ERSMEN ⎫ [*Old Sax.*] a ſort
ROB'ERTSMEN ⎭ of ſtout, luſty, Night Thieves.

ROB'ERT [*Camden* derives it of ꞃæꝺe, Counſel, and Beoꞃht, *Sax.* famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT *Sauce* [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Muſtard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGA'LIA, Feaſts in *May* in Honour of *Robigus*, a *Roman* Deity, thought to preſerve the Corn from being robiginous, *i. e.* blaſted.

Many talk of Robin Hood, who never ſhot in his Bow.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous Robber, and ſtoried to be an expert Archer in the Time of *Richard* the Firſt, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about *Sherwood* Foreſt in *Nottinghamſhire.*] This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant *Pretenders* and *Braggadochio's* whatſoever, either in *Knowledge* or *Buſineſs*. It intimates, that *Bragging* and *Boaſting* are common Impertinences in Converſation, equally among *Travellers* and *Soldiers*, as well as *Poets* and *Painters*, who never out-did Nature yet, but only in the *Lye*. But they who pretend themſelves to be what they are *not*, will always be pratting of what they do not know, So, *Non omnes qui Citharam tenent, Citharœdæ ſunt*, ſay the *Latins*; Πολλοὶ μὲν ναρθηκόφοροι, παυροι δε τε βακχοι, the *Greeks*; and *Molli par an di Orlando, chi non videro, mai ſuo brando*, the *Italians*.

Robin Hood's Pennyworth.

This Proverb is uſually applied to ſuch as having gotten any Thing diſhoneſtly, ſell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*; and *Robin Hood* is alluded to, becauſe, being an expert Archer, and ſo coming eaſily by it, he could afford to ſell Veniſon as cheap as Neck-Beef; according to the *Latins*, *Aurea pro Æreis*, and the *Greeks*, χυσεα χαλκείαν. But others, on the contrary, apply it to ſuch as would buy lumping Pennyworths, ſtill alluding to *Robin*, but upon another Conſideration, *viz.* his being a Robber; who, though, as *Cambden* calls him, *Prædonem mitiſſimum*, the moſt gentle and generous of Thieves, when Caſh run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or elſe he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a ſort of Pear, called alſo the Muſcat Pear of *Auguſt*.

ROBIN *Red-Breaſt*, a Bird.

ROBORAN'TIA [among *Phyſicians*] ſtrengthening Medicines that comfort the Heart. *L.*

ROBORA'TION, a ſtrengthening. *L.*

ROBO'REAN [*roboreus*, L.] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST' [*robuſte*, F. *robuſtus*, L.] ſtrong like Oak, ſtrong-limbed, luſty.

ROBUSTE'OUS [*robuſtus*, L.] ſtrong like an Oak.

ROCAMBO'LO, the Seed of *Spaniſh* Garlick.

A ROCCELO' [of ꞃoc, *Sax.* or Rock, *Du.*] a great looſe Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. *F.*

ROCHE *Allum* [*q. d.* Rock-Allum] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTER [Wꞃoꝑe Ceaꞅteꞃ, *Sax.* probably ſo called of *Roche*, F. a Rock, and Coaꞅteꞃ, *Sax.* a Caſtle or City] a City in *Kent*.

ROCH'ET [*Rochetto*, Ital.] a kind of Lawn Garment worn by Biſhops, reſembling a Surplice, but gathered at the Wriſts. *F.*

ROCK [*Roche* or *Roc*, F. *Rocca*, Ital. *Rupes*, L.] a Maſs of Stone rooted in the Ground.

ROCK [Rock, *Belg.* and *Dan.* Rocken, *Teut.* *Rocca*, Ital.] an Inſtrument uſed in ſpinning Flax.

ROCKADIL'LO, a Sweatmeat. *Span.*

ROCK'ETS [*Rochetti*, Ital.] Fireworks.

ROD [Rode, Du. *Radius*, L.] a Land Meaſure of 16 Foot and a half.

ROD [*Minſhew* derives it of Ῥάβδος, Gr] a Wand or ſmall Stick, a Bundle of ſmall Sprigs of Birch, to correct Children with.

ROD *Knights* } Servitors who held Land
RAD *Knights* } by ſerving their Lord on Horſeback. *O. S.*

ROD *Net* [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rod for his own Breech.

This Proverb is uſually applied to ſuch Perſons who, for Want of Penetration into the Conſequences of Things, and of the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed on, by the Artifices of deſigning Perſons, to do thoſe Things, which will in the Conſequence ſenſibly affect themſelves, while they deſign them only for others, deeming themſelves ſecure: As alſo ſuch revengeful Spirits, who proſecute their private Reſentments againſt others with ſuch an unwary Precipitateneſs, that the heavieſt Part of the Puniſhment frequently falls to their Share. Ουτ' αὐτῶ κακα τεύχει ἀνὴρ ἄλλω τεύχων, ſays the *Greeks*; and Ἐπὶ σεαυτω τὴν σελήνην καλεῖς, *In tuum ipſius caput lunam deducis*, Latin.

RODE, Complexion.

ROD'ERICK [of ꞃaꝺe, Counſel, and ꞃic, *Sax.* rich] a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water-Fowl, ſomething like a Duck, but leſſer.

A RODOMONTA'DO [*Rodomontado*, *Sp.* *Rodomontade*, F.] a vain glorious Bragging or Boaſting.

RODUNDEL'LUS [*Old Law*] a Roundel, an old riding Cloak.

A ROE [ꞃa, *Sax.* Reh, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROES [raun, *Dan.* raghe, *Belg.* Ragen, *Teut.*] the Sperm or Seed of Fiſhes.

ROE *Buck* [ꞃeah ꝺeoꞃ, *Sax.* raabuck, *Dan.* rehe-back, *Teut.*] a kind of Deer.

ROFE, did rend and rive. *O.*

RO'GAL [*rogalis*, L.] belonging to *Rogas*, or a great Funeral Pile.

ROGA'TION, an aſking. *L.*

ROGA'TION *Week* [of *rogando Deum*] is the Week preceding *Whitſuntide*, ſo called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tueſday*, and *Wedneſday*, and Abſtinence from eating Fleſh: 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy Thurſday*. 2. Becauſe of the Fruits of the Earth which are then tender, that they may not be blaſted. 3. Becauſe of Campaigns, which are uſually opened about that Time. It was firſt inſtituted by *Mamertus*, Biſhop of *Vienne* in *France*, about the Year 452.

RO'GER [of ruh, *Teut.* Reſt, and gard, a Keeper; but *Kilian* derives it of ruh, and geren, *Teut.* to deſire, *q. d.* one deſirous of Reſt] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloak-Bag. *O.*

ROGGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To RO'GITATE [*rogitatum*, L.] to aſk often.

RO'GUE [ſome derive it of *Rogue*, F. impudent; *Minſhew* from ꞃoaᵹh, *Sax.* to malign or hate; but *Skinner*, rather of ῥακος, *Gr.* or רוע, *Heb.* Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; alſo a ſturdy Beggar; alſo a Word of Familiarity, as, a *pretty Rogue*.

RO'GUERY, Villainy, Knavery; alſo Drolling, Railery.

RO'GUISH, knaviſh, wicked; alſo pleaſant, wanton.

RO'GUISHNESS, Knaviſhneſs, Waggiſhneſs.

ROIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

To ROIL, to range. *O.*

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. *O.*

To ROIST, to ſwagger or boaſt. *O.*

A ROIS'TER [*Ruſtre*, F. a Clown] a rude boiſterous Fellow.

ROIS'TERER, bullying, noiſy, *&c. Shak.*

ROIS'TON [*q. d. Roiſia*'s Town, from *Roiſia*, a pious Lady, who, in the Time of the *Normans*, ſet up a Crucifix there] a Town in *Hertfordſhire.*

A ROKE [of **Rook**, L. S. Smoke] a Sweat, as *to be all in a Roke.*

ROKETTE, a Frock. *Chau. Fr.*

A ROLE [**Role**, *Belg.* **Rolle**, *Teut. Rolle*, F. *Rotulus*, L.] a Bundle of any Thing rolled up; alſo a Liſt of Names.

A ROLL [among *Lawyers*] a Sheet of Paper, or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [*of Parchment*] the Quantity of 60 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-ſtaff is let.

To ROLL [**rollen**, *Belg.* L. S. and *Teut. rouler*, F.] to make up into a Roll; alſo to draw a Roller or Rolling-Stone, *&c.* over any Thing to make it ſmooth and even.

Riddle ROLL [in *Law*] a ſmall Piece of Parchment added to ſome Part of a Roll or Record.

ROL'LER, a Swathing-Band for young Children; alſo a round Piece of Wood for removing great Stones; alſo for other uſes.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moſs.

There are a Set of People in the World of ſo unſettled and reſtleſs a Temper, and ſuch Admirers of Novelty, that they can never be long pleaſed with one Way of living, no more than to continue long in one Habitation; but before they are long entered upon one Buſineſs, dip into another, and before they are well ſettled in one Habitation, remove to another; ſo that they are always buſily beginning to live, but by reaſon of Fickleneſs and Impatience, never arrive at a Way of Living: Such Perſons fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which is deſigned to fix the Volatility of their Tempers, by laying before them the ill Conſequences of ſuch Fickleneſs and Inconſtancy. *Saxum volutum non obducitur muſco*, ſays the *Latins*; λίθος κυλινδόμενος τὸ φῦκος οὐ ποιεῖ, the *Greeks*; *Pierre qui roule amaſſe point de mouſſe*, the *French*; and *Pietra moſſa non fa muchio*, the *Italians.*

ROLLING *Preſs*, a Preſs to print on Copper-plate.

The ROLLS, the Office where the Chancery Records are kept.

ROLLS *of Parliament.* Skins of Parchment ſewed together, and rolled up, on which are ingroſſed all Acts of Parliament. The ſeveral Skins in a Roll are called *Preſſes.*

ROM'AGE, Diſturbance; as the *Romagers of the Land.* Shakeſp.

La ROMAIN, a *French* Grain, of quick Growth, and good Food for Cattle, called *French* Tares or Vetches.

RO'MAN [*Romain*, F. *Romanus*, L.] belonging to the City or Church of *Rome.*

RO'MAN *Beam*, a Sort of Balance or Stilliards, otherwiſe called a *Stelleer.*

RO'MAN *Catholicks*, ſuch as follow the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *Rome.*

RO'MAN *Indiction*, a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End of which the *Romans* exacted their ſeveral Tributes, 1ſt of Gold, 2d of Silver, 3d of Braſs and Iron.

RO'MAN *Letter*, a Sort of upright Letter, the Character that this Line is printed with.

RO'MAN *Order* [of *Architecture*] the ſame as the *Compoſite*; which ſee.

ROMANCE [*roman*, F. *romanzo*, Ital.] a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, a mere Fiction. *F.*

To ROMAN'CE [*parler Roman*, F.] to tell a magnificent Lie; to bounce or vapour.

A ROMAN'CER [*romanzier*, F.] a Teller of Lies or falſe Stories.

ROMAN'CIST, a Writer of Romances.

RO'MANIST, a Papiſt, one who belongs to the Church of *Rome.*

RO'MANS [*Romani*, L.] the People of *Rome.*

ROMAN'TICK [*romantique*, F.] belonging to, or that ſavours of a Romance.

ROMBOYLED, with a Warrant. *O.*

ROME [*Roma*, L.] the chief City of *Italy.*

ROMER, wider. *O.*

ROME *Scot* } a certain Tribute former-
ROME *Feoh* } ly paid to *Rome.*

ROMIN, to roam or wander. *Chauc.*

ROMISH, of the Church of *Rome.*

ROMPEE' [in *Heraldry*] is when a Cheveron is drawn in an Eſcutcheon broken, or with an Opening in the Middle.

ROM'ULUS, Grandſon of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Sylvia* and *Mars*, who being expoſed on the Banks of *Tiber*, was nouriſhed (they ſay) by a Wolf, and at laſt was hurried away in a Whirlwind, the Founder of the City of *Rome.*

RONDEAU' [in *Muſick Books*] is the Name that is applied to all Songs or Tunes that end with the firſt Part or Strain, whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*, *Gavots*, *Jigs*, or any other kind of Air; and for that Reaſon they have either the Letters *D C*, or the Words *DA CAPO* at the End of them; which ſignify, that the firſt Part may be begun again; and there is alſo commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*, or *FINIS*, at the End of the firſt Part, which ſignify that it muſt be concluded there. And if thoſe Words are not there, either there is or ought to be a Character or Mark over the laſt Note of the ſaid firſt Part, that ſignifies the Word *FIN*, *&c.* Ital.

RON'DEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower ſometimes erected at the Foot of the Baſtions.

RONTS, young Bullocks. *Spen.*

RONTON, a Rake, *&c.* *Shakeſ.*

RONVIL'LE, a fine Pear that comes to its full Ripeneſs in *January* and *February.*

ROOD [of **Roede**, *Belg.* **Rad**, *Eng.* *radius*, L. of 'Ραβδος, *Gr.*] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.

ROOD [rode, *Sax.*] a Croſs.

ROOD *Loft*, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [hrof, *Sax* *Minſhew* derives it of 'Οροφη, *Gr.*] the Top of a Houſe or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

ROOF *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are ſmall Timbers that bear up the Gratines from the Half-deck to the Forecaſtle.

A ROOK [hroc, *Sax.* **Roeck**, *Belg.* probably of *Raucus*, L. hoarſe] a Carrion Fowl; alſo a notorious Cheat, or ſharping Fellow.

ROOKY, muſty. *N. C.*

ROOM [rum, *Sax.* **Ruym**, *Belg.* large **Raum**, *Teut.* Space; *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of 'Ρυμη, *Gr.* a Street] an Apartment in a Houſe.

ROOM'ER [*Sea Term.*] a Ship is ſaid to be a *Roomer* when ſhe is very large.

ROOMY, capacious, large.

ROOP, Hoarſeneſs. *N. C.*

ROOR, an Uproar. *O.*

A ROOST [hroſt, *Sax.*] a Perch or Place for Fowls to reſt on.

To ROOST [**Roeſten**, *Belg.*] to reſt as Fowls do.

A ROOT [**Roed**, *Dan.* *radix*, L.] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Riſe or Beginning of a Thing.

ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity conſidered in order to be multiplied once, or more Times by itſelf, to make thereby Products called Powers.

ROOT [in *Gram.*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number, which being multiplied by itſelf, produces a Power called a Square; ſo 4 is the ſquare Root of 16.

Cube ROOT, is a Number which multiplied twice by itſelf, produces a Power called a Cube; ſo 4 is the Cube Root of 64.

ROPE [rape, *Sax.* **Roop**, *Belg.*] a Cord.

ROPE-*Yarn*, the Yarn of any Rope untwiſted.

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy, as ſome Liquors do.

To ROPEN, to reap. *O.*

ROPES, Guts. *N. C.*

ROPE WEED, an Herb.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black-Puddings. *S. C.*

RO'PY, clammy, ſlimy.

RORID [*roridus*, L.] dewy, moiſt.

RORIF'EROUS [*rorifer*, L.] Dew-bringing.

RORI'FLUOUS, flowing with Dew.

RO'RULENT [*rorulentus*, L.] full of Dew.

ROS [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of Moiſture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nouriſhed.

ROS *Vitrioli* [among *Chymiſts*] the firſt Phlegm that is diſtilled from Vitriol *in Balneo Mariæ.* L.

ROS'AMUND [of *Roſa* and *Mundi*, *q. d.* the Roſe of the World, or *Roſa*, L. and Mund, *Sax.* a Mouth, from her roſy coloured Lips] commonly called *Fair Roſamund*, Daughter to *William* Lord *Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longſpee*, the firſt Earl of *Saliſbury*, and Paramour to that Puiſſant Monarch *Henry* the Second, who by his own Right adjoined *Anjou*, *Main*, and *Tourain* in *France*; by his Wife, *Aquitain* and *Poictou*; and by Conqueſt, *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*; and commanded from the *Pyrenean* Mountains of *France*, to the *Orcades* in *Scotland.* She has this Epitaph anſwerable to her Beauty;

Hic jacet in Tumba Roſa Mundi, non Roſa
Munda;
Non redolet, ſed olet, quæ redolere ſolet.

ROSA'LIA, a Diſeaſe common to Children, not unlike the Meaſles.

RO'SARY [*Roſaire*, F. *Roſarium*, L.] a Maſs with Prayers to the Virgin Mary, a Set of Beads called Fifteens, containing 15 *Pater Noſters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's.*

Arch Confraternity of the ROSARY, an Order inſtituted by St. *Dominick.*

RO'SA SOLIS, a pleaſant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, *&c.*

ROSE [*Roſa*, L.] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, conſecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence.

ROSE NOBLE, coined by K. *Edw.* III. 1350, called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6*s.* and 8*d.* which our *Alchymiſts* or *Hermetick* Philoſophers affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of *Projection*, or *Philoſophers Stone*, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*; and they go about to prove it from the Inſcription; for as upon the one Side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to notify that he was Lord of the *Sea*, with his Titles; ſo on the Reverſe, there was a *Croſs Fleury* with *Lioneux*, inſcribed, *Jeſus autem tranſiens per medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expounded, as *Jeſus paſſed inviſible thro'* the Midſt of the Phariſees; ſo that Gold was made by a ſecret and inviſible

ble Art amidſt the Ignorant; but others ſay, that the Text was only *Amulet* uſed in that credulous warfaring Age, to eſcape Dangers in Battle.

ROSE *Royal*, an antient Gold Coin, in Value 1*l.* 10*s.*

Golden ROSE, a Roſe which the Pope uſually bleſſes at Maſs upon a *Sunday* in *Lent.*

Under the Roſe, privately, ſecretly; alſo not to be divulged.

ROSE'MARY [*Roſemaria*, F. of *Roſemarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE *Pear*, a Fruit that ripens in *Auguſt* and *September*.

ROSICRU'CIANS, Chymiſts who call themſelves Brothers of the Roſy Croſs.

ROSIERE, a Roſe-Tree. *Spenc.*

ROS'IL, or ROSILLY *Soil*, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy, *S. C.*

ROS'IN [*Roſine*, F. of *Reſina*, L.] an oily Juice, that runs out of ſome Trees.

RO'SION, a gnawing.

ROS'LAND [of 𝕽𝖍𝖔𝖘, *Brit.*] heavy Land, or full of Ling; alſo watery or mooriſh Land.

ROS'SALIA, red fiery Spots breaking out all over the Body.

To ROST [*Roſtir*, F.] to dreſs Meat before the Fire.

ROST'ED [Ᵹeꞃopꞇoꝺ, *Sax.*] dreſſed before the Fire as Meat.

ROSTRIFOR'MIS *Proceſſus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a Proceſs of the Shoulder Blade, and of the lower Jaw Bone. *L.*

ROS'TRUM [among *Chymiſts*] the Noſe of an Alembick.

To ROT [ꞃoꞇan, *Sax.* 𝖗𝖔𝖙𝖙𝖊, *Belg.*] to putrify, periſh, or conſume away.

ROTA *Ariſtotelica* [i. e. *Ariſtotle*'s Wheel] a Wheel conſidered as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution. *L.*

ROTA'TION, a turning round like a Wheel.

ROTA'TOR *Major* and *Minor* [in *Anatomy*] are two *Apophyſes*, in the upper Part of the Thigh-Bone, called *Trochanters*.

ROTE [of *Rota*, L. a Wheel] as, to ſay a Leſſon by *Rote*, *i. e.* to ſay it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

ROTE, a Root. *Chau.*

ROTHER *Beaſts*, horned Beaſts. *N. C.*

ROTHER *Soil* } the Dung or Soil of ſuch
ROSOCH } Cattle. *N. C.*

RO'THER-*Nails*, ſuch as have a very full Head, and are uſed to faſten the Rudder Irons in Ships.

ROT'TEN [of ꞃoꞇan, *Sax.* of 𝖗𝖔𝖙𝖙𝖊𝖓, *Belg.* to rot] unſound, periſhed by corrupting.

ROT'TENNESS [in a *Horſe*] a Diſeaſe when the inward Parts are ſo waſted that they are paſt Cure.

ROT'ULI *Placitorum* [*Old Law*] Court Rolls, or Records upon Roll. *L.*

RO'TULUS *Wintoniæ* [*Doomſday-Book*] ſo called, becauſe it was formerly kept at *Wincheſter*.

ROTUND' [*Rotundus*, L.] round.

ROTU'NDITY [*Rotunditas*, L.] Roundneſs.

ROTUN'DUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards. *L.*

ROU, ugly, froward. *O.*

ROUSE [of *Roux*, F. red-hair'd] a Sirname.

To ROVE [*roder*, F.] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin to which the Clinch Nail is faſtened.

A ROVER [*Rodeur*, F.] a Rambler.

A ROVER [𝕽𝖔𝖎𝖘𝖛𝖊𝖗, *Dan.*] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. *F.*

ROUGE *Croſs* } [among *Heralds*] the
ROUGE *Dragon* } Names of two of the Marſhals or Purſuivants at Arms.

ROUGH [Hꞃuh, *Sax.* 𝖗𝖆𝖚𝖈𝖍, Teut. *Roide*, F. probably of *radis*, L.] uneven, rugged; ſevere, harſh; hairy, or briſtly.

ROUGH'INGS, latter Paſture, or Graſs which comes after mowing. *C.*

ROUGHT, had Pity on. *O.*

ROU'KIN, to ſnore. *Chau.*

To ROUL [*Military Term*] Officers of equal Quality, who mount the ſame Guard, and take their Turns in relieving one another, are ſaid to *roul*.

To ROUL. See *Roll.*

ROULA'DE, a trilling or quavering. *F.*

ROULA'DES [in *Cookery*] Veal Steaks dreſſed after a particular Manner. *F.*

ROUNCE, a little Poney or Tit. *Chau.*

ROUNCE, the Handle, a Part of the Printing-Preſs.

ROUN'CEVAL *Peas* [of *Rounceval*, a Place at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Hills] a kind of large delicious Peaſe.

ROUND [*Rond*, F. 𝖗𝖚𝖓𝖉, Dan. *Rotundus*, L.] in form of a Circle or Ball.

ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUN'DEL [*Roundelet*, F.] a Song beginning and ending with the ſame Sentence. *Chau.*

ROUND-*Heads* [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who uſually wore ſhort Hair.

ROUND *Houſe* [in a *Ship*] is the uppermoſt Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Maſter lies.

ROUND-*Houſe* [of a *Pariſh*] a Priſon to ſecure thoſe who commit Diſorders in the Night.

ROUND *in* } [*Sea Term*] to let riſe the
ROUND *aft* } Main or Fore Tack, &c. when the Wind larges upon them.

A ROUNDER, a Circuit or Circumference of a Thing.

ROUNDS [among *Maſons*] are the broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garriſon.

ROUND'ELAY [of *Round* and *Lay*, a Song, *Rondeau*, F.] a Shepherd's Song, ſung by ſeveral in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To **ROUND** *one in the Ear* [of ꞃunian, *Sax*, to mutter, roene, *Belg*. Reunen, *Teut*. to whiſper] to chide ſharply.

To **ROUND**, to ceaſe. *O.*

ROUN [in *Horſes*] a freſh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. *C.*

To **ROURIGE**, to gnaw. *O.*

To **ROUSE** [of ꞃiꞅan, *Sax.*] to wake, to riſe or ſtir up.

To **ROUSE** *up a Hart* [*Hunting Phraſe*] to raiſe him from his Harbour.

To **ROUSE** [with *Falconers*] is when a Hawk lifts up and ſhakes himſelf.

To **ROUSE** *a Hawſer* or *Cable* [*Sea Phraſe*] uſed for haling in Part of the Hawſer or Cable, which lies ſlack in the Water.

ROUSE [perhaps of *Ruſe*, Fr.] a cunning Trick, a Wile. *Ch.*

A **ROUS'ING**, a whiſking great one.

ROUS'SELET, a kind of delicious ſmall Pear.

ROUT [rot, *Dan.* rotte, *Teut.* rhawd, *C. Br. Voſſius* and *Menagius* derive them of Ῥόθος, *Gr.*] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company or Flock, a Squabble, a Noiſe, alſo a Defeat of an Army.

A **ROUT** *of Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of thoſe wild Beaſts.

To **ROUT** [of rotelen, *L. S.* to make a rattling Noiſe, or hꞃutan, *Sax.* to ſnort or ſneeze] to ſnore, to bellow. *N. C.*

To **ROUT** [of rotel, *Belg.* a Beak or Snout, or of hꞃutan, *Sax.* Wrontee, *Belg.*] to rout up the Ground as Swine do.

To **ROUT** [*mettre en deroute*, F.] to put an Army to flight.

ROUT [*Route*, F.] a Road or Way; eſpecially that taken by Military Forces.

ROUTH'FUL, ſorrowful. *O.*

ROUTH'LESS, unmerciful, having no Pity. *Chau.*

A **ROW** [ryehe, *Teut.*] an Order or Rank.

To **ROW** [ꞃopan, *Sax.* Roede, *Belg.* Ruper, *Dan.*] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [of *Rüe*, F. a Street] a Sirname.

A **ROW'EL** [*Roue*, *Rouelle*, F.] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A **ROWEL** [among *Surgeons*] a ſort of Iſſue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck.

He looks one Way, and rows another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who firſt helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at; for while they do ſo, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go *backwards themſelves* to help their *Paſſengers forward* in their Journey: But the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow-hearted *Hypocrites*, who, while they pretend to be carrying on the Intereſt of their *Friends*, mean nothing leſs, and are at the ſame Time undermining them. *Altera manu fert lapidem, panem oſtentat altera*, ſays *Plautus*; Δεξιὰν εἰς ὑποδημα, ἀριςερὰν εἰς ϖὸδονιτρον, Ariſto.

ROW'ENA [ꞃopena, of *Sax.* of rouw, *Du.* Peace, and ƿinnan, *Sax.* to acquire] a beautiful Daughter of *Hengiſtus*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Iſle of *Thanet* given him by King *Vortigern*, for aſſiſting him againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground as he could encompaſs with an Ox Hide to build a Caſtle, which being finiſhed, he invited King *Vortigern* to Supper; after Supper, *Hengiſt* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who richly attired, and with a greaceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortigern*, in the *Saxon* Language, ſaying Wæꞅ Ƿeal Blaꝼoꞃd Kyning, *i. e. Be of Health, Lord King*; to which he replied, ꝺꞃinc Ƿeal, *i. e. Drink Health*; which I think is the firſt Health we find in Hiſtory, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years. *Vortigern*, enamoured with her Beauty, married her, and gave her and her Father all *Kent*.

ROW'EN, rough Paſture full of Stubble and Weeds.

ROWEN *Hay*, latter Hay.

ROW'ING [of *Cloths*] is the ſmoothing of them with a Roller.

ROW'LAND [*Camb.* derives it of ꞃoꝺ, *Sax.* Counſel, and Laud, *q. d.* a Counſellor to his Country; but *Verſtegan* of Row, *Belg.* Peace, and Land, *q.* Peace-maker of his Country] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this Proverb in Letter *O.* under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. General *Monk*, or as others explain it, King *Charles* the Second, who, as ſome ſay, (though not very beautiful himſelf, yet got very fine Children) judiciouſly was called *Rowly*, alluding to a Stallion of that Name kept in the *Meuſe*, which, tho' ill favoured himſelf, yet got very fine Colts; as it is reported the Lord *Rocheſter* told his Majeſty, when he aſked him the Reaſon of that Nickname.

To ROWNE [ꞃunnian, *Sax.*] to whiſper.

ROWNING, Silence, whiſpering in the Ear. *O.*

ROWPAUD, calling. *O.*

To ROWT [of Hꞃutan, *Sax.*] to low like an Ox or Cow. *N. C.*

ROW'TY [ſpoken of *Corn* or *Graſs*] over-rank and ſtrong.

ROY'AL [*Royal*, F. *Regalis*, L.] belonging to a King, kingly.

ROYAL *Aſſent*, the Aſſent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL *Exchange*, a ſtately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was firſt founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a Merchant, *Anno* 1566; but being burnt down *Anno* 1666, is now built of excellent Stone, with ſuch curious and admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work, that it is the nobleſt Structure for a Meeting-place of Merchants in the World.

ROYAL *Parapet* [in *Fortification*] a Breaſt-work raiſed on the Edge of the Rampart towards the Country.

ROYAL *Poverty*, a modern Nickname for the Liquor called *Geneva*, or *Genevre*; becauſe when Beggars are drunk, they are as great as Kings.

ROYAL *Society*, a Society incorporated by King *Charles* II. under the Name of the Preſident, Council, and the Fellows of the Royal Society, for the improvement of Natural Philoſophy.

The ROYAL [*Hunting Term*] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROY'ALIST [*un Royaliſte*, F.] one who is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Intereſt; a loyal Perſon.

ROY'ALTY [*Royaute*, F. *Regalitas*, L.] royal Dignity, Kingſhip.

ROY'ALTIES, the Royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen.

The Enſigns of ROY'ALTY [in *England*] are the Crown, Sceptre, Croſs, St. *Edward*'s Staff, *&c.* uſed at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE [of *rogner*, F.] to bite or gnaw. *Spenc.*

ROYNES [in *Old Records*] Currents, Streams, or paſſages of running Water.

To RUB [reiben, *Teut.* Ῥύπτω, *Gr.*] to wipe hard.

RUB'BISH [probably of *Rudera*, L. or Ῥύπος, *Gr.* Filth] the Refuſe of Building, as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, *&c.*

RU'BICAN, a true mixed roan Horſe.

RU'BICUND [*Rubicond*, *F. Rubicundus*, L.] Blood-red, ruddy.

RU'BID [*Rubidus*, L.] of a red Colour, reddiſh.

RUBI'GINOUS [*Rubiginoſus*, L.] ruſty, foul.

RUBI'GO, Mildew [with *Botaniſts*] a Diſeaſe in Plants. *L.*

RU'BIOUS, of, pertaining to, or like a Ruby.

To RUBRICATE [of *Rubricatum*, L.] to make or colour Red.

RU'BRICK [*Rubrica*, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy; ſo called, becauſe formerly written or printed in Red, the Office itſelf being in black Letters.

RU'BRICK [in the *Canon Law*] a ſpecial Title or Sentence of the Civil or Canon Law.

RU'BY [*Rubis*, F. of *Rubere*, L.] a tranſparent Gem, of a Blood red Colour.

RU'BY [in *Heraldry*] the red Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

RUCK, a Bird of a prodigious Strength and Bigneſs, which is ſaid to be able to toſs up a Lion with its Talons, *&c.*

To RUCK, to ſquat down. *N. C.*

RUCK'ING, lurking. *O.*

RUCTA'TION, a blenching or breaking Wind upwards.

RUCTUOSITY [*Ructuoſitas*, L.] a belching much.

RUD'DER [ꞃoðor, *Sax.* Roeder, Belg. and *L. S.*] a Piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern Poſts, and ſerves to direct the Courſe of a Ship.

RUDDER, a Sieve for ſeparating Corn from Chaff.

RUD'DINESS, the being of a freſh or red Colour.

RUDDLE, a ſort of red Chalk.

RUD'DOCK, a Robin red-breaſt; and a Land Toad.

RUD'DY, [of ꞃuðu, *Sax.* Redneſs, or *Rubidus*, L.] of a Blood-red Colour, freſh-coloured.

RUDE [of ꞃeðe, *Sax.* fierce, or rather of *Rudis*, L.] rough, coarſe, unpoliſhed; clowniſh, ignorant, ſaucy, uncivil.

RU'DENESS [*Rudeſſe*, F.] Unpoliſhedneſs; Saucineſs; Ignorance.

RUDGE *waſhed Kerſey* [of Rugghe, *Belg.* the Back] a ſort of Kerſey Cloath made of Fleece Wool, only waſhed upon the Sheep's Back.

RUDIMEN'TAL, rough, imperfect, juſt attempted.

RUDIMENTS [*Rudimenta*, L.] the firſt Principles of any Art or Science.

RUDITY [*Ruditas*, L.] Ignorance.

RUE [*Rue*, F. Rhyw, C. Br. *Ruta*, L. of Ῥυτή, Gr. Raute, *Teut.*] an Herb well known.

To RUE, to ſift, *Devonſh.* To pity, *Ch.*

To RUE [of ꞃeoꞅian, *Sax.* Rouwe, Belg. rewen, *Teut.*] to repent of, or be much concerned for.

RUEFUL, ſad, woeful. *O.*

RU'EL *Bone*, the Whirl-Bone of the Knee. *O.*

RUFF [Ruyffel, *Belg.* to wrinkle] an old faſhioned Ornament for the Neck; alſo a getting the better at a Game of Cards; alſo a kind of Fiſh; alſo a kind of Bird.

To RUFF [at *Cards*] to trump.

To RUFF [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to *ruff*, when ſhe hits the Prey but does not truſs it.

A RUF'FIAN [*Ruffien*, F. *Rufian*, Span. *Ruffiano*, Ital. Ruffer, *Dan.* a Lecher, Rofuere, *Dan.* a Robber] an Aſſaſſin, a deſperate Villain.

RUF'FIAN, the Devil. *Chauc.*

RUF'FIANS-*Hall, Smithfield*, where Trials of Skill were played by ruffianly People.

To RUF'FLE [Ruyſtelen, Belg. to fold into Ruffles, to rumple] to put into Diſorder or Confuſion.

RUF'LER, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

RUFF-PECK, Bacon. *Cant.*

RUFTER *Hood*, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn.

RUG [either of ꞃocc, *Sax.* Rock, *Teut.* a Coat, or ꞃocc, *Sax.* 'Ρήγις, *Gr.*] a ſhaggy Coverlet for a Bed.

RUG'GED [Þꞃuhᵹe, *Sax. Rugoſus*, L.] rough, uneven; alſo ſevere, croſs.

RUGO'SE [*Rugoſus*, L.] wrinkly.

RUGOS'ITY, a being rough, fulneſs of Wrinkles or Furrows.

RU'IN [*Ruine*, F. of *Ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Deſtruction, Undoing, Overthrow.

To RUIN [*Ruiner*, F. *ad ruinam redigere*, L.] to bring to Ruin, deſtroy, lay waſte, or ſpoil.

RUI'NOUS [*Ruineux*, F. *Ruinoſus*, L.] falling to Decay, ready to fall.

RULE [*Regle*, F. *Regula*, L.] a Law or Principle to go by; alſo Command, Sway.

To RULE [*regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Rule, to govern.

RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of reſolving Arithmetical Queſtions.

RULE *of Three* } [in *Arithmetick*]
RULE *of Proportion* } ſo called, becauſe by Means of three Numbers given, it finds out a Fourth, which hath the ſame Proportion to one of thoſe Numbers given, as they have one to the other.

RUM, a ſpirituous Liquor diſtilled from the Steeping of Sugar Canes, in the *American* Sugar Plantations.

RUM, Gallant. *Cant.*

RUMB } [*Rhombus*, L. of 'Ρόμβος,
RHOMB } *Gr.*] the Angle which a Ship makes in her ſailing, with the Meridian of the Place where ſhe is; one Point of the Mariners Compaſs, or 11 degrees and a quarter. *F.*

RUMB *Line* [in *Navigation*] a Line deſcribed by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, ſo as to make the ſame or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Complement of the RUMB, the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the Equator by the Line of the Ship's Courſe.

RUM *boozing-welts*, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Watch. *Cant.*

RUM *Cully*, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM *Dropper*, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM *Gutlets*, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM *Hooper*, a Drawer. *Cant.*

To RUM'BLE [rommeler, Belg. rammelen, *Teut.*] to make a hollow Noiſe.

RUMIGERA'TION, a ſpreading abroad of a Rumour or Report.

RUMINANT [*Ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT *Animals*, ſuch as chew the Cud, as Oxen, Sheep, Deer. &c.

RUMINANT *Signs* [*Aſtrology*] thoſe Signs in the Zodiack that are repreſented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To RU'MINATE [*ruminer*, F. *ruminatum*, L.] to chew the Cud; to weigh in the Mind, to ſtudy, to think ſeriouſly upon.

RUMINA'TION, a rumination. *L.*

To RUMMAGE [probably of reumen, *Teut.* to empty, or raum, Space, *q. d.* to make Room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUMMER [*q. d.* a *Roomer*, from *Room*] a broad-mouthed large Drinking Veſſel; or ſuch an one filled to the Brim.

RUM'NEY [formerly called Romenal, perhaps from the *Romans* who firſt landed on that Shore] a Place in *Kent*, 61 Miles *S. E.* from *London*.

RUMOUR [*Rumour*, *à ruendo*, L.] Report, Fame, Bruit, common Talk.

RU'MOURED, generally talked of.

A RUMP [Rump, *Dan.* Rumpff, *Teut.*] the Tail-piece, eſpecially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM *Padders*, Highwaymen. *Cant.*

To RUMPLE [rompele, *Belg.*] to make into Rumples or Creaſes.

A RUMPLE [Þꞃympel, *Sax.* Bompel, *Belg.*] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by tumbling and towzing.

RUM-*Ville, London.* Cant.

RUM'SEY [Rumꞅeᵹ, *Sax.*] a Town in *Hampſhire*, 61 Miles *S. W.* by *W.* from *London*, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To RUN [Aꞃunnian, *Sax.* runne, *Belg.* rennen, *Teut.*] to move with a ſwift Pace.

To RUN *Goods*, to land them clandeſtinely, without paying the legal Cuſtoms.

RUN'AGATE [of *Run* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A RUN'AWAY, one who runs away from his Maſter's Service.

RUNCA'TION, a Wedding. *L.*

RUNCH'ES } Carlock, dry and withered. *N. C.*
RUNC'H *Ball* }

RUN'CILUS } [in *Doomſday-Book*] a Sumpter-Horſe, or Load-Horſe; a Cart-Horſe.
RUNCINUS }

RUN'DLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a round Ball or Bullet.

RUN'DLET [*q. d.* Roundlet] a Caſk for Liquors, from 3 to 20 Gallons.

RUNE [Runa, *Dan.*] a Water-courſe, *W. C.*

RUNCE, a Flaſket. *N. C.*

RUNGS [of a *Ship*] Ground Timbers, or Timbers that conſtitute the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

RUNLET. See *Rundlet.*

RUN'NEL, Pollard Wood, ſo called from running up apace.

RUN'NER [of a *Gaming Houſe*] one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Juſtices, and when the Conſtables are out.

RUN'NER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RUNNER [on *Shipboard*] a Rope with a Block or Pulley at one End, and a Hook at the other, for hoiſting of Goods.

To overhale the RUNNER [*Sea Phraſe*] is to pull down the hooked End, to hitch it into the Sling.

RUN'NET [as ſome ſay, from *Rennet*, a Town in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Calf, commonly made uſe of to turn Milk for Cheeſe, Curds, *&c.*

RUN-NING *Knot* [in *Hunting*] Collars for catching Hares and Conies.

RUNT [of Rund, *Belg.* an Ox. Rind, *Teut.*] a *Scotch* or *Welch* Cow, *&c.* alſo a ſhort Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above 3 Years old.

RUPEE', an *Indian* Coin, value 2*s.* 3*d.*

RUP'TA [*Old Law*] a Troop or Company of Soldiers.

RUP'TILE, eaſy to be broken.

RUP'TION, a breaking or burſting. *L.*

RUP'TORY, a corroſive Medicine or Cauſtick.

RUP'TURE [*ruptura*, L.] a breaking, a Rent; breach of Friendſhip or Treaty. *F.*

RUPTURE [in *Surgery*] a Burſtenneſs, or burſt Belly.

RU'RAL [*ruralis*, L.] belonging to the Country. *F.*

RURAL *Dean*, formerly he who, under the Biſhop and Arch-Deacon, had the peculiar Care and Inſpection of the Clergy and Laity of a Diſtrict, now called a Deanry.

RURIC'OLIST [*ruricola*, L.] an Huſbandman.

RURIGE'NE [*rurigena*, L.] born in the Country.

RUS'CA *Apium*, a Hive of Bees. *O. L.*

RUSCA *Butyri*, a Tub of ſalted Butter.

RUSH [ꞃiꞅc, *Sax.*] a ſort of Plant growing in Water.

To RUSH [Hꞃeoꞅan, *Sax.* or raſſelen, to make a rattling Noiſe, *Teut.*] to enter into, to iſſue forth haſtily and violently.

To RUSH *in* [Inꞃepan, *Sax.*] to enter violently and haſtily.

A RUSHING [Hꞃyꞅca, *Sax.*] an Irruption.

RUSH-*Grown* [among *Archers*] the ſame as Bobtail.

RUS'SEL [of *roux*, F. red, or *rouſſeux*, and *el.* dimin. *i. e.* ſomewhat reddiſh] a Surname.

RUS'SETIN [*rouſſetin*, F.] a ſort of Apple.

RUST [ꞃoꞅꞇ, *Sax.* rooſt, *Belg.* roſt, *Dan.* and *Teut.*] a ſort of Cruſt which groweth upon Iron, *&c.*

To RUST [roeſten, *Belg.* roſten, *Teut.*] to contract Ruſt.

RUSTI'CAL } [*ruſtique*, F. *ruſticus*, L.] Country-like, clowniſh, unmannerly.
RUS'TICK }

RUS'TICATED [*ruſticatus*, L.] made or become Clowniſh.

RUSTI'CITY [*ruſticité*, F. of *ruſticitas*, L.] Clowniſhneſs, Downrightneſs.

To RUS'TLE [Hꞃiꞅꞇlan, *Sax.* ruyſſele, *Belg.* raſſelen, *Teut.*] to make a Noiſe as Armour or new Garments do.

RUS'TRE [in *Heraldry*] a ſquare Figure like a Maſcle, only the Maſcle is pierced ſquare, the Ruſtre is pierced round.

RUSTY [roſtig, *Teut.*] covered with Ruſt.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, Wild Boars, *&c.*

RUT [of *rota*, L.] the Mark or Track of a Wheel in the Road, *&c.*

To RUT [*rut*, F. *Meragius* derives it of *rugitus*, L. roaring, or *ruendo*, L. ruſhing, ſc. into Venery, or of rotte, *Belg.*] to cry like a Deer for the Deſire of Copulation.

RUT *of the Sea* [among *Mariners*] the Sea or Waves daſhing againſt any Thing.

RUTHE [rewe, *Teut.*] Pity, Compaſſion. *O.*

RUTH'LESS, relentleſs, pitileſs.

RYAL [*Real*, Span.] a *Spaniſh* Coin, worth 6 Pence 3 Farthings *Engliſh* Money.

RYFE, rife, frequent. *Chauc.*

RYM'MERS *about* [*Ancient Deeds*] Vagabonds, or idle roaming Fellows.

S.

S. Sometimes ſtands for *Socius*, L. a Companion, or *Societatis*, L. of a Society, as R. S. S. ſignifies *Regiæ Societatis Socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. ſignifies *Stratum ſuper ſtratum*, i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is uſed for laying or packing up of Things in a Veſſel.

S. [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Solo*, and is put in Pieces of

Muſick of ſeveral Parts, to ſignify that, in ſuch Places, the Voice or Inſtrument performs alone. *Ital.*

S. [among *Phyſicians*] is a Characteriſtick Note of Weight and Meaſure, and ſtands for *Semis,* L. and ſignifies half what went before.

S, N. Sometimes ſtands for *Salvator Noſter,* L. *i. e.* our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Phyſicians*] ſtands for *Secundum Naturam,* i. e. according to Nature.

SAAF [*ſalvus,* L.] ſafe. *Chauc.*

SAAFING, ſaving, except. *Chauc.*

SAAL, the Soul. *Chauc.*

SABAO'TH [עטאות, H. *i. e.* Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hoſts,

SAB'ATANS, Soldiers Boots.

SAB'ATHIANS, a ſort of Chriſtian Heretick, ſo called from one *Sabbathias,* a *Jew,* and afterwards an heretical Biſhop in the 4th Century.

SABBATARIANS, a Name given to ſome Anabaptiſts, or rather Baptiſts, who obſerve *Saturday* as a Sabbath.

SABBATA [שכת, H. *i. e.* Reſt, *Sabbath,* F. *Sabbathum,* L.] the 7th Day of the Week, obſerved as a Day of Reſt, in Commemoration of God's reſting after the ſixth Day of Creation; or the firſt Day of the Week among Chriſtians.

SABBATH *Day's Journey,* a Meaſure of 729 *Engliſh* Paces and three Feet, or of 200 Cubits, or 3648 Feet.

SAB'BATICAL } [*Sabbaticus,* L.] be-
SAB'BATICK } longing to the Sabbath.

SABBATI'CAL *Year* [among the *ancient Jews*] every ſeventh Year, in which it was not lawful to till the Ground, and Slaves were ſet at Liberty.

SABBATINE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*] a Diſputation upon any Part of *Logick* or *Moral Philoſophy.*

SAB'BATISM [*Sabbatiſmus,* L. σαββατισμος, Gr.] the keeping of the Sabbath.

SAB'BATUM, the Sabbath.

SABBATUM [in *Doomſday Book*] Peace or Quiet.

SABE'ANS, a Chriſtian Sect, who patched up *Chriſtianiſm, Judaiſm, Mahometaniſm* and *Heatheniſh* Superſtition together: they received Baptiſm in Commemoration of *John*'s Baptizing, but do not adminiſter in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptiſm,* the *Eucbariſt, Orders,* and *Matrimony*; the *Miniſters* and *Laity* are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABEL'LIANS, a Sect of Chriſtian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*; who taught there was no Diſtinction between the Perſons of the Trinity, but that they were all one; as the Body, Soul, and Spirit make but one Man.

SA'BLE [*le ſebeline,* F. Zobel, *Teut.*] a rich Furr, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SA'BLE [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in thoſe of Nobility they call it a *Diamond,* and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, *Saturn.*

SABELI'ERE, a Sand or Gravel Pit. *F.*

SABLIERE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber, as long as the Beam, but not ſo thick.

SA'BRE [*Sabre,* F. Sobel, *Teut.*] a ſort of Scymetar, Hanger or broad Sword.

SABULANA'RIUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within a certain Precinct.

SABULOSI'TY [*Sabuloſitas,* L.] Sandineſs.

SABULOUS [*ſabuloſus*] full of groſs Sand, gravelly, ſandy.

SAC [Saca, *Sax.*] a Royalty of Privilege, touching Plea, a Correction of Treſpaſs of Men within a Manor. *O. T. L.*

SAC'CHARINE [of *ſaccharum,* L.] Sugar-like.

SAC'CHARUM [σάκχαρον, Gr.] Sugar, a kind of Honey with a gummy Subſtance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SAC'CHARUM *Saturni* [among *Chymiſts*] Sugar of Lead. *L.*

SACCO'PHORI, a Sect of *Meſſalian* Hereticks, ſo called from their covering themſelves with Sacks.

SAC'CULI *Adipoſi* [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muſcles. *L.*

SACCULI *Medicinales* [among *Phyſicians*] ſeveral Simples tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the Parts aggrieved. *L.*

SAC'CULUS *Chyliferus* } [in *Anato-*
SAC'CULUS *Roriferus* } *my*] a Paſſage which is the Beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus.* L.

SACCULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the SKIN or Bag that encompaſſes the Heart; the ſame with *Pericardium.* L.

SAC'CUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwiſe called *Rectum.*

SACCUS *cum Brochia* [*Old Records*] a Cuſtom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the uſe of his Army.

SA'CER *Ignis* [*i. e.* ſacred Fire] a kind of Inflammation, otherwiſe called St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

SACER *Muſculus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the *Os Sacrum,* and running under the *Longiſſimus Dorſi.* L.

SACER *Morbus,* an Epilepſy, ſo named upon the Apprehenſion that ſomething ſupernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. *L.*

SA'CERBORCH } [Sicenbunh, *Sax.*
SICK'ERBORCH } of Sicher and Burgo, *Teut.* i. e. Sure to be depended on] a ſufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACERDO'TAL [*ſacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Prieſt, Prieſtly. *F.*

SA'CHEM, a great Prince or Ruler among the *Weſt-Indians.*

SACK [ꞅac, *Sax. ſac*, F. Sack, *Teut.* Sach, *C. Br. ſacco*, Ital. *ſaccus*, L. of σάκκος, Gr. of שק, *H.*] a Bag made of coarſe Cloth to put any Thing in.

SACK [ꞅec, *Sax.*] a Wine called *Canary*, brought from the *Canary* Iſlands; alſo a Wine, brought to us from *Malaga* in *Spain.*

To **SACK** [*ſaccager*, F. σακκιζέιν, Gr. *q. d.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waſte or deſtroy.

SACK of *Cotton*, a Quantity from one hundred Weight and half, to 400 Weight.

SACK *of Wool*, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS *of Earth* [in *Fortification*] are for ſeveral Uſes; as, to make Entrenchments in Haſte, to place on Parapets, or at the Head of Breaches, or to repair them when beaten down.

SACK'BUT [*ſaquebute*, F. *ſacabuche*, of *ſacar del buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, becauſe it requires a ſtrong Breath] an Inſtrument of Wind Muſick.

SACK'LESS [ꞅacleaꞅ, *Sax.*] guiltleſs, innocent. *N. C.*

SA'CRIFIELD *Rents* [in the Manor of *Chucon* in *Somerſetſhire*] certain ſmall Rents, paid by ſome Tenants to the Lord of that Manor.

SA'CRAMENT [*ſacramentum*, L. *quod ſacratur fide interpoſita*] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Myſtery, with ſome Promiſe annexed to it; an outward viſible Sign of an Inward and ſpiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*ſacramentalis*, L.] belonging to the Sacrament.

SACRAMENTA'LIA [*Old Law*] certain Sacrament Offerings, heretofore paid to the Pariſh Prieſt at *Eaſter*, &c.

SACRAMENTA'RIANS [*ſacramentaires*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falſely given by the *Papiſts* to the *Proteſtants*, and chiefly to the *Calviniſts.*

SACRAMEN'TO *recipiendo quod vidua Regis*, &c. Writ of Commiſſion to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow [*i. e.* the Widow of a Tenant to the King] that ſhe ſhall not marry without the King's Licence. *L.*

SACRAMEN'TUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquiſitions made by a legal Jury.

SACRAMEN'TUM *Altaris*, the Sacrament of the Maſs, or what we now call the Sacrament *of the Lord's Supper.* L.

SACRE, a Coronation, a Conſecration, the Solemnization of Matrimony. *Chau.*

SAC'RED [*ſacré*, F. *ſacer*, L. holy] that deſerves Veneration; not to be injured, or broken.

SACRED *Writ* [*Scriptura Sacra*, L.] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SA'CREDNESS, Holineſs.

A **SA'CRIFICE** [*ſacrificium*, L.] an Offering made to God. *F.*

SA'CRIFEROUS [*ſacrifer*, L.] bearing holy Things.

To **SACRIFICE** [*ſacrifer*, F. *ſacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's ſelf to it; to quit or leave a Thing upon ſome Conſideration.

SACRIFI'CIAL } [*ſacrificialis*, F.] be-
SACRIF'ICAL } longing to Sacrifices, or *ſacrifical Meats*, &c.

SA'CRILEGE [*ſacrilegium*, L.] the ſtealing of Sacred Things, Church Robbing; an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purpoſes, of what was given to religious Perſons, and to pious Uſes. *L.*

SACRILE'GIOUS [*ſacrilegus*, L. *qui ſacra legit*, i. e. *ſuratur*] belonging to, or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRIS'TAN [*ſacriſtain*, F. *ſacriſtarius*, L.] a Sexton or Veſtry-keeper.

SACROLUM'BUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the ſuperior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, poſterior Part of the *Ilium*, and from all the Spines and tranverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins. *L.*

SA'CRUM *Os* [among the *Anatomiſts*] the broadeſt of all the Bones in the Back, that ſuſtains all the other *Vertebræ* and turning Joints, and in Shape ſomewhat reſembles a Triangle.

SACY'FOREST [*q. d. Salcey*, of *ſalicetum*, L. a Place where Willows grow] a Foreſt in *Northamptonſhire.*

SAD [*Minſhew* derives it of Sat, *Teut.* full, *i. e.* of Tears, or Schatte, *Teut.* a Shadow; becauſe ſorrowful Perſons affect Solitude] ſorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD *Colour* [of *ſatur*, L. full, or by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadneſs or Blackneſs] a deep or dark Colour.

To **SAD'DEN**, to make uneaſy or melancholy.

SAD'DLE [Saꝺl, *Sax.* Sadel, *C. Br.* and *Dan.* Sattle, *Teut. ſella*, L.] a Seat for Horſemen.

To **SAD'DLE**, to put on a Saddle, to embarraſs, alſo to oppreſs.

SAD'DUCEES [σαδδουκαῖοι, Gr. ſo called from צדוך, *Sadock*, their firſt Founder; or as ſome ſay, of צדך, *Juſtice*] a Sect among the *Jews*, who received only the five Books of *Moſes*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of the Body.

SAD'DUCISM, the Principles and Doctrines of the *Sadducees.*

SAFE [*ſauf*, F. *ſalvus*, L. of σάος, Gr.] out of Danger, ſecure, truſty.

A SAFE [*ſave*, F.] a ſort of Cupboard to keep Victuals in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE *Conduct* [*ſauſe conduit*, F.] a Security given by the King under the Broad Seal, or ſome other Perſon in Authority, to any Perſon for his quiet coming into, or paſſing out of the Realm.

SAFE *Guard* [*ſauſe guarde*, F.] Protection given by a Prince or Magiſtrate, &c. to thoſe who implore Aid againſt Oppreſſion.

SAFE-*Guard* [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to ſome of the Enemy's Country, to ſecure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. alſo Soldiers left in ſuch Places for that Purpoſe.

SAFE'GUARD, a ſort of Duſt-Gown, or Riding Garment worn by Women; alſo a coloured Stuff Apron; alſo a ſwathing Band for Children.

SAFE-*Pledge* [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day aſſigned.

SAF'FLOW, Baſtard Saffron.

SAF'FRON [*ſaffron*, F. *ſaffrano*, Ital.] a Plant bearing a blue Flower, the Piſtillum, or middle Part, which is a deep Yellow, is taken out, dried, and preſſed into flat Cakes, and is much eſteemed for its Virtue, as a great Chearer of the Heart; in *L.* called *Crocus Autumnalis*.

SAFFRON *of Gold* [amongſt *Chymiſts*] a *Chymical Preparation of Gold*, that fired makes an Exploſion like Gun-powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON *Walden* [of *Saffron*, Wall, and den, a Dale, *Sax.*] a Town in *Eſſex*, 35 Miles N. by E. from *London*, ſo called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

To SAG, to hang down on one Side.

To SAG, to wave, to be diſmayed, &c. *Shakeſp.*

SAGA'CIOUS [*ſagax*, L.] quick of Apprehenſion, ſubtle, ſhrewd.

SAGA'CITY [*ſagacité*, F. *ſagacitas*, L.] Sharpneſs of Wit, Quickneſs of Apprehenſion or Underſtanding.

SAG'AMORE, a King or ſupreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAG'AN [among *Chymical Philoſophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGA'PENUM [σαγάπενον, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant Fennel-Giant.

SA'GE, one who deals *Præſtigiæ*, or Enchantments.

SAGE, prudent, wiſe, diſcreet. *F.*

A SAGE, a wiſe Man, or great Philoſopher. *F.*

SAGE [*ſauge*, F. *ſalvia*, L.] a ſweet-ſmelling, wholeſome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

SAGEBA'RO } a Juſtice, or one who
SACHBA'RO } hears Cauſes. *O. L.*

SAGE'NESS [*ſageſſe*, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE'ROSE, a ſort of Flower.

SAGHE [ſyʒe, *Sax.* Sage, *Teut.*] a Saw. *N. C.*

SAGI'TA, an Arrow; alſo a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of eight Stars. *L.*

SAGIT'TA [among *Botaniſts*] the upper Part of a Cion or Sprig of a Tree. *L.*

SAGIT'TA [in *Geometry*] is the verſed Sign of an Arch. *L.*

SAGITTA'LIS *Sutura* [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture*. L.

SA'GITTARY [*ſagittarius*, L. *i. e.* the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs of the Zodiack.

SAGITTIF'EROUS [*ſagittifer*, L.] Shaft-bearing.

SAGUM, a ſort of Woollen Coat, or Caſſock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* uſed, and particularly the *Gauls*. L.

SA'ICK [*ſaique*, F.] a ſort of Merchant-Ships, uſed chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as alſo among the *Turks*.

To SAIG'NER *a Mote* [*Military Term*] is to empty or take the Water out of it by Conveyance under Ground, that it may be paſſed over more eaſily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulruſhes upon the Mud that remains.

To SAIL [ſeglian, *Sax.* ſeyle, *Belg.* ſegelen, *Teut.* ſeyler, *Dan.*] to ſwim or paſs through the Sea.

Main **SAIL**, that which belongs to the Main Yard.

Fore Top **SAIL**, that which is peculiar to the Foretop Maſt Yard.

SAILS [Segl, *Sax.* ſeghel, *Belg.* ſeyl, *Dan.* ſegel, *Teut.*] large Pieces of double Canvas, which catch the Wind, and ſerve to give Way to the Ship; every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of an Hawk.

After **SAILS**, are thoſe of the Main and Mizzen-Maſts, which ſerve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head **SAILS**, ſuch as belong to the Fore-Maſt and Boltſprit, and are uſed to keep the Ship from the Wind, and flat her off.

SALIN, to aſſail. *Chau.*

SAILING. See *Mercator*'s and *Plain Sailing*.

SAILORS, elder Seamen, employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on board, and ſteering the Ship.

SAINGARA'Z [in *Cookery*] as, *Rabbets dreſſed a la ſaingaraz*, i. e. larded, toaſted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon.

SAINT'FOIN, Graſs, otherwiſe called Holy Graſs, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, &c. much approved of for improving Land.

SAINT [*ſanctus*, L.] a holy or godly Perſon. *F.*

SAINTS [in *Heaven*] thoſe bleſſed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his everlaſting Glory.

SAINTS [in the *Roman* Church] thoſe whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINT *Anthony*'s *Fire*, a hot cholerick Blood, riſing to a Tetter.

SAKE [Saca, *Sax.* ſake, *Belg.*] cauſe, as, *for my Sake*, &c.

SAKEBERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. *O.*

SAKER [*ſacre*, Span.] a kind of Hawk, alſo a ſort of great Gun.

SAKER *Extraordinary*, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Feet long, its Load 5 *lb.* its Shot 3 Inches one Quarter Diameter, and about 7 *lb.* Weight.

SAKER *Ordinary*, is 3 Inches 3 Quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Feet long, its Load 4 *lb.* its Shot 5 Inches and a half Diameter, and 6 *lb.* Weight.

SAKER *Leaſt Size*, is 3 Inches and a half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Feet long, its Load near 3 *lb.* and a half, its Shot 4 *lb.* 3 Quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKERE'T, the Male of a Saker Hawk.

SAL *Alkali* [of the Herb *Kali*, Arab.] an Ingredient uſed in making Glaſs.

SAL AMMO'NIACK } [*Natural*] a ſort
SAL ARMO'NIACK } of Salt, taken from the Sulphur Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy*.

SAL *Armoniack* [*Artificial*] a ſort of Salt made of five Parts of human Urine, one of Sea Salt, Soot, &c.

SAL *Gemmæ*, a Salt ſo called from its tranſparent and cryſtaline Brightneſs. *L.*

SAL *Lambrot* [among *Chymiſts*] a ſort of very ſharp and eager Salt.

SAL *Petræ*, Salt-petre, a kind of Salt extracted out of the Earth, abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. *L.*

SAL *Polychreſtum* [Ἁλςπολίχρεςος, Gr.] a Preparation of Salt-petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. *L.*

SAL *Prunellæ*, a Preparation of Salt-petre with Flower of Brimſtone.

SALA'CIOUS [*ſalace*, F. *ſalax*, L.] luſtful, leacherous, wanton.

SALA'CITY [*ſalacitas*, L.] Leachery, Luſtfulneſs, Wantonneſs.

SAL'AD [*ſalade*, F.] a Sallet.

SALAMAN'DER [*ſalamandre*, F. *ſalamandra*, L. Σαλαμάνδρα, Gr.] a ſpotted Creature like a Lizzard, which will for ſome Time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMAN'DER's *Blood* [among *Chymiſts*] the red Vapours which in Diſtillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the latter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds.

SAL'ARATED, having a Salary.

SAL'ARY [*ſalaire*, F. *ſalarium*, L.] at firſt ſignified the Rents or Profits of a *Sale*, or Houſe, but now Wages to Servants.

SALARY [in *Law*] is a Conſideration made to a Man for Pains and Induſtry in another's Buſineſs.

SALE [of ꞅallan, *Sax.*] a putting up to be ſold, ſelling.

SALE'ABLE, that is fit to be ſold.

SALE'ABLENESS, fitneſs for Sale.

SALEB'RITY [*ſalebritas*, L.] unevenneſs, roughneſs.

SALEB'ROUS [*ſalebroſus*, L.] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D [*ſalué*, F.] ſaluted. *Spenc.*

SALE'NA, a Salt-pit, Vat, or Houſe.

SALES'MAN, one who ſells Cloths, or other Commodities.

SALI'ENT *Angle* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SALI'ENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beaſt is drawn in a leaping Poſture. *L.*

SAL'IGOT, the Plant *Water-Caltrop*.

SA'LII [among the *Romans*] Prieſts of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Proceſſions. *L.*

SA'LINE [*ſalinus* L.] ſalt, briniſh. *F.*

SALI'NOUS [*ſalinus*, or, *ſalinoſus*, L.] ſalt, full of Salt.

SAL'IQUE *Law* [in *France*] a Law made, as ſome ſay, by King *Pharamond*, or as others, by *Philip* the Long, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Diſtaffe*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as ſome ſay, from the Words *Si aliqua*, ſo often mentioned therein; or, as others ſay, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SAL'ISBURY } [Seaꞃıꞅbyꞃıᵹ, or Sea-
SAR'ISBURY } ꞃobuꞃᵹ, *Sax.* q. d. dry Town; for the old Town ſtood upon a Hill where no Water was, but it is now ſituate in a Valley, and a little Brook runs through the Streets] a City and Biſhop's See in *Wiltſhire*, 70 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SALIVA, Spittle. *L.*

SALIVA'RIOUS [*ſalivarius*, L.] like Spittle.

To SALI'VATE [*ſalivatum*, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cauſe to ſpit, to flux.

SALIVA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by ſalivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is alſo ſometimes taken for a preternatural Increaſe of Spittle. *F.* of *L.*

SALENA [among *Chymiſts*] a ſort of Salt-petre.

SAL'LET [*ſalade*, F.] a Diſh of raw Herbs.

SAL'LIGOT. See *Saligot*.

SALLOW [*Saule*, F. *Salix*, L.] a kind of Willow-tree.

SALLOW [*Selo*, F. *Th.*] pale.

SAL'LY [*Saillie*, F.] the iſſuing out of the Beſieged from their Town or Fort, a falling upon the Beſiegers in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progreſs of their Approaches; alſo a Flaſh of Wit, a Tranſport or ſudden Fit of Paſſion, Heat, *&c.* Rant or Flight.

To SAL'LY [*Sailer*, F. of *Salire*, L.] to iſſue forth as above.

To *cut off a* SAL'LY [*Military Term*] to get between thoſe that made it, and home.

A SAL'LY [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SAL'LY *Port*, a Door through which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUN'DI }
SALMINGON'DIN } [in *Cookery*] an *Italian* Diſh, or a Hotch-Potch of ſeveral Sorts of cold Meat. This Word had its Origin from *Catharine de Medicis*, Queen of *France*, whoſe Head Cook's Name was *Gondi*, and who uſed to wait upon her at Table; and ſhe loving her Victuals pretty high ſeaſoned, would often call for Salt, *Sal' mi Gondi*; whence this reliſhing Diſh has obtained its Name.

SAL'MO, a Pſalm or ſpiritual Song. *L.*

SALMOD'IA [in *Muſical Books*] ſignifies to ſing Pſalms, or ſpiritual Songs. *Ital.*

SAL'MON [*Saumou*, F. *Salmi*, L.] a large well known Fiſh.

SAL'MON-PEEL, a young Salmon.

SALMON-*Pipe*, a ſort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON *ſewſe* [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SAL'PICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce, made of Gammon, Capon, Livers, fat Pullets, *&c.* F.

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS [*Salſamentarius*, L.] belonging to ſalt Things.

SALSAPARIL'LA, the rough bind-weed of *Peru*.

SAL'SIFIE, the Plant otherwiſe called Goats Beard. *Tragopagou.* L.

SALSIPO'TENT [*Salſipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SAL'SITUDE [*Salſedo*, L.] Saltneſs.

SALSU'GINOUS [*Salſuginoſus*, L.] full of Saltneſs.

SAL'SURE [*Salſura*, L.] a ſalting.

SALT [*Sel*, F. *Sal*. L. ꞅealꞇ, *Sax.* Saltʒ, *Teut.*] the third of the five Chymical Principles, and the firſt of thoſe termed *Hypoſtatical*, being an active Subſtance, ſaid to give Bodies their Conſiſtence, and to preſerve them from Corruption; as alſo to occaſion all the Variety of Taſte; and 'tis of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile*, and *Eſſential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymiſts*] is made by reducing the Matter to Aſhes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymiſts*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from ſome fermented and putrefied Parts of Plants.

Eſſential SALT [among *Chymiſts*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Cryſtalization.

SALT *of Glaſs* [among *Chymiſts*] is the Scum which is ſeparated from the Matter before it is vitrified or changed into Glaſs.

SALT *of Saturn* [among *Chymiſts*] is the Body of Lead, opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by diſtilled Vinegar.

SALT *of Sulphur* [among *Chymiſts*] is the Salt called *Sal Polychreſtum*, ſoaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moiſture.

SALT *of Tartar* [among *Chymiſts*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Diſtillation, or elſe by calcining bruiſed Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turns white.

SALT-*Petre* [of *Sal* and *Petra*, L. of ϖέτρα, Gr. a Rock] a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

SALTA'TION, a Dancing or Leaping. *L.*

SALTATO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Deer-leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SAL'TATORY [*Saltatorius*, L.] belonging to Leaping or Dancing.

SAL'TER, one who deals in Salt, or Salt-Fiſh.

SAL'TIER [in *Heraldry*, *Sautoir*, F.] one of the Ordinaries, in Form of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs.

SALTIMBAN'GO, a Mountebank. *Ital.*

SALT'ISH [ſaltʒiſg] ſomewhat ſalt.

SALTM'ASH [of *Salt* and *Marſh*] a Sirname.

SALTS [*Sautus*, F. *Saltus*, L.] the Leaping and prancing of Horſes.

SAL'TUARY [*Saltuarius*, L.] a Foreſter.

SALTUOSE [*Saltuoſus*, L.] full of Foreſts or Woods.

SAL'TUS a Foreſt, L. [in *Law Records*] High Wood, in Oppoſition to Coppice or Under-Woods.

SAL'TZ }
SUL'TZ } [among *Chymiſts*] a Pickle made of Salt diſſolved by the Coldneſs or Moiſture of a Cellar.

SALT *Silver*, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excuſed from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABIL'ITY, in a Condition to be ſaved, or a Poſſibility of being ſaved.

SALVA *Gardia* [*Law Term*] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of ſome of his Subjects, or ſeeking his Right by Courſe of Law.

SAL'VAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Recompence allowed to a Ship that has ſaved or reſcued another from Enemies or Pirates.

SALVA'GIUS, ſaving, wild. *O. L.*

SALVATEL'LA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

SALVA'TION [among *Divines*] a being ſaved from endleſs Miſery, and admitted to a State of everlaſting Happineſs. *F.* of *L.*

SALVA'TORY [among *Surgeons*] a Box to hold Salve, Ointments, *&c.*

SALU'BRIOUS [*ſalubre*, F. *ſaluber*, L.] wholeſome, healthful.

SALU'BRITY [*ſalubrité*, F. *ſalubritas*, L.] Wholeſomeneſs, Healthfulneſs.

SAL'VE, God ſave you; or, I wiſh you Health. *L.*

To SALV'E [*ſalvare*, L.] to ſave or preſerve; alſo to palliate an Offence.

To SALVE *a Ship or Goods*, i. e. to ſave or preſerve them.

To SALVE *a Matter*, to make up or accommodate an Affair or Difference.

SALVE [ſealf, *Sax.* ſalue, *Belg.* ſalbe, *Teut.*] an Unguent, or medicinal Compoſition for Plaiſters, *&c.*

SALVEDIC'TION, a wiſhing health to others. *L.*

SAL'VER [in *Law*] one who has ſaved a Ship or its Merchandize.

SAL'VER, a Piece of wrought Plate, to ſet Glaſſes of Liquor upon.

SALVIA'TI, a ſort of Pear.

SALVINCIS, Salutations. *Chauc.*

SAL'VO, an Exception, a Come-off.

SALUTA'TION, Saluting, Greeting.

SAL'UTARY *Diſeaſes*, ſuch as are curable, and leave the Conſtitution better than before.

SALUTATO'RES, *i. e.* Saluters; a Set of Enthuſiaſts or Impoſters in *Spain*, of the Order of St. *Katharine*, who pretended to the Cure of many Diſtempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To SALU'TE [*ſaluter*, F. *ſalutare*, L.] to ſhew Reſpect and Civility either in Words or Ceremonies; alſo to kiſs.

A SALU'TE [*Salut*, F.] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee; a Kiſs.

A SALUTE [in *Military Affairs*] a Diſcharge of Guns in Honour of ſome Perſons of Quality.

SALUTIF'EROUS [*ſalutifer*, L.] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTI'GEROUS [*ſalutigerus*, L.] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM, the ſame; alſo together. *Spenc.*

SA'MARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMA'RITANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*; alſo a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, ſave only the five Books of *Moſes*, denied the Reſurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAM'AR, a ſort of long Robe.

SAMBENI'TO, a Coat of coarſe Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; alſo a Coat of coarſe Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Perſons condemned for Hereſy by the *Spaniſh* Inquiſition, wear when they go to Execution.

SAME [probably of ſame, *Sax.* together] Identity.

SA'MECH [among *Chymiſts*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAMENESS, a being the ſame.

SAMI'TE [I conjecture *Spenſer* means Velvet, which in the *Teut.* is called Sammert,] Sattin. *Spenc.*

SAM'LET, a young Salmon.

To SAM'ME *Milk*, to put the Runnet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*

SAM'PHIRE } [*Minſhew* derives it of
SAM'PIRE } *Saint Pierre*, F. q. d. St. *Peter*'s Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea; it is uſually pickled and eaten for a dainty Diſh.

SAM'PLAR [*exemplaire*, F. *exemplar*, L.] a Pattern or Model.

SAM'PLE [*exemple*, F. *exemplum*, L.] ſome Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to ſhew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAM'POGNA. See *Zampogna*.

SAMP'SON [שמשון, *Heb.* i. e. Here the ſecond Time] one of the Judges of *Iſrael*.

SAMPSU'CHINON [Σαμψυχινον, Gr.] *Sampſuchus*, L.] an Ointment wherein Marjoram is the chief Ingredient.

SAM'UEL [שמואל, i. e. heard of God] a Prophet, *&c.*

SA'NABLE [*ſanabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

SA'NATIVE, of a healing Quality.

SA'NATIVE *Waters*, are Mineral Waters of any kind.

SANBAL'LAT [פנבלט, *Heb.* i. e. a Bramble hid in ſecret] an Enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple, *&c.*

SANCE *Bell* [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *ſanctus* Bell, rung uſually when the Prieſt ſaid, *Sanctus, ſanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*] a little Bell uſed in Churches.

SANCTIFICA'TION, a hallowing, or making holy. *F.* of *L.*

To SANC'TIFY [*ſanctifier*, F. of *ſanctificare*, L.] to make holy.

SANCTIL'OQUENT [*ſanctiloquus*, L.] ſpeaking holy divine Things.

SANCTIMO'NIAL [*ſanctimonialis*, L.] pertaining to Holineſs.

SANCITIMO'NY [*ſanctimonia*, L.] Holineſs, Devoutneſs.

SANC'TION, a decreeing, enacting, or eſtabliſhing any Decree or Ordinance; alſo the Decree of Ordinance itſelf.

SANC'TITY [*ſainteté*, F. of *ſanctitas*, L.] Holineſs.

SANC'TUARY [*ſanctuaire*, F. *ſanctuarium*, L.] a holy or ſanctified Place; in the *Old Law* it was the moſt holy Place of the *Jewiſh* Tabernacle; alſo a Place priviledged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SANC'TUM *ſanctorum* [i. e. the Holy of Holies] the innermoſt and holieſt Place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

SAND [ſand, *Sax.* Sand, *Du. Dan.* and *Teut.*] fine Gravel.

SANDAL [*ſandale*, F. *ſandalum*, L.] a ſort of Slipper; an Attire for the Feet; alſo a kind of Shoe open at Top, and faſtened with Latchets.

SAN'DALI, a thin, fine Silk Stuff, like Cyprus. *Chauc.*

SAN'DALI, a kind of Wood brought out of *India*.

SAN'DARACK [among *Chymiſts*] a Mineral not much unlike white Arſenick.

SAND *Bags*, are Bags holding about a cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are uſed to repair what is beaten down in Sieges.

SAND *Blind*, purblind or ſhort-ſighted.

SAND *Eel*, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SAN'DERS, a ſort of *Indian* Wood.

SAND'EVER [*ſuin de verre*, F. i. e. Glaſs Greaſe] the Droſs of Glaſs.

SAND'GAVEL, a Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodley* in *Glouceſterſhire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty to dig up Sand for their Uſe.

SAND'LING, a Sea Fiſh.

SAN'DON [i. e. *Sandy Town*] in *Kent*.

SAN'DYX, Ceruſe burnt till it reſembles red Arſenick in Colour; or a red Earth, probably the red Orpiment.

SANE [*ſanus*, L.] ſound, whole in his Senſe.

SANE'NESS, Soundneſs.

SAN'GIACK, a *Turkiſh* Governor of a City or Province.

SAN'GLANT, bloody. *F.*

SANG'LIER, a wild Boar. *F.*

SANGUIFICA'TION, is the running of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. *F.* of *L.*

SANGUIF'LUOUS [*ſanguine fluens*, L.] flowing with Blood.

SAN'GUINARY [*ſanguinaire*, F. of *ſanguinarius*, L.] blood-thirſty, cruel.

SAN'GUINE [*ſanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; alſo of a ruddy Complexion; alſo briſk; forward, vigorous. *L.*

SAN'GUINE [in *Heraldry*] the murry Colour.

SANGUIS *Calcetus*, whatever is of as quick and ſharp a Taſte as *Calx*. L.

SANGUISU'GA, a Blood-Sucker, or Leech. *L.*

SAN'HERIN [סנהדרין, *Heb.* of *συνέδριον*, Gr.] the ſupreme Council or Court of Judicature among the *Jews*, conſiſting of the High Prieſt, and ſeventy Seniors or Elders; this was, as it were, their Parliament, to conſult about, and decide the greateſt Matters that could ariſe in their Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Commonwealth.

SAN'ICLE [*Saniclet*, F. *Sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-heal*, of great Uſe in outward or inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the bloody Flux.

SA'NIES [*ſanie*, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter iſſuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. *H.*

SA'NITY [*Sanitas*, L.] Health, Soundneſs.

SANS, without. *F.* As *ſans* Ceremony.

To SAN'TER [of *Sainte Terre*, F. of *Sancta Terra*, L. *i. e.* the Holy Land, becauſe when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Perſons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Croſs upon them, or intended to do ſo, and go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [ſæpe, *Sax.* Sap, *Belg.* Safft, *Teut.*] the Juice of Trees, which riſing from the Root, runs to the End of the Branches, and ſerves for their Nouriſhment; alſo the ſofteſt and whiteſt Part of Timber.

Green SAP, the thickened Juice of the Buckthorn Berry.

To SAP } [*Saper*, F.] to undermine,
To SAPE } or dig into.

To SAP } [*fortification*] a digging at
To SAPE } the Foot of a Work to undermine it; a deep Trench cut in order to make a Paſſage into a Covert Way, &c. F.

SA'PA, an old Form of Medicine, like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to ſome Conſiſtence, ſtrictly that of Grapes.

SA'PE *Sapientiæ* [among *Chymiſts*] common Salt. *L.*

SAPÆ'NI [of כפאי, *Heb.* or probably of Σαφης, eaſy to be ſeen, *Gr.*] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it ſends forth ſeveral Branches.

SAPHE'TA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and oppoſite to the Window Board at Bottom.

SAP *Green*, a painted Colour, made of the Juice of Buckthorn Berries.

SAP'ID [*Sapidus*, L.] taſteable, of an high Reliſh.

SAPI'DNESS, Taſtefulneſs.

SA'PIENCE [*Sapientia*, L.] Prudence, Wiſdom. *F.*

SAPIENTIÆ *Dentes*, Teeth ſo called, becauſe they appear not till Perſons are grown to Years of Diſcretion; the two hindermoſt Grinders in each Jaw-bone. *L.*

SAPIENTIP'OTENT [*ſapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wiſdom.

SAP'LING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SA'POR, Savour, Taſte, Reliſh. *L.*

SAPORI'FICK [*q.* of *ſaporificus*, L.] cauſing Taſte.

SAPORIFICK *Particles* [with *Philoſophers*] ſuch as by the Action on the Tongue occaſion that Senſe we call Taſte.

SA'POROUS [*ſæporus*, L.] ſavoury.

SAPOROUS *Bodies* [with *Philoſophers*]

are ſuch as are capable of yielding ſome kind of Taſte.

SAP'PHICK *Verſe* [ſo called of one *Sappho*, a famous Poeteſs of *Mitylene*, the firſt Inventreſs] a Verſe in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SAP'PHIRE [*Saphir*, F. *Saphirus*, L. of σάπφειρος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blue Colour, with golden Sparkles.

SAP'PINESS, the being ſappy.

SAP'PY, the abounding with Sap.

SAR'ABAND [*Sarabande*, F.] a Muſical Compoſition always in a triple Time, and commonly played very grave and ſerious; alſo a Dane of the ſame Meaſure.

A Saraband and Minuet are very much alike in ſome Reſpects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a Minute and a Paſſepied differ in the ſame Manner.

SARAH [שרח, *Heb.* i. e. Dame or Miſtreſs] a Woman's Name.

SARAZAN'TICK, like a *Saracen*.

SAR'CASM [*Sarcaſme*, F. *Sarcaſmus*, L. of σάρκασμος, Gr.] a biting or nipping Jeſt, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCAS'TICAL } ſcoffing, ſatyrical, done
SARCAS'TICK } by way of Sarcaſm.

SAR'CEL [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SAR'CENET [*Saracinetto*, Ital. *q. d. Saracen*'s Silk] a thin Silk ſo called.

To SAR'CINATE [*Sarcinatum*, L.] to load; alſo to ſew, to mend Cloaths.

SARCLING *Time* [of *ſarcler*, F. to take or weed] is the Time when Huſbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCE'LE [σαρκοκηλη, of σαρξ Fleſh, and κηλη, a Swelling, *Gr.*] a Rupture which conſiſts of a fleſhy Swelling of the Teſticles. *L.*

SARCOCOL'LA [of σαρκός and κόλλα, *Gr.* Glue] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the ſame Name in *Perſia*.

SARCOE'PIP'LO'OCELE, a carneous omental fleſhy Rupture. *Gr.*

SAR'COMA [σαρκωμα, Gr.] a fleſhy Excreſcence in any Part of the Body.

SARCOM'PHALUM [σαρκόμφαλον, of σάρξ and ὀμφαλος, the Navel, *Gr.*] is a fleſhy Excreſcence of the Navel.

SARCOPHA'GUS } σαρκοφαγος, of
SARCOPHA'GUM } σαρξ, Fleſh, and φάγω, to eat, *Gr.*] a ſort of Stone, of which antiently Coffins were made, ſo called becauſe it quickly conſumed the dead Bodies. *L.*

SAR'COSIS [σαρκωσις, Gr.] a breeding of Fleſh.

SAR'COTICKS [*Sarcotica*, L. σαρκωτικα, Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or Ulcers with Fleſh.

SARCULA'TION, a weeding or plucking up of Weeds. *L.*

SARCULATU'RA, a weeding of Corn. *O. L.*

SAR'DEL } [Sardellan, *Teut.* ſo called
SARDINE } becauſe plenty about *Sardinia*] a ſort of Fiſh.

SARDO'NIAN *Laughter* } [ſo called of
SARDO'NICK *Laughter* } *Sardinia*, and ſaid to be cauſed by eating a certain venomous Herb growing there] an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary ſhew of Laughter, occaſioned by a convulſive Diſtortion of the Muſcles of the Mouth.

SARDO'NYX [*Sardon*, F. σαρδόνυχος, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. *L.*

SARDONYX [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE [ſehr, Teut.] Sore. *O.*

SARGAS'SO, the *Sea Lentile*.

A SARK [Syrc, *Sax.*] a Shirt.

SARKEL'LUS [*Old Law*] a ſort of unlawful Engine for deſtroying Fiſh.

SARLINSHE, Sarcenet. *Chauc.*

SARMENT'OUS [*ſarmentoſus*, L.] twiggy or branching.

SARP'LAR *of Wood* [of *Serpillere*, F.] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tod.

SARPLI'ER [*Serpilliere*, F.] a Piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in, packing Cloth.

SARRAS'INE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Port-cullice, otherwiſe called a Hearſe, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any ſudden Surprize.

SARSAPARIL'LA, a Plant of *Peru* and *Virginia*, a Sudorifick of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Diſtemper, *&c.*

SAR'SENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A SARSE [*Say*, F.] a ſort of Sieve.

To SARSE [*Saſſer*, F.] to ſift through a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

SARTO'RIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or croſs the other. *L.*

To SARVE *a Rope* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to lay on Linen, Yarn, Canvas, *&c.*

SASH [probably of *Seſſa*, Ital.] a ſort of Girdle.

SASH *Window* [of *Chaſſis*, F. a Frame, as *Fenetre Chaſſis*, F.] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOO'NS, Leather put about the ſmall of the Leg under a Boot.

SAS'SAFRAS } [*Saxifraga*, L.] the Bark
SAX'AFRAS } and Root of a Tree growing in *America*, which have an aromatick Smell and Taſte, and are much uſed in Phyſick.

SAS'SE [Saſſe, *Belg.*] a Sluice or Lock, eſpecially in a River that is cut, with Flood Gates to ſhut up or let out Water, for the better Paſſage of Boats and Barges.

SA'TAN [שטן, *Heb.* an Adverſary] the Devil.

SATAN'ICAL, of Satan, deviliſh.

SATCH'EL [Sackel, Teut. *Sacculus*, L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEV'EREL [of *Saut*, F. a Foreſt, and *Chevrel*, F. a young She-Goat] a Sirname.

IT SATE *me ſore*, it touched me greatly. *O.*

SATEL'LITE *Inſtrument*, a Mathematical Inſtrument, invented by Mr. *Romer*, Mathematician to the King of *France*, and may be added to a Watch. Its Uſe is to aſſiſt in finding the Longitude both by Sea and Land, by *Jupiter's Satellites.*

SATEL'LITES, Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince. *F.* of *L.*

SATELLITES [in *Aſtronomy*] ſmall ſecondary Planets, which are, as it were, rolled about, or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little wandering Stars or Moons, which move round the Body of *Jupiter*, firſt diſcovered by *Galilæus*, by the Help of a Teleſcope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn*] five ſmall Stars, that roll about *Saturn*, in the like Manner, diſcovered by *M. Caſſini*, A. D. 1684.

To SA'TIATE [*Satiatum*, L.] to ſatisfy, to cloy or glut.

SATIETY [*Satieté*, F. of *Satietas*, L.] Fulneſs, Glut, Surfeit.

SATI'RA, a broad Diſh or Platter. *O.*

SATISFACTION, a being ſatisfied; Content, Pleaſure, Payment, Atonement, Amends, Reparation of Damage. *F.* of *L.*

SATISFAC'TORY [*Satisfactoire*, F.] ſufficient to ſatisfy, or give Satisfaction.

To SAT'ISFY, [*Satisfaire*, F. *ſatisfacere*, L.] to fill with Meat; to humour, pleaſe, or content; to pay, to diſcharge a Debt; alſo to convince.

SA'TION, a ſowing. *L.*

SAT'TEN } [Satin, *Teut. Satin*, F.
SAT'TIN } *Sattino*, Ital.] a ſort of Silk.

SATTINET, a thinner and ſlighter ſort of Satin.

SA'TRAPA [σατράπης, Gr.] the chief Governor of a Province in *Perſia*.

SA'TRAPY [*Satrapia*, L. of σατραπεία, *Gr.*] the Juriſdiction or Government of a *Satrapa*; a Lord Lieutenant or Preſident of a Country.

SATURA'NTA [among *Phyſicians*] Medicines which qualify ſharp Humours.

SA'TURDAY [Seaterndæg *Sax.* of Seatern, *Saturn*, an Idol worſhipped by the ancient *Saxons*] the 7th Day of the Week.

SATURDAY *Slop* [in the North of *England*] a Space of Time of old, in which it was not lawful to catch *Salmon*.

SATU'RITY [*Saturitas*, L.] Fulneſs, Exceſs, Glut.

SA'TURN [*Saturnus*, L.] the moſt ancient of the Heathen Gods, held to be the Son of *Cælus* and *Veſta*, depoſed by his Son *Jupiter*.

SA'TURN [in *Aſtronomy*] the higheſt of the Planets, but the ſloweſt in Motion, according to ſome, 71 Times, according to others, 91 Times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [by *Aſtrologers*] is reckoned an Enemy to Man, and all living Creatures, and therefore termed the greater Infortunate.

SATURN [among *Alchymiſts*] Lead.

SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Coats of ſeveral Princes, anſwering to *Diamond* in Eſcutcheons of Noblemen, and *Sable* in thoſe of Gentlemen.

SATURNA'LIA [among the ancient *Romans*] ſolemn Feaſts and Sacrifices, in Honour of *Saturn*, kept five Days, beginning the 17th of *December*.

SATUR'NIA [among *Chiromancers*] the Line which goes through the Middle of the Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the middle Finger, called the Line of *Saturn*.

SATUR'NINE, belonging to, or of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren, dull, heavy, melancholy.

SA'TYRS [*Satyres*, F. of σάτυρος, Gr.] fabulous Demi-Gods, among the ancient Heathens, half Beaſts, half Men, having Horns and Goats Feet, imagined to preſide over Forreſts.

SA'TYR or SATIRE [*Satyre*, F. *Satyra*, L. σάτυρα, *Gr.*] a kind of Poetry, ſharply inveighing againſt Vice and vicious Perſons; a Lampoon; alſo all manner of Diſcourſes, wherein any Perſon is ſharply reproved.

SATYRI'ASIS [σατυρίασις, *Gr.*] the luſtleſs Extenſions of the Yard; the Swelling of the *Glandules* behind the Ear; a ſort of Leproſy called alſo *Satyriaſmus*. L.

SATYR'ICAL [*Satyrique*, F. *Satyricus*, L. σατυρικός, *Gr.*] belonging to Satyr, ſharp, ſevere, nipping, cenſorious.

To SATY'RISE [*Satyriſer*, F.] to rally after a ſatyrical Manner, to lampoon.

SAT'YRIST [*Satyriſta*, L. of σατυριστής, *Gr.*] a Writer of Satyrs.

SAV'AGE [*Sauvage*, F. *Salvatico*, Ital. q. d. *Sylvaticus*, L. living in the Woods] wild, fierce, barbarous.

SAV'AGES, wild *Indians*.

SAV'AGENESS, Wildneſs, Cruelty.

SAV'AGERY, Savageneſs. *Shakeſp.*

SAVA'NA, a Paſture Ground in *America*. *Span.*

SAUCE [Sawg, *C. Br. Sauce*, F. *Salſa*. Ital. of *Salſus*, L.] pickled Roots, Herbs, Sallads, *&c.*

SAUCE *Alone*, an Herb. *Ailiaria*. L.

SAU'CER [*Sauciere*, F.] a little Diſh to hold Sauce.

SAUCIS'SE, Sauſage. *F.*

SAUCIS'SE [among *Gunners*] a long Train of Powder ſewed up in a Roll of pitched Cloth, about two Inches Diameter, in order to fire a Bomb Cheſt. *F.*

SAU'CISSON, a thick ſort of Sauſage. *F.*

SAUCISSONS [in *Fortification*] Faggots or Faſcines made of great Boughs of Trees bound together; the Uſe whereof is to cover Men, or to make Epaulments, *&c.* F.

SAU'CY [*ſalſus*, L. or of *ſauce*, *Eng.*] preſumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To SAVE [*ſauver*, F. *ſalvare*, L.] to deliver, keep or preſerve, to ſpare.

SAVER *Default* [*Law Term*] is when a Man having made a Default in Court, cometh afterwards, and giveth a good Reaſon why he did it. *F.*

SAUFEME, red faced. *Chauc.*

SA'VINE [*ſabina*, L.] a Plant, good for the Cure of Ulcers, *&c.*

SAUF and SAUGH, ſallow. *N. C.*

SA'VING, except, ſave that.

SA'VING, preſerving, ſparing.

SA'VINGNESS, Frugality, Parſimony.

SA'VIOUR [*ſauveur*, F. *ſalvator*, L.] a Perſon who ſaves and delivers.

SAUL [שאול, *Heb.* i. e. aſked or lent.] the firſt King of *Iſrael.*

SAUN'KE FINE [*Law Term*] the final End of the Lineal Race, or Deſcent of Kindred. *F.*

To SAUN'TER [of *ſauter* or *ſauteller*, F. to dance, *q. d.* to dance to and fro; or of *ſainte terre*, F.] to go idling up and down. See, to *Santer.*

SA'VOUR [*ſaveur*, F. *ſapor*, L.] Taſte, or Reliſh, Scent or Smell.

To SA'VOUR [*ſauvourer*, F. *ſaporare*, L.] to taſte or reliſh.

SAVOUROUS, ſavoury. *Chauc.*

SA'VORY [*ſavoureux*, F. *ſaporous*, L.] having a good Savour, Taſte, or reliſhing well.

SA'VOURY [*ſavourée*, F.] a Winter Pot-herb; good in Phyſick for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, to provoke Urine and the Courſes.

SAVOYS [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence firſt brought] a ſort of fine Cabbage.

SAURPOOL, a ſtinking Puddle. *N. C.*

SAU'SAGE } [*ſauciſſe*, F. *ſalſiccia*, It.]
SAU'CIDGE } minced Meat made into a ſort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [ꞅaᵹa, *Sax.* ſage, *Teut.* *q. d.* ſay] an old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.

To SAW [ſagen, *Teut.*] to cut with a Saw.

SAW [Sage, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument with Teeth for cutting Wood.

SAW *Fiſh*, a Sea Fiſh ſo named, as having a ſharp-toothed Bone, like a ſaw, in his Forehead, about three Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

SAW *Wort*, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw. *Serratula*, *L.*

SAWSTANY, red-faced. *S.*

SAXIFRAGE [*ſaxifraga*, the Stonebreaker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone, a Name common to various Plants, to which that Virtue is attributed. *F.*

SAXIFRAGA [with *Phyſicians*] Medicines which break the Stone in human Bodies.

SAX'ONS [Seaxna ðeoꝺ, *Sax.* ſo called as ſome ſay, from their crooked Swords called Seaxnoꞃ] a warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours from *Jutland*, a Province in *Denmark*, got Footing in *Britain*, A. C. 440. ſubdued moſt Part of this Iſland, and divided it into ſeven petty Kingdoms called the *Saxon* Heptarchy, which were all united under King *Egbert*, A. C. 819, by the Name of *England*, i. e. *the Land of the Angles.*

SAXON LAGE [Seaxen Laᵹa, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Weſt Saxons*, which was of Force in nine Counties, *viz.* *Kent*, *Surry*, *Suſſex*, *Berkſhire*, *Hampſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, and *Devonſhire.*

SAY [*ſayette*, F.] a thin Sort of Stuff.

To SAY [ꞅeᵹan, *Sax.* ſagen, *Teut.* ſeghe, *Belg.*] to ſpeak, or relate.

SAY *of it* [*eſſayer*, F.] taſte of it. *Suffolk.*

To Take SAY [*Hunting Term*] to draw a Knife leiſurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, that has been taken by Hunting, to diſcover how fat it is.

SCAB [of *Scabies*, L.] a dry Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore or Wound.

SCAB'BERD [*Minſhew* derives it of ſcabbe, *Belg.* a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCAB'BED *Heels*, a Diſtemper in Horſes called the Fruſh.

One ſcabbed Sheep marrs a whole Flock.

This Proverb is applied either to ſuch Perſons who being *vicious* themſelves, labour to debauch thoſe with whom they converſe; or to ſuch, who not careful enough in preſerving their own *Virtue*, expoſe themſelves to the Contagion of *Vice*, by aſſociating with thoſe who are *Vicious*; it admoniſhes of the *Danger* of ſuch Society, it being like an infectious Diſtemper, and therefore ought to be *carefully* and *induſtriouſly* avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Teſtimony of ſeveral Nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius ſcabie cadit, & porrigine Porci*, Juvenal. Χωλω συνοικῶν καν υπὸσκαζειν μαθης, Plutarch: *Il ne faut qu'une brebis regneuſe pour gaſter toute le Troupeau*, French. *Una pecora in etta n' ammorba una fetta.* Ital. רא ביתי לך טב לבישא לא תצכיד בישב the *Hebrew.*

SCAB'BY [*Scabioſus*, L.] ſcabbed, full of Scabs.

SCABEL'LUM [in *Archit.*] a kind of Pedeſtal uſually ſquare.

SCA'BIOUS [*ſcabioſa*, L.] an Herb ſo called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCA'BROUS [*ſcabreux*, F. *ſcabroſus*, L.] rough, rugged, unpoliſhed.

SCACUR CULE [with *Chymiſts*] a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a Hart.

SCAD'LE [ſpoken of young *Horſes* that fly out] that will not abide touching. *N. C.*

SCAD'LE [ſpoken of *Boys*] wild.

SCAF'FOLD [*Echaſtaud*, F. ſcavot, *Belg.*] a Place raiſed higher than the Ground or Floor, for the better Proſpect.

SCA'LA [in *Anatomy*] the Canal or Cockles of the Ear.

SCALA'DO [*eſcalada*, Span. *ſcalatta*, It.] the mounting of a Wall or a Fortified Town or Caſtle with Scaling Ladders.

AD SCALAM, a Phraſe made uſe of in the antient Way of paying Money into the Exchequer, where 20*s.* and 6*d.* was told for a Pound Sterling. *L.*

To SCALD [*Echauder*, F. *ſcaldare*, Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD *Head* [*q. d.* a ſcaly Head, or of Schale, a Rind, for it is a continued Rind, or Cruſt of Scurf] a ſcurfy or ſcabbed Head.

To SCALE [*eſcalader*, F. *ſcalare*, Ital. *per ſcalas aſcendere*, L.] to aſcend a Wall, *&c.* by Ladder, or take by *Scalado*.

To SCALE [ſkarler, *Dan.*] to take off the Scales of Fiſhes, *&c.*

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the Degree of an Arch of a Circle, or of Right Lines, drawn or engraved upon a Ruler, as Signs, Tangents, Secants, *&c.*

SCALE *of the Ground* } [of *Scala*, a Lad-
SCALE *of Muſick* } der, *L.*] a kind of Diagram, conſiſting of Lines and Spaces, whereby an artificial Voice or Sound may either aſcend or deſcend.

The plain SCALE, and the *Diagonal*, ſerve to repreſent any Numbers or Meaſures, whoſe Parts are equal one to another.

SCALE *of Miles* [in a *Map*] a Scale for the meaſuring the Diſtances of one Place from another.

To SCALE, to weigh in Scales. *Shakeſ.*

SCALE'NI [among *Anatomiſts*] three Muſcles of the *Thorax*, ſo called from the Inequality of the Sides.

SCALE'NUM [Σκαληνὸν, *Gr.*] a ſcalenous Triangle, one that has three Sides unequal to one another.

SCALES [*eſcalle*, F. *ſcaglie*, Ital.] of a Fiſh, *&c.*

SCALES [Scale, *Sax.*] a Balance to weigh Things in.

SCALES [of *de l' echelle*, F. or *de la Scala*, L.] a Sirname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry of Stones, Scales or Slates. *O. L.*

SCALL [*q. d.* ſcaled] Scurf on the Head.

SCAL'LION [*ſcalogna*, Ital. *q. d.* an Onion of *Aſcalon*, a City of *Paleſtine*] a kind of ſmall Onion.

SCAL'LOP. See *Scollop.*

SCALP [ſchelpe, *Belg.* *ſcapio*, Ital. a Huſk] the Skin covering the Skull bone.

SCAL'PER } [*ſcalprum*, L.] an
SCAL'PING *Iron* } Inſtrument to ſcrape corrupted Fleſh from the Bones.

To SCAM'BLE [of σκαμϐρὸς, *Gr.* oblique] to rove and wander up and down.

A SCAM'BLING *Town*, a Town wherein the Houſes ſtand at a Diſtance one from the other.

SCAMIL'LI *Impares* [*Architecture*] *Zoccas* or Blocks, which ſerve to raiſe the reſt of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAM'MONY [*ſcammonia*, L. Σκαμμωνία, *Gr.*] a purging reſinous Gum brought to us from the Coaſt of *Barbary*.

To SCAM'PER, to run away in a Hurry.

SCAMMOZ'ZI's *Rule*, a two-foot Joint Rule, fitted for the Uſe of Builders, and firſt invented by a famous Architect of that Name.

SCAM'NUM *Caducium* } [*Old Law*] a
SCAM'NUM *Caducum* } Ducking-ſtool.

SCAM'NUM *Hippocratis* [i. e. *Hippocrates*'s Bench] an Inſtrument ſix Ells long, uſed in ſetting of Bones.

To SCAN [*ſcander*, Fr.] to canvaſs a Buſineſs, to examine thoroughly.

To SCAN *a Verſe* [*Scandere*, L.] to meaſure or prove it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCAN'DAL [*ſcandale*, F. *ſcandalum*, L. of σκάνδαλον, *Gr.*] a ſtumbling-block, or Offence, bad Example, Shame, Ill-Name.

To SCAN'DAL } [*ſcandaliſer*, F.
To SCAN'DALISE } *ſcandaliſare*, L. of σκανδαλίζειν, *Gr.*] to give Offence, to raiſe a Scandal upon one.

SCAN'DALOUS [*ſcandaleux*, F.] giving Offence, defaming, abuſive, ſhameful, diſgraceful.

SCAN'DALUM *Magnatum* [*i. e.* Scandal of Great Men] an Offence done to the Perſon of any Peer or great Officer of the Realm, by ſcandalous Words or Reports, *&c.* alſo the Writ that lies for their recovering of Damages thereupon.

SCAN'SION [in *Grammar*] the ſcanning of a Verſe.

SCANT, leſs than is requiſite, ſcarce.

SCANT'INESS, the being ſcanty.

SCANT'LING [*eſchantillon*, F.] Size and Meaſure.

SCANT'Y, ſhort or ſcarce; alſo that has not Stuff enough allowed, or too ſtrait, *Speaking of a Garment.*

SCANTILLA'TUM [*Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glands of the *Penis*, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear.

SCAPHOI'DES [σκαφοειδὴς, Gr.] the 3d Bone of the *Tarſus* in the Foot, joined to the Ancle Bone, and 3 hinder Bones.

CAP'ULA [*Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder Blade, a broad Bone of a Triangular Figure. *L.*

SCAP'ULAR [*ſcapularis*, L.] belonging to the Shoulder Blade.

SCAPULARIS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein, which ariſes from the Muſcles covering the *Scapulas*. L.

SCAPULARIS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which ariſes from the Muſcles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapulas*.

A SCAP'ULARY [*ſcapulaire*, F.] a long narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns, over the reſt of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCA'PUS [in *Architecture*] the Shaft or Shank of a Pillar between the Chapiter and the Pedeſtal.

SCA'PUS [among *Botaniſts*] the upright Stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [*eſcarre*, F. Scaꞃ, *Sax.* Ἐσχάρα, Gr.] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of Caꞃꞃe, *Sax.*] a ſteep Rock, the Clift of a Rock. *N. C.*

SCAR, Care or Value. *Shakeſp.*

SCARAMOU'CH, a famous *Italian* Buffoon or Poſture Maſter, who acted in *England*, 1673.

SCAR'BOROUGH [of Sceaꞃ, ſharp, and Buꞃᵹ, *Sax.* a Town or Fort, *i. e.* a Town or Fort, by a ſharp peeked Rock] a Town in *Yorkſhire*, 169 Miles N. from *Lond.*

SCARCE [of *eſcart*, F. ſchears, *Belg* ſparing] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; alſo hardly.

SCARCEHEED, Scarcity. *O.*

To SCARE [ſchreen, *Teut.* to vex, to drive away, *ſcerare*, Ital. to frighten] to put in Fear, to frighten.

SCARE-*Crow*, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, ſet up in Gardens or Fields to ſcare away the Birds.

SCARF, probable of Sceoꞃꝼ, *Sax.* Clothing, or Scherffe, *Teut.* a Segment, or *eſcarpe*, F.] an Ornament of Silk, *&c.* for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF-*Skin* [with *Anatomiſts*] the outward Skin, which ſerves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, diſcharges Sweat and other Moiſture.

SCARFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [*Sea Term*] pierced, faſtened, or joined in.

SCARIFICA'TION, a cutting or lancing moſtly practiſed in Cupping. *F.* of *L.*

SCARIFICATO'RIUM, an Inſtrument with a Number of Points ſet in a Plain, which are all ſtruck into the Part at once in ſcarifying. *L.*

To SCARIFY [*ſcarifier*, F. or *ſcarificare*, L.] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Inciſion in any Part of the Body.

SCARLET [*ſcarlato*, Ital. *ecarlate*, F.] a bright Red Colour.

SCARP [*eſcarpe*, F.] the Slope of that Side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field. *Fortif.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scarf, ſuch as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdiviſion of the Band.

POT-SCARS [of Pot, *L. S.* and Scherben, *Teut.*] Pot-ſheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. *N. C.*

SCARS'DALE [Sceaꞃꞃeꞅ, *Sax.* Scars of Rocks, and Dale] a Valley in *Devonſhire*; alſo a Sirname.

SCATCH [*eſchache*, F.] a Sort of a Bit for Horſes.

SCATCH'ES [*eſcaſſes*, F.] Stilts.

SCATE [Schaetſe, *Belg.*] a Sort of Patten to ſlide upon the Ice; alſo a Sea-fiſh.

SCATEBROS'ITY [*ſcatebroſitas*, L.] a flowing or bubbling out.

SCATEBROUS [*ſcatebroſus*, L.] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring, abounding.

SCATH'E [Sceað, *Sax.* Schade, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage, *Spen.* Miſchief, Loſs, Wrong, Prejudice. *Shakeſ.*

To SCATE [Sceaðian, *Sax.* Schaden, *Teut.*] to injure, hurt, or to do Damage to.

SCATHLESS [Sceaðleꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] undamnified, unhurt. *O.*

SCATH'NESS [Sceaðecyꞅꞅe, *Sax.*] Injury, Damage, Hurt.

To SCAT'TER [Schetter, *Belg.*] to diſperſe.

SCATU'RIENT [*ſcaturiens*, L.] running over, iſſuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURI'GINOUS [*ſcaturiginoſus*, L.] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAV'AGE
SCEV'AGE
SCHE'WAGE } [of Sceaƿian, *Sax.* to ſhew] a Roll or Cuſtom exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares ſhewed or offered to Sale within their Liberties, by Statute 9 of *Hen.* VIII.

SCAV'ENGER [Scaꝼan, *Sax.* Schaven, *Teut.* to ſcrape or bruſh] a Pariſh Officer annually choſen to ſee that the Streets be cleanſed from Dirt and Filth, who hires Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAW'RACK, a ſort of Sea-Weed.

SCELETON. See *Skeleton.*

SCEL'LUM [ſkellum, *Belg.* Schelm, *Teut.*] a Rogue.

SCELOTYR'BE [σκελοτυρβη, Gr.] a wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvy; a Medicine againſt it.

SCENE [*ſcena*, L. of Σκηνη, Gr.] the Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. *F.*

SCENES, the changing of Perſons in every Act of a Comedy; alſo the Pictures repreſenting Lands, Ships, Buildings, *&c.* round about the Stage.

SCE'NICAL
SCENICK [*ſcenique*, F. *ſcenicus*, L. of σκηνικος, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL
SCENOGRA'PHICK [*ſcenographicus*, L. of σκηνογραφικος, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOG'RAPHY [*ſcenographie*, F. *ſcenographia*, L. of σκηνογραφια, Gr.] is the Repreſentation of a Building or Fortreſs, as in Proſpective, with its Shadows and Dimenſions.

SCENOGRA'PHICK *Projection*, is the Tranſcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which interſects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Diſtance.

SCENOGR'APHY [in *Perſpective*] is that Side that declines from or makes Angles with a ſtrait Line imagined to paſs through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally called by Workmen the Return of the Foreſight.

SCENOPE'GIA [σκηνοπηγια, Gr.] the Feaſt of Tabernacles, kept by the *Jews* in Memory of their Travels through the Wilderneſs, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCEPE, a Buſhel. *O.*

SCEP'TER [*ſceptre*, F. *ſceptrum*, L. σκῆπτρον, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Batton borne by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEP'TICAL
SCEP'TICK [*ſceptique*, F. *ſcepticus*, L. σκεπτικὸς, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticiſm; Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suſpence, doubtful.

SCEP'TICISM, the Doctrines and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEP'TICK [*ſceptique*, F. *ſcepticus*, L. σκεπτικὸς, of το σκηπτεσθαι, Gr. to look out, obſerve, contemplate] a Sect of Philoſophers who contemplated and conſidered Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no Determination. Thence the Term is applied to thoſe who maintain that there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and diſbelieve every Thing.

SCHAR'PENNY
SCHARN'PENNY a ſmall Duty antiently paid by Tenants, that they might be excuſed from penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHE'DULE [*ſchedula*, L. σχεδάριον, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Leaſe or other Deed, which contains ſome Particulars left out in the main Writing.

SCHE'MATISM [*ſchematiſmus*, L. of σχηματισμὸς, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Conſtitution of the Body.

SCHEME [*ſchema*, L. σχῆμα, Gr.] a Model, Draught, *&c.* the Repreſentation of any Aſtronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celeſtial Bodies in their proper Places or for any Moment.

SCHEME [with *Aſtrologers*] a Repreſentation of the Celeſtial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or any Aſtrological Figure of the Heavens, called *Schema Cœli.*

SCHE'REN-*Silver*
SHEA'RING-*Silver* Money paid of old to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenants for the Liberty of ſhearing his Sheep.

SCHE'SIS [σχέσις, Gr.] the Habit or Conſtitution of the Body, as it is fleſhy or lean, hard or ſoft, thick or ſlender.

SCHE'SIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adverſary is feigned on Purpoſe to be anſwered, in *Latin* called *Adfictio.*

SCHE'TICK *Fever*, is oppoſed to the Hectick Fever, becauſe it is ſeated moſtly in the Blood, and is eaſily cured.

SCHIR'HOMA
SCHIR'ROSIS [of σκιῤῥόω, to harden, Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from gritty, obſtructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIR'ROSIS, belonging to *Schirrus.*

SCHIR'ROUS [σκιῤῥος, Gr.] a hard immovable Swelling that reſiſts the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCHISM [*ſchiſme*, F. *ſchiſma*, L. Σχισμα, Gr.] a Diviſion, or Separation from the Chriſtian Church without juſt Cauſe.

SCHISMAT'ICAL
SCHIS'MATICK [*ſchiſmatique*, F. *ſchiſmaticus*, L. of Σχισματικος, Gr.] inclining to or guilty of Schiſm.

A SCHISMATICK, a Separatiſt, or one who ſeparates from the Chriſtian Church without any juſt Cauſe.

To SCHIS'MATIZE [*ſchiſmatizare*, L.] to rend from the Church.

A SCHOLAR [*ecolier*, F. *ſcholaris*, L. Schuler, *Teut.*] one who learns any Thing at School or elſewhere; alſo a learned Perſon.

SCHOLAS'TICAL
SCHOLAS'TICK [*ſcholaſtique*, F. *ſcholaſticus*, L. Σχολαςικος, Gr.] of a Scholar or School, *&c.*

SCHOLASTICK *Divinity*, School Divinity, which conſiſts chiefly of nice and diſputable Points.

SCHO'LIAST [*ſcholiaſte*, F. *ſcholiaſtes*, L. Σχολιαςης, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHO'LIUM [*ſcholie*, F. Σχόλιον, Gr.] a Gloſs, brief Expoſition, ſhort Comment.

SCHO'LIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Propoſition before treated of. *L.*

A SCHOOL [Schule, Teut. *Schola*, L. *Eſcole*, F. Σχολὴ, *Gr.*] a Place wherein any Language, Art or Science is taught.

To SCHOOL, to check or chide ſeverely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL'MEN [Schulmanner, *Teut.*] Perſons ſkilled in School Divinity.

SCIAG'RAPHY } [*Sciagraphia*, L. of
SCIOG'RAPHY } Σκιαγραφια, of σκια, a Shadow, and γραφη, Deſcription, *Gr.*] the firſt rude Draught of a Thing; alſo the Art of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architecture*] the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to ſhew the Inſide of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Aſtronomy*] the Art of finding out the Hour of the Day or Night by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCI'AMACHY [Σκιαμαχα, of σκια and μαχη, a Fight, *Gr.*] a Fighting with Shadows.

SCIATHER'ICAL } [*ſciathericus*, L. of
SCIATHER'ICK } Σκιαθηρικος, *Gr.*] of or belonging to a Dial.

SCIAT'ICA [*Sciatique*, F. ἰσχιαδικὴ, *Gr.*] the Hip Gout. *L.*

SCIAT'ICK *Vein* [*Anatomy*] a Vein ſeated about the outer Part of the Ankle.

SCIDA'CEUM [among *Surgeons*] the Fracture of a Bone longwiſe.

SCI'ENCE [*Scientia*, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill; properly that which is founded upon clear, certain, and ſelf-evident Principles. *F.*

The VII *Liberal* SCIENCES *are Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Muſick.*

SCIENTIF'ICAL } [*ſcientifique*, F.] that
SCIENTIF'ICK } cauſeth or promoteth Knowledge.

SCILED [q d. *ſealed*] cloſed. *O.*

SCIM'ETER, a kind of broad and crooked Sword uſed by the *Turks.*

To SCINTIL'LATE [*ſcintillatum*, L.] to ſparkle, *&c.* or to gliſter.

SCINTILLATION, a ſparkling as Fire.

SCIOLIST [*Sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in any Kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCI'OMANCY [*Sciomantia*, L. of σκιομαντεια, of σκια and μαντεια, Divination, *Gr.*] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up of Ghoſts by Magick.

SCI'ON [*Scion*, Fr.] a Graft or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOP'TRICK [of σκια, and ὄπτομαι, *Gr.* to ſee] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens placed therein. It is ſo fitted that, like the Eye of an Animal, it may be turned round every Way, and is uſed in making Experiments of a darkened Room.

SCIOP'TRICKS, a Part of *Opticks.* See *Obſcura Camera.*

SCIOTHERICK [*ſciothericus*, L. σκιοθηρικος, *Gr.*] inveſtigating Shadows.

SCIOTHERICK *Teleſcope*, a mathematical Inſtrument for obſerving true Time, for adjuſting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, *&c.*

SCIRE *facias*, a Writ calling one to ſhew Cauſe, why Judgment paſſed at leaſt a Year before, ſhould not be executed.

SCIRO'NA, the Dew of Autumn. *Paracelſus.*

SCISCITA'TION, an Enquiring. *L.*

SCIS'SURE [*Sciſſura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, Rent or Chop.

SCLAUNDER, Slander. *Chau.*

SCLEE, to ſlay. *Chau.*

SCLENDER, ſlender. *Chau.*

SCLEROPHTHAL'MY [*ſclerophthalmia*, L. σκληροφθαλμια, of σκληρος, hard, and οφθαλμια, a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, *Gr.*] is a hard Blearedneſs of the Eyes, accompanied with Pain.

SCLERO'SIS [σκληρωσις, *Gr.*] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLERO'TICKS [*Sclerotica*, L. σκληροτικὴ, of σκληροω, to harden, *Gr.*] hardening Medicines.

To SCOAT } [a *Wheel*] is to ſtop it, by
To SCOTCH } putting a Stone or a Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBS [among *Chymiſts*] Pot Aſhes, or the *Scoriæ* of any Metal.

To SCOFF [ſcoppe, Belg. probably of σκώπτω, *Gr.* or rather of ſchopfen, Teut.] to deride or mock at.

A SCOFF, a Deriſion, a Mock.

A SCOF'FER, one who derides another.

To SCOLD [ſchelde, Belg. ſchelten, *Teut.*] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to uſe angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLI'ASIS [in *Anatomy*] a Diſtortion of the Back Bone.

SCOOL, a Shole of Fiſh. *O.*

SCOL'LOP [*Eſcallop*, F. of Scala, *Sax.* the Shell of a Fiſh] a Shell Fiſh; alſo a ſort of indenting any thing.

SCOLOPEN'DRA [*ſcolopendre*, F. of Σκολοπενδρα, *Gr.*] a venomous Worm having eight Feet and a forked Tail; alſo the Name of ſeveral ſorts of Inſects.

SCOLOPOMACHÆRION [σκολόπομαχαιριον, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Knife, with which Wounds in the *Thorax* are widened.

SCONCE [ſchantſe, Belg. ſchantz, Teut. ſkantze, Dan.] a ſmall Fort, built for Defence of ſome Paſs, River, *&c.*

SCONCE, a branched Candleſtick.

To SCONCE [at the Univerſity of *Oxford*] is to ſet up ſo much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Puniſhment for ſome Duty neglected, or ſome Offence committed; to ſet a Fine upon.

A SCOOP [ſchoepe, Belg.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOP'ER, a Water Fowl.

SCOPE [*ſcopus*, L. Σκοπος, *Gr.*] the End or Mark at which one aimeth, a Proſpect, Aim, End, or Purpoſe.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes.*

A SCOP'PERLOIT, a Time of Idleneſs, a Play-Time. *N. C.*

SCOPULO'SITY [*ſcopuloſitas*, L.] Abundance of Rocks.

SCOP'ULOUS [*ſcopuloſus*, L.] Rocky.

SCORBU'TICAL } [*Scorbutique*, F. *Scor-*
SCORBU'TICK } *buticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*eſcorcher*, F. *ſcorticare*, Ital. to bark Trees, becauſe the Skin like to Bark being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A SCORE [*Minſhew* derives it of ſchore, Belg. a Fiſſure, becauſe on Scores or Tallies Notches are cut] an Account of Reckoning: alſo an Account or Conſideration.

A SCORE, Twenty.

SCORE [among *Muſicians*] the original Draught of the whole Compoſition, in which the ſeveral Parts are diſtinctly marked.

SCO'RIA, Droſs, Recrements of Metals. *Lat.*

SCORN [ſchorne, Belg. *Ecorne*, F.] Contempt.

To SCORN [ſchorne, Belg. *ecorner*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, to deſpiſe, *&c.*

A SCOR'NER, a Deſpiſer or Contemner.

SCORNFUL, full of Scorn, diſdainful.

SCORN'FULNESS, Diſdainfulneſs.

SCOR'PION [*Scorpio*, L.] a venomous Inſect; a Fiſh; one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack.*

SCORZONE'RA, the Plant called alſo *Spaniſh Salſifie.*

To SCOSS or SCOURSE, to change. *O.*

SCOT [Sceat, *Sax.* ſchoſs, Teut.] a Part, Portion, Scot, or Reckoning.

SCOT and LOT [Sceat and Lot, *Sax.*] a cuſtomary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT-ALE, the keeping of an Alehouſe within a Foreſt by an Officer of the ſame.

SCOTCH COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the *Scotch* Manner.

SCOT FREE [Schoſs-Frey, Teut.] excuſed from paying his Club to his Reckoning; free from Puniſhment.

SCO'TIA [*σκοτια*, *Gr.*] a Member hollowed like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Aſtragal*; the Rondel on the Baſe or Bottom of Pillars. *Archit.*

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *Scotus*, or *John Duns*, called the *Subtle Doctor*, the *Oppoſer* of the *Thomiſts.*

SCO'TOMY [*Scotomia*, L. *σκοτομα*, *Gr.*] a Dizzineſs or Swimming of the Head, cauſing a Dimneſs of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of *Scotland.*

SCOT'TERING [in *Herefordſhire*] a Cuſtom among the Boys at the End of Harveſt, of burning a Wad of Pea Straw.

SCO'VEL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOUL } [either of Sceal Eʒa, *Sax.*
To SCOWL } ſquint eyed, or ſchielen, Teut.] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a ſour Look or grim Countenance.

SCOUN'DREL [*ſcondaruolo*, Ital. or of *condere*, L. to hide, q. d. one who, conſcious of his own Baſeneſs, hides himſelf] a very Rogue, a pitiful Raſcally Fellow.

To SCOUR } [ſcheueren, Teut. ſku-
To SCOWR } rer, Dan.] to cleanſe or make clean, to purge by Stool; alſo to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR *the length of a Line* [*Military Term*] is to take a Line with the Shot, ſo that every Bullet which comes in at one End ſweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOURING [in *Horſes*] a Looſeneſs, a Diſeaſe.

SCOURING *Long Sought*, a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for Horſes.

SCOURGE [*eſcourgée*, F. *ſcoreggia*, Ital.] a Whip made of Thongs, *&c.*

To SCOURGE [*eſcourger*, F. *ſcoreggiare*, Ital. *cor.* of *corrigo*, L.] to whip, to chaſtiſe, to puniſh.

A SCOURG'ER, a Chaſtiſer.

SCOUT [ſchauwt, Belg. *eccout*, Fr.] a Centinel who keeps Guard in an advanced Poſt.

To SCRABBLE [krabbele, Belg. krappelen, Teut. to tear with the Nails] to feel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Body which is nothing but Skin and Bones.

SCRAG *of Mutton* [of *Craig*, *Scotch*] the lean bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAG'GEDNESS, Leanneſs.

SCRAG'GY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See *Scrawl.*

To SCRAM'BLE [of krabble, Belg. of Screopan, *Sax.* to ſcrape] to ſnatch eagerly, to ſtrive, to catch or lay hold of; alſo to climb up.

To SCRANCH, to craſh with the Teeth, to make a Noiſe in eating.

To SCRAPE [Screopan, *Sax.* ſchraapen, L. L. ſkraber, Dan.] to ſhave or raſe off.

SCRAPS [q. d. Scrapings] ſmall Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes.

To SCRATCH [kratzen, Teut. kratzer, Dan. which *Minſhew* derives of χαράσσω, *Gr.*] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH *Work*, a Way of Painting in *Freſco*, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaiſter.

SCRATCH'ES [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, Chaps between the Heel and Joint of the Paſtern.

To SCRAWL [of krabbelen, Du.] to write after a ſorry careleſs Manner.

SCRAY, a Sea-Swallow, or Bird.

SCRE'ABLE [*ſcreabilis*, L.] which may be ſpit on.

To SCREAK [of ſkriger, Dan.] to make a Noiſe like a Door whoſe Hinges are ruſty, or a Wheel that is not well greaſed.

To SCREAM [ſcreewen, Belg.] to cry out, eſpecially in a Fright.

SCRE'ATION, a Spitting. *L.*

To SCREECH [kreiſchen, *Heſſian Dia*, to cry out with a loud Voice] to hoot or howl like a Screech Owl.

To SCREEK. See *To ſhriek*.

SCREEN [*ſecerniculum*, L. Schirm, Teut.] a Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for ſifting Gravel, Corn, *&c.*

To SCREEN [*ſecernere*, L.] to ſift thro' a Screen; to ſhelter, protect, or defend.

A SCREW [*Eſcrou*, F. ſchroeve, Belg.] an Inſtrument for ſeveral Uſes.

To SCREW [ſchroeve, Belg. ſchrauben, Teut.] to preſs or force with a Screw.

SCRI'BABLE, fit to write upon. *Chau.*

To SCRIBBLE [*eſcrivailler*, F. of *ſcribo*, L.] to ſcratch or daſh with a Pen; alſo to write ill, ſpoken of an Author.

A SCRIBBLER, a mean or pitiful Writer.

SCRIB'BLE *Scrabble*, ſorry or pitiful Writing.

SCRIBE [*Scriba*, L.] a Writer or Penman, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the *Synagogue*, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMP'NESS, Scantineſs.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Cheſt. *Spenc.*

SCRIN'IUM, a Coffer, a Caſket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Diſpoſitorium* [among the *Romans*] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were diſpatched. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Epiſtolarum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of thoſe who wrote the Emperor's Letters.

SCRINIUM *Libellorum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of Requeſts, where the Petitions, preſented to the Emperor to beg ſome Favour of him, were uſually kept. *L.*

SCRIN'IUM *Memoriæ* [among the *Romans*] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in Mind of the Prince's Orders, to the End he might afterwards diſpatch Letters Patent at large for the ſame.

SCRIN'IUM *Veſtimentorum* [among the *Romans*] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Clothes and Robes were kept.

SCRIP [*Minſhew* derives it of *Scripus*, L. becauſe Wallets were antiently made of Bulruſhes; but *Skinner* of Scnæpe, *Sax.* commodious, *q. d.* commodious for travelling] a Budget or Bag; a little Piece. *O.*

SCRIP'TURE [*Scriptura*, L.] a Writing, but emphatically the Holy Scripture, the Writings of the *Old* and *New Teſtament*.

SCRIP'TURAL [*ſcripturalis*, L.] belonging to the *Holy Scriptures*.

SCRIP'TURISTS [*Scripturates*, F.] thoſe who ground their Faith on the *Scriptures* only.

SCRITCH-OWL [*Scricciola*, Ital. *q. d.* ſhrieking Owl] a Night-Bird.

SCRITORY. See *Scrutoire*.

SCRIV'ENER [*Scrivanor*, Ital. *Scriba*, L.] one who draws up and engroſſes Writings.

SCRIVENISH, Subtilty. *O.*

SCRO'BICLE [*Scorbiculus*, L.] a little Ditch.

SCROBIC'ULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Heart Pit, or Pit of the Breaſt. *L.*

SCRO'FULA }
SCROPH'ULA } hard Glandules or Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. *L.*

SCRO'FULOUS }
SCROPHU'LOUS } [*ſcrofuloſus*, or *ſcrophuloſus*, L.] belonging to the King's Evil; hard, full of Kernels, or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*, as *Minſhew* thinks] a Slip or Roll of *Parchment*.

SCROLL [in *Architect.*] See *Voluta*.

SCROOBY-GRASS, Scurvy-Graſs. *Cochlearia*, L.

SCROTOCE'LE [of *Scrotum*, and Κήλη, *Gr.*] a Rupture of the *Scrotum*.

SCRO'TUM, the Bag which contains the Teſticles of the Male, which is compoſed of two Membranes beſides a Scarf Skin. *L.*

SCROTUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Skin which encompaſſes the Heart, the ſame as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS, Corſairs, inſolent Fellows, Rebels. *Shakeſp.*

A SCRUB [Scneope, *Sax.*] a Bruſh or Broom much worn. *Metaph.* a ſorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [Sne pan, *Sax.* ſchrappen, Teut.] to rub hard.

SCRUB'BED [ſcrubber, Dan.] worn out, alſo ſlovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, *&c.* which poor People gather up by the Side of the *Thames* for Fuel.

SCRU'PLE [*Scrupule*, F. *Scrupulus*, L.] Doubt, Niceneſs in Point of Conſcience.

SCRU'PLE [with *Apothecaries*] the third Part of a Drachm, or 20 Grains Weight.

SCRUPOSE [*Scrupoſus*, L.] full of Gravel Stones; alſo difficult.

SCRUPO'SITY [*ſcrupoſitas*, L.] Stonineſs.

SCRUPULOS'ITY }
SCRU'PULOUSNESS } [*ſcrupuloſitas*, L.] a ſcrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being ſcrupulous.

SCRU'PULOUS [*ſcrupuleux*, F. *ſcrupuloſus*, L.] full of Scruples, nice, preciſe.

To SCRUSE, to preſs or thruſt hard, to crowd.

SCRUTABLE [*ſcrutabilis*, L.] that may be ſearched.

SCRUTA'TION, a ſearching. *L.*

SCRUTINEER, one who makes a ſcrutiny.

To SCRUTINIZE [of *Scrutinum*, L.] to make a ſtrict enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

SCRUTINY [*Scrutin*, F. *Scrutinium*, L.] a ſtrict Search or diligent Enquiry into a Thing; alſo a Peruſal of Suffrages or Votes at the Election of Magiſtrates.

SCRUTOIR } [*Eſcritoir*, F. *Scriptorium*,
SCRITO'RE } L.] a ſort of large Cabinet with a Door opening downwards for the Conveniency of Writing.

A SCRY *of Fowl*, a great Flock.

A SCUD, a ſudden Shower of Rain.

To SCUD *away* } [ſchudde, Belg. to
To SCUDDLE } tremble, of ſcheteſen, to ſhake, Teut.] to run away all of a ſudden.

SCUF'FLE [*q. d.* to ſhuffle, which *Mer. Caſ.* derives from ςυφιλιζειν, *Gr.* to handle roughly] a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray.

SCULK [*Hunting Term*] a Company, as *a Sculk of Foxes.*

To SCULK [of Schudde, Belg. to hide, or *corr.* of *abſcondere*, L.] to hide one's ſelf, to lurk here and there.

SCULL [Schedel, Teut.] the Bone of the Head; alſo a little Oar to row with.

SCULLS *of Friers* [*Old Phraſe*] a Company of Friers or Brothers.

SCULL *of Fiſhes* [of Scole, *Sax.*] a Shole of Fiſhes.

A SCUL'LER, a Boat rowed with Sculls, alſo the Waterman.

SCUL'LERY, a Place to waſh and ſcour in.

SCUL'LION [*Scuillion*, F. or of *Culina*, L. a Kitchen] a Drudge who does the meaneſt Services in a Kitchen.

SCULP [*Sculptura*, L.] a Cut, a Print, or engraven Picture.

SCULP'TOR [*Sculpteur*, F.] a Carver, or Engraver. *L.*

SCULP'TURE [*Sculptura*, L.] the Art of carving Figures in Stone, Wood, *&c.* alſo a printed Picture.

SCUM [ſkum, Dan. ſchaum, Teut. *Eſcume*, F.] Froth, Droſs; the Dregs of the People.

To SCUM [*eſcumer*, F.] to take off Froth, Droſs, *&c.*

SCUM'BER [among *Hunters*] the Dung of a Fox.

To SCUM'MER [ſkemmer, Dan.] to ſquirt a watry Subſtance out of the Body. *O.*

SCUPPER-*Holes* [of ſchoepe, Belg. ſchopſen, Teut. to draw off] little Holes made through the Ship's Sides, through which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carried off into the Sea.

SCUPPER *Leathers* [to a *Ship*] Leathers nailed over thoſe Holes.

SCUPPER *Nails*, ſhort Nailes with broad Heads to faſten the *Scupper Leathers.*

SCURF [ſchorf, *L. S.* Sceorpa, *Sax.*] a whitiſh ſcaly Swelling, raiſed in the Skin of the Head.

SCUR'FINESS, being full of Scurf.

SCUR'FY, having much Scurf.

SCURRIL'ITY [*Scurrilité*, E. *Scurrilitas*, L.] Buffoonery, ſaucy drolling, or ſcoffing, alſo Scandal.

SCUR'RILOUS [*ſcurrile*, F. *ſcurrilis*, L.] railing, ſaucy, abuſive, ſcandalous.

SCUR'RILOUSNESS, a being full of Scurrility.

The SCURVY [*Scorbut*, F. *Scorbutum*, L.] a Diſeaſe, the Symptoms of which are yellow Spots on the Hands and Face, Weakneſs of the Legs, ſtinking Breath, *&c.*

SCURVY-*Graſs*, an Herb ſo called from its particular Virtue in curing that Diſtemper. *Cochlearia*, L.

SCURVY, bad, naughty, untoward, ſorry, pitiful.

SCUT [Cpyð, *Sax.* Kutte, Belg. the Female Privities] the Tail of a Hare or Coney: It means alſo a looſe Woman, which laſt I think rather to be derived from the Teut. Scutte, a Filly.

SCU'TAGE [*Scutagium*, L. of *Scutum*, L. Scildpenig, *Sax.* q. d. Shield Money] a Tax granted to King *Henry* III. for his Expedition to the Holy Land.

SCUTA'GIO *habendo*, a Writ to Tenants, who held by a Knight's Service, to attend the King to the Wars. *L.*

SCUTCHE'ON [*Eſcuſſon*, F. *Succione*, Ital. of *Scutum*, L. a Shield] the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is painted.

SCUTCHEON [*Architect.*] the Key or Centre Stone in a Building; alſo a ſmall Plate of Braſs or Iron ſet before a Lock.

SCUTCHEON [among *Gardeners*] a Bud to be grafted.

SCUTI'FEROUS [*ſcutifer*, L.] bearing a Shield.

SCUTIFOR'ME *Os* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Whirle Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCUTIFORMIS *Cartilago* [*Anatomy*] one of the five Cartilages of the *Larynx*, ſo called from having the Shape of a Shield.

SCUTTLE [Scutel, *Sax.*] a Duſt Baſket; a wooden Trough in a Mill, through which the Flour falls into a Tub; the Bowl on the Top Maſt of a Ship.

SCUTTLES [in a *Ship*] little ſquare Holes cut in the Deck, enough to let a Man through, they ſerve to let People down upon Occaſion; thoſe little Windows cut out in Cabins to let in Light.

SCU'TUM, a Buckler [in *Anatomy*] the Knee pan, or round Bone of the Knee. *L.*

SCYLID [of Scylan, *Sax.*] hid, covered, withdrawn. *Chauc.*

SCYLLA, a Rock over againſt the Gulph *Charybdis*, ſo that the Paſſage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*; to avoid *Scylla*, he falls into *Charybdis*; or in *Engliſh*, He leaps out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

SCYMI'TAR, a crooked *Perſian* Sword.

SCY'PHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Infundibulum or Tunnel of the Brain. *L.*

SCY'REGEMOT [Sciꞃeᵹmoꞇ, *Sax.*] was formerly a Court held twice a Year by the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, and the Ealdermen, where all Laws were given in Charge to the County.

SCYTALI'DES [Σκυταλιδες, Gr.] the three ſmall Bones in each Finger.

SCYTHE [Sẏðe, *Sax.* Senſe, *Teut.*] an Inſtrument for mowing Graſs.

SDEIN, Diſdain. *Spenc.*

SEA [Sæ, *Sax.* Zee, *Belg.* See, *Teut.* and L. S.] that general Collection of Waters, which encompaſſeth the Earth, and has ſeveral Names given it, according to the countries it waſhes, as *Britiſh Sea*, *Iriſh Sea*, &c.

SEA *Board* [*Sea Term*] toward the Sea.

SEA *Bind Weed*, an Herb. *Convolvulus Maritimus.* L.

SEA *Cock*, **SEA** *Beam*, **SEA** *Devil*, **SEA** *Dragon*, ſeveral ſorts of Fiſhes.

SEA *Chart* } a Geographical Deſcription
SEA *Card* } of Coaſts, with the true Diſtances, Heights, &c. leading to them.

SEA *Drags*, are what hangs over Ships at Sea, or the Boat when it is towed.

SEA *Gate* [among *Sailors*] when two Ships are brought cloſe to one another by Means of a Wave, they ſay, *they lie aboard one another in a Sea Gate.*

SEA *Longs*, the Froth of the Sea.

SEA *Marge*, a Cliff, or the Banks of the Sea. *Shakeſp.*

SEA NAVEL, a ſmall Shell Fiſh reſembling a Navel.

SEA *Turn* [among *Sailors*] the Gale of Wind which comes off from the Sea.

SEA *Yoke*, a ſort of Tackle uſed when the Sea is ſo rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands.

SE'AH [סאה, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure about two Gallons and four Pints.

SEA FARING, living chiefly at Sea.

SEAL [Sæl, *Sax.*] Time, Seaſon. *Eſſ.*

SEAL [Sæl, *Sax.* Siegel, Teut. *Scelé*, F. *Sigillum*, L.] the Print of a Coat of Arms, or ſome other Device made in Wax, and ſet to any Deed or Writing; the Piece of Metal, &c. on which the Figure is engraven.

To **SEAL** [ſiegelen, Du. *ſceler*, F. *ſigillare*, L.] to ſet a Seal to a Writing, &c.

To **SEAL** *Hermetically* [*Chymiſtry*] is to ſtop the Mouth or Neck of a Glaſs Veſſel, with a Pair of Pincers heated red hot.

A **SEAL**, a Sea Calf, the Skin of which is uſed in making Watch Caſes, &c.

SEAL'ER [in *Chancery*] an Officer who ſeals the Writes and Inſtruments there made.

SEAM [Seam, *Sax.* Saum, *Teut.*] a Row of Stitches with a Needle.

SEAM [Seime, *Sax.* ſaim, *C. Br.*] Fat, Tallow; alſo the Fat of a Hog try'd.

SEAM *of Corn* [of Seam, *Sax.* probably of Σάγμα, Gr. a Load] eight Buſhels. *Eſſ.*

A **SEAM** [of *Wood*] a Horſe Load. *Suff.*

SEAM [of *Glaſs*] 120 Pounds.

SEAM [of a *Ship*] are Places where her Planks meet and join together.

The **SEAMS** [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

SEAM'LESS, without a Seam.

SEAM'STER } [Seameꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*]
SEAM'STRESS } a Man or Woman that ſews or makes up Linnen Garments.

SEAM } [of *Sagena*, L. Σαλενη, Gr.] a
SEAN } ſort of large Fiſhing Net.

SEAN *Fiſh*, a Fiſh taken with ſuch a Net.

To **SEAR** [Seaꞃan, *Sax.* *eſſorer*, F.] to burn with a hot Iron, or a Wax Candle.

SEAR [either of Seꞃan, *Sax.* or Σηγος, Gr.] dry, conſumed. *Spenc.*

SEAR *Cloth* [Seaꞃclað, *Sax*, of *Cera*, Wax. *L.* and Cloth] a Plaiſter for Pains, Aches, &c.

SEAR-*Leaves*, Leaves of a Tree wither'd or dead, as at the Fall of the Leaf.

SEAR-*Wood*, dead Boughs cut off from Trees of a Foreſt.

To **SEARCH** [*cercher*, or *chercher*, F.] to ſeek, look for, or be in queſt of.

A **SEARCH** [*recherche*, F.] a ſeeking after, a looking for, &c.

A **SEARCHER** [*chercheur*, F.] one who ſearches, ſeeks, and looks for.

A **SEARCHER**, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal to mark the Defects of woollen Cloth.

SEARSE } [of *ſas*, F.] a fine Hair
SERSE } Sieve.

SEASNAPLE, a kind of ſhell-fiſh.

SEA'SON [*ſaiſon*, F.] one of the four Quarters of the Year, which are, *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn* and *Winter*; alſo a proper Time to do any Thing in.

SEASONABLE, that which is done in Seaſon, opportune, convenient.

SEA'SONABLENESS, Opportuneneſs.

To **SEA'SON** [*aſſaiſonner*, F. *ſeaſonare*, Ital. ſaltzen, Teut.] to ſalt, or give any Thing a Reliſh, with Salt, Spice, &c.

SEA'SONINGS [in the *Weſt-Indies*] an aguiſh Diſtemper, which Foreigners are ſubject to at their firſt coming.

SEAT [Seaꞇole, *Sax.* ſaede, Dan. ſitz, Teut. *ſedes*, L.] any Thing to ſit on.

SEA'TER [Seaꞇoꞃ, *Sax.*] an Idol worſhipped by our *Saxon* Anceſtors on *Saturday*. The Form of this Idol was an old Man on a Pillar ſtanding on a Fiſh, a Pail of Water in his right Hand, full of Fruits, and a Whale in his left.

SEA'TON [*q. d.* Sea-Town] in *Devonſhire*, 120 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SEAVES, Ruſhes. *N. C.*

SEAVY *Ground*, ſuch as is overgrown with Ruſhes.

SEAX [Seax, *Sax.*] a Sword made like the Scythe, uſed by the old *Saxons*.

SEBAS'TIAN [Σεβαστιανος, Gr. reverend or majeſtical] a proper Name of Men.

SE'BERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert. Verſtegan*] a King of the *Eaſt Saxons*, the firſt of them that embraced Chriſtianity.

SE'CANT [*ſecans*, L.] cutting.

SECANT [in *Geometry*] a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Circle, through one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raiſed on the Outſide, at the other End.

To SCREEN [*ſecernere*, L.] to ſeparate, divide, or diſtinguiſh.

SECES'SION, a going aſide, a retiring, a revolting. *L.*

SECESSION [among *Phyſicians*] the going off of a Diſeaſe by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. *L.*

SECHE, Cauſe, Occaſion. *Chau.*

SECH'IN [ſuchen, Teut.] to ſeek out. *Chauc.*

SECK'INGTON [Secandune, of Secce, a Flight, and Dune, *Sax.*] a Tower or Hill in *Warwickſhire*.

To SECLU'DE [*ſecludere*, L. of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſin* and *claudo*] to ſhut apart from others, to ſhut out.

SECLU'SION, the Act of ſecluding. *L.*

SE'CONE [*ſecundus*, L.] the laſt of two.

A SECOND [in *Aſtronomy*] the 60th Part of a Minute.

A SECOND, one who backs or defends another.

To SECOND [*ſeconder*, F.] to aid and aſſiſt another; to favour, to countenance.

SE'CONDA }
SE'CONDE } the Second, or two in Number. *Ital.*

SECOND *Captain*, one whoſe Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND *Deliverance*, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the ſame Cattle again, by reaſon of ſome Fault in the Party that replevied.

A SE'CONDARY [*Secundarius*, L.] the ſecond Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Compter, who is the next Man to the Sheriff, *&c.*

SECONDARY [among *Phyſicians*] the ſame with Second, as Secondary Cauſes.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in *Aſtronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or vertical Circles, in reſpect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles* in reſpect to the Equinoctial, *&c.*

SECONDARY *Circles* [in Reference to the *Equinoctial*] are Hour Circles.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in Reference to the *Horizon*] are *Azimuths*, or vertical Circles.

SECONDARY *Circles* [in Reference to the *Ecliptick*] are ſuch as paſſing through the Poles of the great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SECONDARY *Planets* [in *Aſtronomy*] ſuch as move round others, whom they reſpect as the Centre of their Motion.

SECONDINE. See *Secundine.*

SECRE, ſecret. *Chauc.*

SE'CRESY }
SE'CRETNESS } [of *ſecretum*, L.] Privacy, the keeping of a Matter ſecret.

SE'CREMENT, the ſeparated Part.

A SE'CRET [*Secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. *F.*

SECRET [*ſecretus*, L.] private, hidden, cloſe, or that keeps Counſel. *F.*

SEC'RETARY [*Secretaire*, F. of *Secretarius*, L.] one who is employed in writing Letters, Diſpatches, *&c.* for a Prince or particular Society.

To SECRETE [*ſecretum*, L.] to ſeparate.

SECRE'TED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SECRE'TION [among *Chymiſts*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. *L.*

SECT [*Secte*, F. of *Secta*, L.] a Party profeſſing the ſame Opinion.

SEC'TA *ad Curiam*, a Writ lying againſt him who refuſeth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. *L.*

SECTA *facienda per illum*, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. *L.*

SECTA *Molendini*, a Writ againſt him who having uſed to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it and goeth to another. *L.*

SECTA *unica tantum facienda*, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is diſtrained by the Lord in more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of ſeveral Heirs deſcended to him. *L.*

SECTA'RIAN [*Sectarius*, L.] belonging to a Sect.

SEC'TARY [*ſectaire*, F. *ſectarius*, L.] a Follower of a particular Sect or Party.

SECTIO *Cæſaria* [among *Anatomiſts*] the ſame as *Hiſterotomatocia*. *L.*

SEC'TION, a cutting or dividing; alſo a Part cut off. *F.* of *L.*

SECTION [of a *Book*] a certain Diviſion in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick SECTION, is the Figure made by the ſolid Body of a Cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a Plane; and theſe Sections are generally accounted four, the *Circle*, *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*.

SECTION [*Architect.*] the Draught of

the Heights and Depths of a Building raiſed on a Plane, as though the whole Fabrick were cut aſunder, to diſcover the Inſide.

SECTIS *non faciendis*, a Writ which lieth for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit or Court from her Dower. *L.*

SEC'TIVE [*ſectivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*ſecteur*, F.] an Inſtrument uſeful in all the practical Parts of the Mathematicks. *L.*

SECTOR [of a *Circle*] a Portion comprehended between two Radii or Semediameters, and the Ark of the Circle making an Angle at the Centre.

SECTOR [of a *Sphere*] is the Conick Solid, whoſe *Vertex* ends in the Centre of the Sphere, and its Baſe is a Segment of the ſame Sphere.

SEC'ULAR [*ſeculaire*, F. *ſecularis*, L.] belonging to the Space of 100 Years; alſo Temporal, belonging to this World, or Life; alſo that is converſant in this World, without being engaged in a Monaſtick Life; as,

A SECULAR *Prieſt*, one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rule of Religious Orders.

SECULAR *Games* [among the *Romans*] ſolemn Feaſts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISA'TION, ſecularizing. *F.*

SECULAR'ITY [*ſecularitas*, L.] Worldlineſs; alſo a ſecular Life: Or the Condition of a ſecular Perſon.

To SEC'ULARIZE [*ſeculariſer*, F.] to make ſecular, as, to *ſecularize a Monk.*

SECUNDA *Superoneratione Paſturæ*, a Writ where Meaſurement of Paſture hath been made, and he, who firſt ſurcharged the Common, doth again ſurcharge it. *L.*

SECUND'ANS [*Mathematicks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, *&c.*

SEC'UNDARY [*ſecundarius*, L.] an Officer next under the Chief Officer.

SECUNDARY *Fever*, is that which ariſes after a Criſis, or the Diſcharge of ſome morbid Matter, as after the Declenſion of the Small Pox and Meaſles.

To SECUN'DATE [*ſecumdatum*, L.] to proſper.

SECUNDA'TION, a ſeconding, a forwarding, a proſpering. *L.*

SECUN'DINES [*ſecondines*, F. *ſecundinæ*, L.] the After-Birth or Burden, *i. e.* The Placenta or Womb-Cake with the Membranes including the Fœtus before its Birth, and which are extracted after it is born.

SECUN'DUM *Naturum* [*i. e.* according to the Courſe of Nature] is a Phraſe uſed by Phyſicians, when all Things are duly performed, as in a State of Health.

SECU'RE [*ſecurus*, L.] that is out of Danger, ſafe, fearleſs or careleſs.

To SEC'URE [*ſecurare*, L.] to make ſecure, to ſave, ſhelter or protect; alſo to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURITA'TE *Pacis*, a Writ againſt him who threatens another with Death and Danger. *L.*

SECURITA'TEM *Inveniendi quod*, &c. a Writ againſt any of the King's Subjects, to ſtay them from going out of the Kingdom. *L.*

SECURITY [*ſecurité*, F. *ſecuritas*, L.] Safety, the being out of Danger; alſo Surety for the Payment of Money: Bail; alſo Careleſſneſs, Unconcernedneſs.

SED'AN [of *Sedes*, L.] a cloſe Chair in which Perſons of Quality are carried.

SEDA'TE [*ſedatus*, L.] quiet, compoſed, undiſturbed in Mind.

SEDATE'NESS, a due Compoſure of Mind.

SEDA'TIVE [*ſedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying or aſſwaging Quality.

SE DEFENDEN'DO [*i. e.* in defending himſelf] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, ſaying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence; yet muſt he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SE'DENTARY [*ſedentaire*, F. *ſedentarius*, L.] that is much given to ſitting; that ſits much or works ſitting.

SEDENTARY *Parliaments* [in *France*] ſuch as are fixed and ſettled in a Place.

SE'DENTARINESS, the Condition of one who ſitteth much.

SEDGE [of Sæȝ, *Sax.* Seck, Belg. of *ſecando*, L. a cutting] a kind of Weeds.

SEDG'Y, abounding with Sedge.

SED'IMENT [*ſedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. *F.*

SEDIMENT *of Urine* [among *Phyſicians*] certain Parts of the nouriſhing Juice, which being ſeparated from the Blood with the *Serum*, by Reaſon of their Weight ſink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDIN, to produce Seed. *Chauc.*

SEDI'TION [of *ſe*, i. e. *ſeorſum*, and *itio*, L. going] Mutiny, Strife, popular Tumult, Uproar. *F.* of *L.*

SEDI'TIOUS [*ſeditieux*, F. *ſeditioſus*, L.] apt or tending to raiſe Sedition; factious, mutinous.

To SEDU'CE [*ſedure*, F. *ſeducere*, L.] to miſlead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCE'MENT } the Act of ſeducing
SEDUC'TION } or miſleading. *F.* of *L.*

A SEDU'CER [*ſeducteur*, F. *ſeductor*, L.] one who miſleads.

SEDUC'TIVE [*ſeductivus*, L.] apt to ſeduce or miſlead.

SEDU'LITY [*ſedulitas*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SED'ULOUS [*ſedulas*, L.] very careful or diligent, induſtrious.

SE'DUWAL [Sÿtepale, *Sax.*] the Herb Setwal or Valerian.

SEE [of *Sedes*, L.] a Seat, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbiſhop or Biſhop.

To SEE [Seon, *Sax.* ſeer, *Dan.* ſehen, *Teut.*] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [Sæd, *Sax.* ſeed, *Dan.* ſaed, Belg. ſaat, *Teut.* *ſemon*, L.] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is diſpoſed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot, ſpirituous Humour, made out of the thinneſt Part of the Blood in the Teſticles and *Epididymides*.

SEED [in a *Figurative Senſe*] is the Cauſe which produces ſome Effects, as, *the Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice*, &c.

SEED-LEEP }
SEED-LIP } a Veſſel or Hopper in which Huſbandmen carry their Seed-Corn at the Time of ſowing.

SEED *Shedding* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe.

SEED'LINGS [in *Botany*] Roots of Gilliflowers which come from Seeds ſown; alſo the young tender Shoots of Plants that are newly ſown.

SEED'Y, having Seeds, running to Seed.

SEEING *Glaſs*, a Looking Glaſs. *N. C.*

To SEEK [ſuchen, *Teut.* geſecan, *Sax.*] to ſearch or look for, to endeavour after.

To SEEL [of ſyllan, *Sax.* to give away] a Ship is ſaid to *Seel*, when ſhe tumbles ſuddenly and violently, ſometimes to one Side, and ſometimes to another, when a Wave paſſes from under her Sides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

LEE SEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEEL'ING [among *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread through the Eyelids of a Hawk when firſt taken, ſo that ſhe may ſee very little or none at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, ſilly. *Spenc.*

To SEEM [*ſeembler*, F.] to appear.

To SEEM [ziemen, *Teut.*] to become.

SEEMLY [ziemlich, *Teut*] becoming, decent.

SEEMLINESS, Comelineſs.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap. *C.*

SEER, ſeveral, divers.

SEER [*q. d.* Fore Seer] a Prophet.

To SEETHE [ſeoðan, *Sax.* ſieden, L. S. and *Teut.*] to boil.

SEGGE [Belg.] to ſay, to ſpeak. *Chauc.*

SEG'GRUM, an Herb.

SEG'HIL [of Sæcce, a Fight, or Sige, Victory, *Sax.* and *Hill*] in *Northumberland*.

SEG'MENT [*ſegmentum*, L.] a Piece cut off from ſomething.

SEGMENT *of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] is a Figure terminated by a right Line leſs than the Diameter and the Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the ſame Circle.

SEGMENT *of a Sphere* [in *Mathematicks*] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Centre, ſo that the Baſe of ſuch a Segment muſt always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or leſs than an Hemiſphere.

SEGMENT *Leaves* [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEG'NITY [*ſegnitas*, L.] Slothfulneſs.

To SE'GREGATE [*ſegregatum*, L.] to ſeparate or put apart.

SE'GREGATENESS }
SEGREGA'TION } [*q. d.*] a taking out of the Flock, a ſeparating, ſevering, putting apart. *L.*

SE'GREIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed of *Griffins* drawn in a leaping poſture.

SEIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term uſed of a Lion or other Beaſts, ſitting like a Cat, with his Fore-Feet ſtrait. *F.*

SEIG'NIOR }
SIGN'IOR } Lord, Maſter. *Ital.*

SEIGNOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manor or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e.* Great Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIO'RAGE [*ſeigneuriage*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Maſs, to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIGNIO'RY [*ſeigneurie*, F.] the Juriſdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordſhip.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun, or a Pipe of Wine.

SEIMOUR [*des Sancto Mauro*, L. or *Saint Moore*, F.] a Sirname.

SEINT [of *Ceintura*, F.] a Girdle. *Chau.*

SEJOURE, to ſojourn. *Chau.*

SERI'ASIS [in *Pharmacy*] an Inflammation in the Head, proceeding from exceſſive Heat.

SEIS'IN [*Law Term*] Poſſeſſion of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements.

SEIS'IN *in Fact* [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Poſſeſſion in Perſon.

SEI'SIN *in Law*, is when ſomething is done which the Law accounts a Seiſin.

SEISI'NA *Habenda*, &c. a Writ for Delivery of Seiſin to the Lord of his Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waſte.

To SE'JUGATE [*ſejugatum*, L.] to ſeparate or put apart.

SEI'ZABLE, that may be ſeized.

To SEIZE [*ſaiſir*, F.] to take into Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion by Force, or wrongfully; to diſtrain, to attack, to lay hold of, or catch.

To SEIZE }
To SEASE } [*Sea Term*] to make faſt or bind; eſpecially to

faſten two Ropes together with Rope Yarn.

SEIZED *of*
SEISED *of* } [*Law Term*] poſſeſſed of.

The SEI'ZING [of a *Boat*] is a Rope tied to a Ring of a little Chain in the Foreſhip of the Boat, by which Means it is faſtened to the Side of the Ship.

SEIZING [in *Falconry*] a Hawk's taking any thing in her Claws, and holding it faſt.

SEIZURE, ſeizing, taking into Cuſtody, Attachment, Diſtreſs.

SEJUNC'TION [*ſejunctio*, L.] a parting or putting aſunder.

SEKEL, in like Manner.

SE'LAH [סלה, *H.*] a Note of Muſick in the Pſalms of *David*.

SE'LANDER, a ſcabby Diſeaſe in Horſes.

SEL'BY [of Sel, *Sax.* Good, and By, an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of Baron of the Realm ; a Sirname.

SEL'COUTH [of Seld, ſeldom, and couð, known, *Sax.*] uncommon.

SEL'DOM [Seldon, of Seld, rare, and done, *Sax.* ſelten, Teut.] done not often.

SEL'DOMNESS, the not happening often.

SELECT' [*ſelectus*, L.] choſen out of others, choice.

To SELECT [*ſelectum*, L.] to pick out, to cull.

SELECT'NESS, Choiceneſs.

SELE'NITES [σηληνιτες λιθ☉, Gr.] a Mirrour Stone, or *Muſcovy* Glaſs, the Brightneſs of which was heretofore thought to encreaſe and decreaſe according to the Courſe of the Moon.

SELENOG'RAPHY [of σελήνη, the Moon, and γραφή, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Face of the Moon, as diſtinguiſhed by Spots, &c. which may be ſeen by the Help of the Teleſcope.

SELEU'CIANS, Hereticks in the primitive Church, who held that the Body of Chriſt aſcended no higher than the Sun, that the Deity was corporeal, and that the Matter of the Univerſe was co-eternal with him.

SELF [Silf, *Sax.* ſelff, *Dan.* ſelf, *Belg.* ſelb, *Teut.*] one's own Perſon.

SELF-*Heal*, a Wound Herb. ***Prunella***, L.

SELF'ISH, minding chiefly his own Intereſt.

SELF'ISHNESS, the being ſelfiſh.

SE'LIBRA, half a Pound, or 6 Ounces. *L.*

SE'LION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

SELL [*Sella*, L.] a Saddle. *Spenc.*

SELL [*Architecture*] the loweſt Piece of Timber in a Timber Building, or that on which the whole Superſtructure is erected.

SELL, Self. *N. C.*

SELLA *Curulis* [among the *Romans*] the Curule Chair or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, in which the great Magiſtrates had a Right to ſit and be carried in a Chariot. *L.*

SEL'LA *Equina*
SEL'LA *Sphenoides* } [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Brain made of the four Proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides* ; it contains the *Glandula Pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete Mirabile*. **L.**

SEL'LENGER [of *Saintleger*, which comes from Saint *Leodeger*] a Sirname.

SEL'LERY [σέλινον, Gr.] a Sallad Herb.

SEL'LIANDER
SEL'LANDER
SO'LANDER } [in *Horſes*] a dry Scab growing in the very Bent of the Ham of the hinder Leg.

SEL'LA *Solida*, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Augurs or Loothſayers ſat, when they were taking their Obſervations.

SELT, Chance. *N. C.*

SEL'VAGE [as *Skinner* thinks, *q. d.* *Salvage*, becauſe it preſerves and ſtrengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linnen Cloth.

SELVE *Movement*, Movement. *O.*

SELY, Hilly. *O.*

SEMARE [St. *Medard*] a Sirname.

SEMAR'TON [St. *Martin*] a Sirname.

SEMBLABLE [q. d. *ſimulabris*, L.] ſeeming, likely. *F.*

SEM'BLANCE, Likeneſs, Appearance. *F.*

SEMB'LATIVE [of *ſemblant*, F.] reſembling, like to.

SEM'BLAUNCE, the ſame. *Spenc.*

SEMBLAUNT, a Look. *O.*

SEME *of Corn*, is eight Baſhels.

SEMEI'OSIS [σημειωσις, Gr.] a noting or marking.

SEMEIOSIS [***Phyſick***] an Obſervation whereby ſome Things being diſcovered, they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIO'TICA [σήμειοτικη, Gr.] is that Part of Phyſick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickneſs, enabling the Phyſician to make probable Gueſſes about the Conſtitution of his Patient.

SEMELIHEED, Seemlineſs, Comelineſs. *O.*

SEMENIFE'ROUS [of *ſemen*, Seed, and *fero*, to bear] bearing Seed.

SEMENTI'NÆ *Feriæ* [among the *Romans*] certain Feaſts appointed in Seed Time, in order to pray the Gods to vouchſafe them a plentiful Harveſt.

SE'MEN *Veneris* [among *Chymiſts*] the Scum of Braſs. *L.*

SE'METS [according to Dr. *Grew*] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SE'MI [*ſemis*, L.] a half.

SEMI *Arian*, the Arian Sect was divided into two principal Parts ; the one of which ſticking more cloſely to the Opinion of their Maſter, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father ; and the other refuſed to receive the Word *ſubſtantial*, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Subſtance or Eſſence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*.

SE'MIBOUSIE, half drunk. *Chauc.*

SE'MIBRIEF [in *Muſick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brief or Breve.

SEMICIR'CLE, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference; alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIR'CULAR, made in the Shape of, or belonging to a Semi-circle.

SEMICIRCUM'FERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICO'LON, a Stop or Point in a Sentence, between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;).

SEMICOMBUST' [*ſemicombuſtus*, L.] half-burned.

SEMICON'GIUS, a Meaſure of half a Gallon. *L.*

SEMICONSPICU'OUS [*ſemiconſpicuus*, L.] half or partly viſible.

SEMICOPE, a ſhort Cloak. *O.*

SEMICU'BICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whoſe Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, *i. e.* the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

SEMICU'BIUM, a half Bath, in which the Patient ſits only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMIDIAM'ETER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Centre of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMIDIAP'ASON [in *Muſick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMIDIAPEN'TE [in *Muſick*] is half a Fifth, or an imperfect Fifth.

SEMIDITO'NE [in *Muſick*] the leſſer Third, having its Terms as 6 to 5.

SEMIFIBUILA'TUS [*Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Body, the *Peronæus Secundus*. L.

SEMIFIS'TULAR *Flowers* [in *Botany*] ſuch whoſe upper Parts reſemble a Pipe cut off obliquely, as *Birthwort*.

SEMI'FORM [*ſemiformis*, L.] half formed, imperfect.

SEMIGLO'BULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMILU'NAR *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their Reſemblance in Shape to a half Moon.

SEMIMA'RES, half Males, a Name given to thoſe that have been caſtrated, as Eunuchs, Geldings, *&c.*

SEMI'MARINE [*ſemimarinus*, L.] half Marine.

SEMIMEMBRA'NOSUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, being half tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Seminervoſus*.

SEM'INAL [*ſeminalis*, L.] ſeedy.

SEMINAL *Leaves* [among *Botaniſts*] are two ſmall, plain, ſoft, and undivided Leaves, that firſt ſhoot forth from the greateſt Part of all ſown Seeds; which Leaves are generally very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface, and Poſition.

SEMINAL'ITY, a being ſeminal.

SEM'INARIST [*Seminaire*, F.] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY [*Seminaire*, F. *Seminarium*, L.] a Seed-plot, or Nurſery for the raiſing of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Popiſh Countries*] a School or College for training up of Prieſts to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, and other Proteſtant Countries, thence called *Seminary Prieſts*.

SEMINARY [*figuratively*] a School or College which is a Nurſery for Learning.

To SE'MINATE [*ſeminatum*, L.] to ſow.

SEMINA'TION [with ſome *Phyſicians*] the Emiſſion of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. *L.*

SEMINA'TUM, a ſowing. *L.*

SEMINIF'ICK, bearing Seed.

SEMI-NERVO'SUS } [in *Anatomy*]
SEMI-TENDINO'SUS } a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo named from being half tendinous and Nerve like. *L.*

SEMIPE'DAL, conſiſting of a Foot and half in Meaſure. *L.*

SEMIPELA'GIANS, a ſort of Chriſtian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Orthodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-will, at leaſt as to the Beginning of Faith and Converſion.

SEMIQUA'DRAT } [in *Aſtronomy*] an
SEMIQUAR'TILE } Aſpect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are diſtant one from the other 45 Degrees.

SEMIQUA'VER [in *Muſick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMIQUINT'ILE [in *Aſtrology*] an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are diſtant one from the other 35 Degrees.

SEMISEX'TILE [in *Aſtrology*] an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees diſtant one from another, and it is thus marked (SS).

SEMISOUNE, a ſoft, gentle Noiſe. *Ch.*

SEMISPECU'LUM [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMISPHE'RICAL, of, or belonging to, or like the half of a Sphere.

SEMISPHEROI'DAL, formed in the Faſhion of a half Spheroid.

SEMISPINA'TUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle inſerted to the upper Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Breaſt.

SEMITER'TIAN *Ague*, a ſort of Ague, partaking of a Tertian and Quotidian.

SEM'ITONE [in *Muſick*] a half Tone.

SEMIVOW'ELS [in *Grammar*] certain Conſonants, ſo called becauſe they have half the Sound of Vowels.

SEMIS } [among *Apothecaries*] half
SEMIS'SIS } an Ounce.

SEM'ITA *luminoſa* [*i. e.* the ſhining Path] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox may be ſeen about ſix o'Clock at Night towards the End of *February*, and Beginning of *October*. L.

SEMIUS'TULATE [*ſemiuſtulatus*, L.] half burnt or conſumed by Fire.

SEM'MIT, limber. *N. C.*

SEMPERVI'RENT [of *ſemper*, always, and *virens*, being green] Ever-green.

SEMPERVI'VUM [with *Botaniſts*] the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or Houſleek. *L.*

SEMPITER'NAL [*ſumpiternel*, F. *ſempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endleſs, everlaſting.

SEMPITER'NITY [*ſempiternitas*, L.] Everlaſtingneſs.

SEMPT, ſeemed. *O.*

SEMYRYFE, half killed. *Chauc.*

SE'NA [of סן, *Chald.*] the Leaves of a Shrub growing in the *Levant*.

SENACH'ERIB [סנחריב, *Heb.* i. e. the Bramble of Deſtruction] a King of *Aſſyria*.

SE'NARY [*ſenarius*, L.] conſiſting of ſix.

SE'NATE [*Senat*, F. *Senatus*, L. of *ſenex*, L.] properly the ſupreme Council, among the antient *Romans*, or the Place where they aſſembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SENA'TOR [*Senateur*, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament Man, an Alderman. *L.*

SENATO'RIAN [*ſenatorial*, F. *ſenatorius*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

To SEND [Sendan, *Sax.* ſender, Dan. ſenden, Teut.] to cauſe a Perſon to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To SEND [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to *ſend* much, when ſhe falls deep a-ſtern, or a-head into the Hollow between two Waves.

SENDAL, a ſort of thin *Cyprus* Silk.

SENESCHAL'LO *et Mareſchallo quod non teneant*, &c. a Writ to the Steward and Marſhal of *England*, prohibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerned Freehold, Debt, or Covenant. *L.*

SEN'ESCHAL } [*Seneſchal*, F.] the Lord
SEN'ESHAL } High Steward; alſo the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SENESCHAL [in *France*] the chief Juſtice or Magiſtrate of a certain Precinct.

SENES'CENT [*ſeneſcens*, L.] waxing old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. *N. C.*

To SENGIN, to ſign. *Chauc.*

SENGREEN, the Herb Houſleek. *Sempervivum majus*, L.

SE'NIOR, Elder. *L.*

SENIORI'TY [of *Senior*, L.] Eldership.

SENIORITY [with *Military* Men] the Order of Time ſince the firſt raiſing of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commiſſion.

SEN'LY [of St. *Lizy*] a Sirname.

SENT'LO [of St. *Loyd*] a Sirname.

SENT'LOW [of St. *Loup*, i. e. St. *Love*] a Sirname.

SENSA'TION [among *Philoſophers*] that Perception the Mind has, when any Object ſtrikes the Senſes, or the perceiving Things by the Senſes; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Senſe. The impulſe communicated by theſe ſubtile Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fitly diſpoſed, is, through them, tranſmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. *L.*

SENSE [*Sens*, F. *Senſus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impreſſion of outward Objects; alſo an Affection or Paſſion of the Soul, Judgment, Reaſon, Meaning, Signification.

Common SENSE, thoſe general Notions ariſing in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the ſame Manner.

SENSE'LESS, which hath no Senſe, or Feeling; alſo void of Reaſon, fooliſh.

SENSE'LESSNESS, the being void of Reaſon; Fooliſhneſs, Stupidity.

SENS'ES, the 5 natural Senſes, *Hearing*, *Feeling*, *Seeing*, *Taſting*, and *Smelling*.

SENSIBIL'ITY [*ſenſibilité*, F. *ſenſibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being ſenſible.

SENSIBLE [*ſenſibilis*, L.] that falls within the Compaſs of the Senſes, that may be perceived or felt; alſo that feels; apt to perceive, apprehenſive; alſo that is of good Senſe or Judgment. *F.*

SENSIFEROUS [*ſenſifer*, L.] that cauſeth Feeling or Senſe.

SENSIL'ITY [*ſenſilitas*, L.] the ſame as Senſibility.

SEN SINE, ſince then. *N. C.*

SENS'ITIVE [*ſenſitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving; as *the ſenſitive Soul*. F.

SENSI'TIVE *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as contract their Leaves and Flowers when touched, as if they were really ſenſible of the Contact, but as ſoon as the Hand is removed, ſpread themſelves open and flouriſh again.

SENSO'RIUM *Commune* [in *Anatomy*] the Seat of Common Senſe, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senſes, are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

SEN′SORY [*ſenſorium*, L.] the Organ or Inſtrument of Senſe; as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, *&c.*

SENSU′AL [*ſenſuel*, F. *ſenſualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to ſenſual Pleaſures.

SENSUAL′ITY [*ſenſualité*, F. *ſenſualitas*, L.] Libertiniſm; a gratifying of the Senſes, a giving up one's ſelf to unlawful Pleaſures.

SEN′SUALNESS, the being too much addicted to gratify the Senſes.

To SENT, to aſſent. *Chauc.*

SENTEN, ſent. *O.*

SENTENCE [*Sententia*, L.] a Number of Words put together, a wiſe or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Juſtice. *F.*

To SEN′TENCE [*ſententier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIOS′ITY, Sententiouſneſs.

SENTEN′TIOUS [*ſententieux*, F. *ſententioſus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTEN′TIOUSNESS, the abounding with pithy Sentences.

SENTICO′SE [*ſenticoſus*, L.] full of Briers and Brambles.

SEN′TIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. *F.*

SEN′TINEL } [*Sentinelle*, F.] a private
SENTRY } Soldier upon Guard.

SENTINEL *Perdue*, a Sentinel placed near the Enemy in a dangerous Poſt. *F.*

SEN′TYN, to ſcent, ſmell, perfume. *Chauc.*

SEN′VY [Senepe, *Sax.* *Sinapi*, L. of σίναπι, Gr.] the Plant of whoſe Seed Muſtard is made

SEN′ZA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies without, as *Senza Stromenti*, without Inſtruments. *Ital.*

SEOF′RID [of Seo, the Sight, and Frið or Freðe, Peace, *Sax.*] a King of the *Eaſt Saxons*.

SEP′ARABILITY, a Poſſibility of being ſeparated, or the Quality of that which is ſeparable.

SEP′ARABLE [*ſeparabilis*, L.] that may be ſeparated. *F.*

SEP′ARATE [*ſeparé*, F. *ſeparatus*, L.] diſtinct or particular.

To SEP′ARATE [*ſeparer*, F. *ſeparatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put aſunder.

SEP′ARATERS, the four middle Teeth of an Horſe, ſo called, becauſe they ſeparate the Nippers from the Corner Teeth.

SEPARA′TION, the Act of ſeparating or putting aſunder. *F.* of *L.*

SEPARATION [with *Aſtrologers*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction of partile Aſpect, and the lighter, by reaſon of its ſwifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SEP′ARATIST, one who ſeparates himſelf from the eſtabliſhed Church.

SEP′ARATORY [among *Chymiſts*] a Veſſel to ſeparate Oil from Water.

SEPARATORY [*Separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to pick Splinters, or Bones out of a Wound.

SEPI′ACE, if you pleaſe. *Ital.*

SEP′ILIBLE [*ſepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried; alſo hidden and concealed.

SEP′IMENT [*ſepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To SEPOS′ITE [*ſepoſitum*, L.] to put aſide or apart.

SEPOSI′TION, a ſetting aſide or apart. *L.*

SEPHYROS [with *Phyſicians*] an hard and dry Impoſthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

SEPTAN′GLE [in *Geometry*] a Figure having ſeven Angles and as many Sides; the ſame as *Heptagon*.

SEPTAN′GULAR [*ſeptangulus*, L.] that has ſeven Angles and as many Sides.

SEPTEMBER [*Septembre*, F. of *ſeptem*, L. ſeven] a Month ſo called becauſe the ſeventh Month from *March*.

SEPTEM′FLUOUS [*ſeptemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into ſeven Streams.

SEMPTEM′PEDAL [*ſeptempedalis*, L.] belonging to ſeven Feet, or ſeven Foot long.

SEPTENA′RIOUS } [*ſeptenarius*, L.] of
SEPTENA′RY } the Number 7.

A SEPTEN′ARY [*ſeptenaire*, F. *ſeptenarius numerus*, L.] a Number of ſeven; ſeven Year's of one's Life.

SEPTEN′NIAL [*ſeptennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of ſeven Years.

SEPTENTA′RIOUS [in *Aſtronomy*] a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of 30 Stars. *L.*

SEPTEN′TRIO, the North; alſo a Northern Conſtellation of ſeven Stars, called *Charles's Wain*.

SEPTENTRIO′NAL [*ſeptentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIONAL *Signs* [in *Aſtronomy*] the firſt ſix Signs of the Zodiack, ſo called becauſe they decline from the Equator towards the North: *Boreal Signs*.

SEP′TICA [Σηπτικα, Gr.] ſuch Things as by a miſchievous Heat and Sharpneſs corrupt and rot the Fleſh, which are otherwiſe termed *Putrefacientia*. L.

SEPTIE′ME, a Sequence of ſeven Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SEPTIFA′RIOUS [*ſeptifarius*, L.] of ſeven different Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFO′LIOUS *Plants* [of *ſeptifolium*, L.] ſuch as cometh of ſeven Leaves.

SEP′TIFORM [*ſeptiformis*, L.] that has ſeven Shapes.

SEPTIM′ANE [*ſeptimanus*, L.] of the Order of ſeven; and belonging to a Week.

SEPTINA'RIAN, a Weekly Officer in Monaſteries.

SEPTUAGE'NARY [*ſeptuagenaire*, F. *ſeptuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGES'IMA, the third Sunday before the firſt Sunday in *Lent*; ſo called becauſe it was about 70 Days before *Eaſter*.

SEPTUAGES'IMAL [*ſeptuageſimus*, L.] belonging to *ſeptuageſima*.

The SEP'TUAGINT [ſo called becauſe ſaid to have been tranſlated by 72 Jewiſh Rabbies at the Appointment of *Ptolemy*, King of *Egypt*] the moſt authentick *Greek* Tranſlation of the *Old Teſtament*.

SEPTUM *Auris* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Drum of the Ear. *L.*

SEP'TEM *Cordis* [in *Anat.*] the fleſhy Part that divides the right Ventricles of the Heart from the left.

SEP'TUM *lucidum* } [in *Anatomy*] a
SPEC'ULUM *lucidum* } kind of Partition which diſtinguiſhes the Ventricles of the Brain, ſo named from its Thinneſs and Tranſparency. *L.*

SEPTUM *Narium* [among *Anatomiſts*] that Part which ſeparates the Noſtrils one from another. *L.*

SEPTUM *tranſverſum* [in *Anatomy*] the Diaphragm or Midriff. *L.*

SEPTUN'CIAL [*ſeptuncialis*, L.] belonging to ſeven Ounces.

SEP'TUNX, a Weight of ſeven Ounces. *Lat.*

SEPUL'CHRAL [*ſepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre. *F.*

SEPUL'CHRE [*ſepulchrum*, L.] a Burying-place, Grave, or Tomb. *F.*

SEPUL'TURE [*ſepultura*, L.] a Burying or Burial, an Interment. *F.*

SEQUA'CIOUS [*ſequax*, L.] eaſily following.

SEQUACITY [*ſequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUATUR *ſub ſuo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the Summons *ad Warrantizandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returned that he hath nothing whereby he may be ſummoned; then goes out an *Alius*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is iſſued forth.

SE'QUEL [*ſequela*, L.] a Conſequence or Concluſion, a continued Succeſſion.

SEQUE'LA *Molendini*, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill. *L.*

SE'QUENCE [*ſequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order juſt one after another; alſo a Set of Cards of the ſame Sort or Colour. *F.*

SE'QUENCES, Verſes anſwering one another.

SEQUENT [*ſequens*, L.] following.

To SEQUESTER [*ſequeſtrer*, F. *ſequeſtrare*, L.] to ſeparate, ſever, or put aſunder; to withdraw or retire from the World.

To SEQUESTER [in the *Civil Law*] a Widow is ſaid to *ſequeſter*, when ſhe diſclaims to have any Thing to do with the Eſtate of her deceaſed Huſband.

To SEQUESTER [in *Common Law*] is to ſeparate a Thing in Diſpute from the Poſſeſſion of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Civil Law*] the Act of the ordinary diſpoſing of Goods and Chattels of a deceaſed Perſon, whoſe Eſtate no Man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRA'TION [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a ſeizing upon the Rents or Eſtates of *Delinquents*, for the Uſe of the Commonwealth. *F.* of *L.*

SEQUESTRA'TION [in *Common Law*] is the diſpoſing of a Thing contended for, out of the Poſſeſſion of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRA'TION, is alſo the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the Uſe of the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRA'TOR } the third Perſon
SEQUESTREE } to whom the keeping a Thing in Controverſy is committed.

SEQUES'TRO *habendo*, a Judicial Writ for diſſolving the Biſhop's Sequeſtration of the Fruits of a Benefice, *&c.* L.

SERAG'LIO, the Palace of the Grand Seignior, and other *Eaſtern* Princes, where their Concubines are kept. *Ital.*

SE'RAPH, a *Turkiſh* Gold Coin, worth about 5 *s.* Sterling.

SE'RAPH [שרפ, *H.*] one of the Orders of the Angels, called in the plural Number *Seraphim.*

SERAPHI'CAL } [*ſeraphique*, F.] be-
SERAPH'ICK } longing to, or becoming the Seraphim.

SER'APHIM [שרפים, *H.*] the higheſt Order of Angels.

SERA'PIES, Houſhold Gods among the antient *Egyptians*, ſome of whoſe Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preſerve the Corpſe depoſited there, and tranſport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQUIER, a Generaliſſimo, or Commander in Chief of the *Turkiſh* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVI'TIAN *Marble* [ſo called of *Seravitia*, a Town in *Italy*] a ſort of Marble having Aſh-colour'd Spots.

SER'CIL *Feathers* [among *Falconers*] thoſe Feathers of a Hawk which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE' [among *Falconers*] the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE, withered. *Spencer.*

SERED *Pockets*, locked up. *O.*

SERENADE [*ſerenata*, Ital.] Night-

Muſick, played by a Lover at his Miſtreſs's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

SERENA'TA, a Concert of Muſick performed in the midſt of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street. *Ital.*

SER'ENE [*ſerein*, F. *ſerenus*, L.] clear, fair, without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to ſome Commonwealths.

SEREN'ITY } [*ſerenité*, F. *ſerenitas*,
SERE'NENESS } L.] Clearneſs of the Sky; fair Weather, Calmneſs of Mind; alſo a Title given to chief Magiſtrates of Commonwealths, *&c.*

SERGE [ſerge, *Teut.* a Covering] a ſort of Woollen Stuff. *F.*

SER'JEANT [*ſergent*, F. *q. d. ſerviens*, L.] an Officer who arreſts People for Debt.

SER'GEANT [a *Military Officer*] an inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horſe.

SER'GEANT *at Law* } a learned
SER'GEANT *of the Coif* } Lawyer of the higheſt Degree under the Judge in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil.

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SER'GEANTS [of the *Mace*] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of *London* for Houſhold Service, or Matters of Juſtice.

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Grand SER'GEANTY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Perſonal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, Leading his Horſe, being his Champion, Carver, *&c.* at his Coronation.

Petty SE'RGEANTY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King by yielding him annually ſome ſmall Thing towards his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, *&c.*

SER'ICATED [*ſereccatus*, L.] cloathed in Silk.

SER'IES, is an orderly Proceſs or Continuance of Things one after another; Order, Courſe.

Infinite SER'IES [in *Algebra*] are certain Progreſſions, or Ranks of Qualities, orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is enquired after.

SER'IOUS [*ſerieux*, F. *ſerius*, L.] ſober, grave, important, ſincere, earneſt.

SERL'E'S *Scale*, a Mathematical Inſtrument uſed in Dialling.

SERMENT, an Oath. *Chauc.*

To SERMO'CINATE [*ſermocinatum*, L.] to talk, or hold Diſcourſe.

SERMOCINA'TION, a talking or holding a Diſcourſe. *L.*

SER'MON [*Sermo*, L.] a public Diſcourſe upon ſome Text, *&c.*

SERMO'NIUM [in *Old Records*] a ſort of Interlude, or Hiſtorical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, aſſiſted by Boys and Children, uſed to act in the Body of the Church, ſuitable to the Solemnity of ſome High Proceſſion-Day.

To SER'MONIZE [*ſermonner*, F.] to preach a Sermon.

SERMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SE'RON [of *Almonds*] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SEROS'ITY [*ſeroſité*, F.] Wateriſhneſs, Wheyiſhneſs, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among *Phyſicians*] the thinner Part of the Maſs of Blood.

SEROTI'NE [*ſerotinus*, L.] late in the Evening.

SE'ROUS [*ſereux*, F. *ſerus*, of *ſerum*, Whey, L.] belonging to the Humour called *Serum*, wateriſh; more eſpecially applied to the thinner or watery Part of the Maſs of Blood.

SER'PENT [*ſerpens*, L.] a venomous Creature; alſo a Northern Conſtellation; alſo a ſort of Fire-work or Squib. *F.*

SERPENT, a Muſical Inſtrument ſerving as a Baſe to the Cornet.

SERPEN'TARY [*ſerpentaire*, F. *ſerpentaria*, L.] the Herb Dragon-Wort.

SERPEN'TARY *Wood*, a ſort of Wood growing in *Eaſt India*, going in and out.

SERPEN'TINE [*ſerpentinus*, L.] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about. *F.*

SERPEN'TINE *Line*, a crooked winding Line, encloſing itſelf continually.

SERPEN'TINE *Powder*, a weak Sort of Gun-powder that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPEN'TINE *Stone* [of *ſerpentinus*, L. and Steen, Stone, L. S.] a greeniſh Sort of Marble ſpeckled with Black, plentifully found in the North-Eaſt Parts of *Germany*; it turns very well in a Lathe, and has its Name from a Virtue attributed to it, *viz.* That it detects Poiſon by changing its Colour, if any be poured upon it, or into any Veſſel made of it.

SERPEN'TINE *Verſes*, Verſes which begin and end with the ſame Words; as, *Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.*

A SERPEN'TINE [among *Chymiſts*] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Diſtillation of Spirits,

SER'PET, a ſort of Ruſh; alſo a kind of Baſket. *O.*

SER'PHERA [in *Chymiſtry*] a Medicine that diſſolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SER'PIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. *L.*

SERRA'TION [in *Surgery*] the Sawing of a Bone. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Major Anticus*, [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Muſcle ariſing from the Root of the *Scapula*, which is inſerted to the 8 upper Ribs, by certain fleſhy Portions which reſemble the Teeth of a Saw. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Minor Anticus*, a Muſcle which takes its Riſe from the Proceſs of the Shoulder-Blade called *Caracoides*, and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Superior Poſticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Cheſt, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, but alſo from all thoſe of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the Bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Inferior Poſticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Cheſt, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, ſprings from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and the 3 upper ones of the Cheſt, but is implanted at the Bending of the ſecond, third, and fourth Ribs. *L.*

SER'RIED [of *ſerrer*, F.] cloſely joined, or ſtanding cloſe together.

SER'VAGE, Service. *F.*

SER'VABLE [*ſervabilis*, L.] that may be kept or preſerved.

SER'VANT [*ſervant*, F. *ſervus*, L.] one who ſerves another.

To SER'VE [*ſervir*, F. *ſervire*, L.] to attend to, or wait upon; to do Service or Kindneſs.

To SER'VE *a Battery* [*Military Term*] to ſee that the Guns play well.

To SER'VE *a Rope* [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it ſpun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SER'VICE [*ſervitium*, L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn: alſo a Courſe or certain Number of Diſhes ſerved up at a Table. *F.*

Divine SER'VICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of publick Worſhip in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SER'VICE *Perſonal*, is that which is due from a Thing to a Perſon.

SER'VICE *Predial*, are Rights that one Eſtate ſometimes owes to another.

SER'VICE *Royal*, the Rights and Privileges that within ſuch a Manor belong to the Ring or Lord of it.

SER'VICE, a Sort of Fruit, called alſo a *Sorb Apple*.

SER'VICEABLE [*ſerviable*, F.] ready to ſerve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, uſeful.

SER'VICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Uſefulneſs.

SER'VICE-*Tree*, a Sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

SERVIEN'TIBUS, certain Writs which relate to Servants and Maſters breaking the Statute Laws made againſt Abuſes.

SER'VILE [*ſervilis*, L.] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, ſlaviſh, mean, pitiful, baſe. *F.*

SERVIL'ITY }
SER'VILENESS } [*Servilitas*, L.] the Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slaviſhneſs; alſo ſlaviſh Humour, mean Spirit.

SER'VING-*Man's Joy*, the Herb Rue. *Ruta*, L.

SERVI'TIIS *acquietardis*, a Writ judicial that lies for one diſtrained for Service to *F.* who owes and performs to *R.* for the Acquittal of ſuch Services.

SERVI'TIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. *L.*

SERVITIUM *forinſecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King.

SERVITIUM *intrinſecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. *L.*

SERVITIUM *regale* [*Law Term*] Royal Services, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within ſuch a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be ſix in Number, *viz.* 1. *Power of Judicature*, in Matter of Property. 2. *Power of Life and Death*, in Felonies and Murder. 3. *A Right in Waiſts and Strays*. 4. *Aſſeſſments or Laying of Taxes*. 5. *Of Coining Money*. 6. *Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Weight and Meaſures*. All theſe entire Privileges were annexed to ſome Manours in their Grant from the King, and were ſometimes made over to Religious Houſes.

SER'VITOUR [*ſerviteur*, F.] a ſerving Man or Waiter.

SER'VITOUR [in an *Univerſity*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SER'VITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants or Meſſengers belonging to the Marſhal of the King's Bench, who were ſent abroad with Bills or Writs to ſummons Men to that Conrt, but now commonly called *Tip-Staves*.

SER'VITUDE [*ſervitudo*, L.] Bondage, Slavery, Thraldom. *F.*

SE'RUM [among *Phyſicians*] a watery, thin, yellowiſh Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the ſeveral Parts of the Body, and ſeparates from it after it has ſtood ſome Time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

SESAMOIDE'A *Oſſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] are certain ſmall Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, ſo called from their Likeneſs to *Seſamum Seeds*.

Muſick, played by a Lover at his Miſtreſs's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

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SERRA'TUS *Major Anticus,* [among *Anatomiſts*] is a Muſcle ariſing from the Root of the *Scapula,* which is inſerted to the 8 upper Ribs, by certain fleſhy Portions which reſemble the Teeth of a Saw. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Minor Anticus,* a Muſcle which takes its Riſe from the Proceſs of the Shoulder-Blade called *Caracoides,* and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Superior Poſticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Cheſt, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, but alſo from all thoſe of the *Thorax*; that hath a jagged Termination at the Bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. *L.*

SERRA'TUS *Inferior Poſticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Cheſt, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides,* ſprings from the two lower Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and the 3 upper ones of the Cheſt, but is implanted at the Bending of the ſecond, third, and fourth Ribs. *L.*

SER'RIED [of *ſerrer,* F.] cloſely joined, or ſtanding cloſe together.

SER'VAGE, Service. *F.*

SER'VABLE [*ſervabilis,* L.] that may be kept or preſerved.

SER'VANT [*ſervant,* F. *ſervus,* L.] one who ſerves another.

To SER'VE [*ſervir,* F. *ſervire,* L.] to attend to, or wait upon; to do Service or Kindneſs.

To SER'VE *a Battery* [*Military Term*] to ſee that the Guns play well.

To SER'VE *a Rope* [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it ſpun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SER'VICE [*ſervitium,* L.] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turn: alſo a Courſe or certain Number of Diſhes ſerved up at a Table. *F.*

Divine SER'VICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of publick Worſhip in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SER'VICE *Perſonal,* is that which is due from a Thing to a Perſon.

SER'VICE *Predial,* are Rights that one Eſtate ſometimes owes to another.

SER'VICE *Royal,* the Rights and Privileges that within ſuch a Manor belong to the Ring or Lord of it.

SER'VICE, a Sort of Fruit, called alſo a *Sorb Apple.*

SER'VICEABLE [*ſerviable,* F.] ready to ſerve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, uſeful.

SER'VICEABLENESS, the being capable of doing Service, Uſefulneſs.

SER'VICE-*Tree,* a Sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

SERVIEN'TIBUS, certain Writs which relate to Servants and Maſters breaking the Statute Laws made againſt Abuſes.

SER'VILE [*ſervilis,* L.] belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage, ſlaviſh, mean, pitiful, baſe. *F.*

SERVIL'ITY }
SER'VILENESS } [*Servilitas,* L.] the Quality or Condition of a Servant, Slaviſhneſs; alſo ſlaviſh Humour, mean Spirit.

SER'VING-*Man's Joy,* the Herb Rue. *Ruta,* L.

SERVI'TIIS *acquietardis,* a Writ judicial that lies for one diſtrained for Service to *F.* who owes and performs to *R.* for the Acquittal of ſuch Services.

SERVI'TIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon account of his Fee. *L.*

SERVITIUM *forinſecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King.

SERVITIUM *intrinſecum* [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. *L.*

SERVITIUM *regale* [*Law Term*] Royal Services, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within ſuch a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be ſix in Number, *viz.* 1. *Power of Judicature,* in Matter of Property. 2. *Power of Life and Death,* in Felonies and Murder. 3. *A Right in Waiſts and Strays.* 4. *Aſſeſſments or Laying of Taxes.* 5. *Of Coining Money.* 6. *Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Weight and Meaſures.* All theſe entire Privileges were annexed to ſome Manours in their Grant from the King, and were ſometimes made over to Religious Houſes.

SER'VITOUR [*ſerviteur,* F.] a ſerving Man or Waiter.

SER'VITOUR [in an *Univerſity*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SER'VITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants or Meſſengers belonging to the Marſhal of the King's Bench, who were ſent abroad with Bills or Writs to ſummons Men to that Conrt, but now commonly called *Tip-Staves.*

SER'VITUDE [*ſervitudo,* L.] Bondage, Slavery, Thraldom. *F.*

SE'RUM [among *Phyſicians*] a watery, thin, yellowiſh Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the ſeveral Parts of the Body, and ſeparates from it after it has ſtood ſome Time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. *O.*

SESAMOIDE'A *Oſſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] are certain ſmall Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, ſo called from their Likeneſs to *Seſamum Seeds.*

SESA'MUM, a Sort of *Indian* Corn.

SES'QUI, as much and half as much. *L.*

SESQUIAL'TERA [according to *Helmont*] a Fever, alſo called a *Semitertian.*

SESQUIAL'TERAL *Ratio* } [in the
SESQUIAL'TERAL *Proportion* } *Mathematicks*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half.

SESQUIAL'TERAL *Proportion* [*Muſick*] a triple Meaſure of three Notes, or two ſuch like Notes of common Time.

SESQUIPE'DAL [*ſeſquipedalis*, L.] containing a Foot and a half in Length.

SESQUIQUA'DRATE } [among *Aſtro-*
SESQUIQUAR'TILE } *logers*] is an Aſpect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees diſtant from each other.

SESQUIQUIN'TILE [*among Aſtrologers*] an Aſpect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SESQUITER'TIAN *Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a third Part of it more.

SES'SILS [among *Phyſicians*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruption in the Small-Pox, when they riſe not well, and are indented at the Top. *L.*

SES'SION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Aſſize, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

SES'SION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the firſt Sitting of Parliament, till it be prorogued or diſſolved.

SES'SION [*Law Term*] the Sitting of Juſtices in Court upon Commiſſions.

Quarter SES'SIONS } the Aſſizes that are
General SES'SIONS } held four Times a Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Cauſes.

Petty SES'SIONS } kept by the High
Statute SES'SIONS } Conſtable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, *&c.*

SESTA, the ſixth. *Ital.*

SESTER'TIUM [among the *Romans*] was a Sum about 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* Half-penny *Engliſh* Money.

SESTER'TIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about 1 *d.* 3 Farthings, and 3 Quarters of a Farthing *Engliſh* Money.

To SET [ſettan, *Sax.* ſette, Belg. ſetzen, Teut. atſette, Dan.] to put, lay, or place.

To SET *the Land Sun* } [*Sea*
To SET *the Ship by the Compaſs* } *Phraſe*] is to obſerve how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compaſs; or upon what Point of the Compaſs the Sun is; or when two Ships ſail in Sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the chaſed bears, which is termed, *To ſet the Chace by the Compaſs.*

To SET *the Miſſen* [*Sea Term*] is to put the *Miſſen Sail* aboard.

To SET *Taught the Shroud* [*Sea Term*] is to make them ſtiffer when they are too ſlack.

SET *Beles*, Iron Pins for cloſing the Planks of a Ship, *&c.*

SET FOIL [of *Septem Folia*, L.] an Herb. *Tormentilla.*

SETA'CEOUS [*ſetaceus*, L.] full of Briſtles, briſtly.

SETH'IANS, certain Chriſtian Hereticks, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two *Angels*, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and alſo that the Angels by their mutual Impurities cauſed the Flood, which deſtroyed their Offspring; but ſome of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETI'GEROUS [*ſetiger*, L.] bearing Briſtles, briſtly.

SETON' [*ſetaceum*, L.] an Iſſue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SET'TER, a ſetting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Aſſiſtant to a Bailiff or Serjeant; a Companion of Sharpers; a Pimp.

To SET'TER, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow; into which they put *Helleboraſter*, by which an Iſſue is made which cauſes ill Humours to vent themſelves. *N. C.*

SET'TERWORT, an Herb. *N. C.*

SET'TIMA, the ſeventh. *Ital.*

SET'TING [in *Aſtronomy*] the Deſcent of a Planet below the Horizon.

SET'TING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to ſtand, then he is ſet to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he does not ſtrike, the Battle is loſt.

SET'TING *Dog*, a Dog trained up for ſetting Partridges, Pheaſants, *&c.*

SET'TING *Down* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into a Mew.

SET'TLE [ſetl, *Sax.* ſeſſel, Teut.] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SET'TLE *Bed*, a Bed turn'd up ſo as to form a Seat, a Half Canopy Bed.

To SET'TLE [of ſeðan, *Sax.* or *Sedes*, L. or ſetl, *Sax.* a Bench or Seat] to fix one's Abode, to eſtabliſh, to adjuſt, to reſt as Liquors do.

To SET'TLE *a Deck*, as to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at firſt.

SET'TLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, a ſettled Revenue; alſo that which ſinks to the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grafts. *O.*

SETTLINGS, young Plants. *Chauc.*

SEVANTLY, well, honeſtly. *O.*

SEV'EN [ſeofon, *Sax.* ſeven, L. S. ſieven, Teut. of *ſeptem*, L. of Ἑπτα, *Gr.*] the Number 7.

To SEV'ER [of *ſeparare*, L.] to part aſunder, to ſeparate.

SEV'ERAL [q. *Separales*, or of *ſeparare*, L.] many, divers, ſundry.

A **SEVERAL**, a Particular.

SEVERAL'TY, Diverſity.

A **SEVERAL** *Trial* [*Law Term*] is that whereby Land is given or entailed ſeverally to two Men and their Wives, and to the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL *Tenancy* [*Law Term*] a joint or common Poſſeſſion in ſeveral Perſons; or a Writ which is laid againſt two Perſons as joint, who are ſeveral.

SEV'ERANCE [of *ſeverare*, L.] the ſingling or ſevering two or more who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE *in Debt* [*Law Term*] is when two or more Executors are named Plaintiffs and one refuſes to proſecute.

SEVERANCE [of *Corn*] is the ſetting out of the Tithe from the reſt of the Corn; alſo the cutting it, and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEV'ERE [*ſeverus*, L.] rough, ſharp, harſh, crabbed, ſtrict, cruel. *F.*

SEV'ENFOLD [ſiebenfaltig, Teut.] ſeven Times as much.

SEV'ENTY [ſiebentzig, Teut.] threeſcore and ten.

SEVERE'NESS, Sternneſs, Harſhneſs, Cruelty.

SEVE'RIANS, Hereticks who condemned Marriage and eating of Fleſh.

SEVER'ITY [*ſeverité*, F. of *ſeveritas*, L.] Auſtereneſs, Sourneſs, Gravity, Strictneſs.

SEV'IL *Hole* [of a *Horſe's Bit*] a Hole at the lower End on the Outſide of the Line of the Banquet.

SEVOCA'TION, a calling aſide. *F.*

SE'VUM [among *Phyſicians*] the Fat of the Call, Sewet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To **SEW** [Siepan, *Sax.* ſyer, Dan.] to ſtitch with a Needle; alſo to drain or empty a Pond.

To go **SEW** [ſpoken of a Cow] to go dry. *Suſſ.*

To **SEW** [of *exſiccare*, L.] a Ship is ſaid to be *ſewed*, when ſhe comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry.

To **SEW**, to follow. *Spenc.*

SEWED, placed, following. *O.*

SEWEL [*Hunting Term*] what is ſet or hung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEW'ER [*Eſcuyer*, F.] an Officer who comes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; a Common Sewer, or Paſſage to carry off Water or Filth.

Clerk of the **SEWERS**, an Officer belonging to the Commiſſioners of Sewers.

Commiſſioners of **SEWERS**, Perſons appointed by Act of Parliament, to ſee that Canals, Drains, Ditches, and Common Sewers be kept and maintained.

SEW'ET [*Suif*, F. of *Sevum*, L.] the Kidney-Fat of Beaſts.

SEX [*Sexe*, F. of *Sexus*, L.] the different Nature of Male and Female, which diſtinguiſhes one from another.

SEXAGE'NARY [*ſexagenaire*, F. *ſexagenarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY *Arithmetick*, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Diviſion of Circles, &c. into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY *Tables* [among *Aſtronomers*] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, ſo as to ſhew the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiplied, or the Quotient of two to be divided.

SEXAG'ESIMA, the ſecond *Sunday* before *Lent*, or the next to *Shrove-Sunday*, ſo called, as being about the 60th Day before *Eaſter*. L.

SEXAGES'IMAL *Fractions*, are ſuch as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEX'ANGLE [*Sexangulus*, L.] a Figure conſiſting of ſix Angles.

SEXEN'NIAL [*Sexennalis*, L.] that is of ſix Years Continuance, or done every ſixth Year. *F.*

SEX'TAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing ſix Verſes.

SEX'TANT [*Sextans*, L.] an Aſtronomical Inſtrument, being the ſixth Part of a Circle; it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is uſed as a Quadrant.

SEX'TILE [*Sextilis*, L.] an Aſpect when two Planets are diſtant 60 Degrees, or one ſixth Part of the Zodiack. *F.*

SEX'TON [*Sacriſta*, L. *Sacriſtain*, F.] an Officer who looks to a Pariſh Church, keeps the Miniſters Veſtments, &c.

SEX'TRY, a Veſtry. *O.*

SEX'TUM, the Title of the third Volume of the Canon Law. *L.*

SEX'TUPLE [*ſextuplus*, L.] ſixfold, or ſix times as much.

SEYNTUR [*Cinctura*, L.] a Belt or Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEYSO, the Seaſon of the Year. *O. L.*

SHAB'BINESS, Meanneſs of Habit.

SHAB'BY, [probably, *q. d.* ſcabby, *ſc.* like a ſcabby Sheep] ragged, ſlovenly, mean habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter Paſturage. *O.*

SHACK [in *Norfolk*] a Cuſtom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, in all Mens Grounds, from the End of Harveſt till Seed-time.

SHACK [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter Paſturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleaſure upon their Tenant's Land during the ſix Winter Months.

To go a **SHACK**, to go free at large.

SHACKING *Time*, the Seaſon when Maſt is ripe. *C.*

SHACKLES [Seacul, *Sax.*] Fetters for

Malefactors in Priſon.

SHACKLES [of a *Ship*] a ſort of Rings which ſerve to ſhut up their Port-Holes, having a Billet through them.

SHAD [skade, Dan.] a ſort of Fiſh.

SHADE [Scade, *Sax.* ſchatten, Teut.] a Place ſheltered from the Sun; alſo an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE *of Extuberance* [among *Aſtronomers*] the Shadow made by the greateſt bunching out Part of a globous Body.

SHA'DINESS, the being ſhady.

SHA'DOW [Scade, *Sax.* ſchaeduwe, Bel. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of *σκια*, *Gr.*] the Repreſentation which any Thing makes of itſelf, being interpoſed between the Sun or a Light, and any ſolid Body; alſo a Place ſheltered from the Sun.

To SHADOW [Scadepan, *Sax.* ſchaeduwe, Belg.] to make a Shade to intercept the Light or Brightneſs of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Perſon or Thing; to ſkreen or cover.

SHAD'OWY, belonging to a Shadow.

SHA'DRACK [שדרך, *Heb.* i. e. little tender Dung] one of the three Men who were preſerved in the fiery Furnace.

SHA'DY [Sceadpig, *Sax.* ſchattig, T.] ſhadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows, 24 in Number. *O. L.*

SHAFT [Sceft, *Sax.*] a Caſe of Arrows.

SHAFT [in *Architecture*] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [ſchaft, Belg. which *Fr. Jun.* derives of *σκαπτω*, *Gr.* to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that riſe in them.

SHAFT'MENT [Scæft munt, *Sax.*] a Meaſure of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largeſt Size, from the Top of the Thumb held out ſtrait, to the lowermoſt Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTS'BURY [Sceaft, *Sax.* a Shaft or Arrow, and Burg, a Town, or, as *Camden* will have it, *Spire Steeple*] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 88 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

SHAG [Sceaga, *Sax.*] a ſort of hairy Stuff; alſo a ſort of Sea-Fowl.

SHAG'GED [Sceacged, *Sax.*] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAG'REEN [*chagrin*, F.] out of Humour, vexed; alſo a ſort of rough-grained Leather, as a *Shagreen Caſe*.

To SHAKE [Sceacan, *Sax.* *choquer*, F. ſchocken, Dan.] to cauſe to move; alſo to agitate, to move to and fro haſtily.

A SHAKE [ſchock, Belg.] a Concuſſion, an Agitation.

SHAKE *Time*, the Seaſon of the Year when Maſt fall from the Trees, *&c.*

SHALL [Sceal, *Sax.*] the Sign of the Future Tenſe.

SHAL'LOP [*Chaloupe*, F.] a kind of Bark or light Sloop, having only a ſmall Main-Maſt, Fore-Maſt, and Lugg-Sail, to hale up and let down upon Occaſion.

SHAL'LOW [probably, *q. d.* lowſhew, *q. d.* a Place which by reaſon of want of Depth of Water, the Bottom may be ſeen] a Place not having Depth, not deep (ſpeaking of Water) alſo empty or dry, as ſome Diſcourſes are.

A SHALLOW [*Sea Term*] a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or a River.

SHAM
SHAWM } [Schalmey, Teut. a Wind Inſtrument] a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument, a Pſaltery.

SHAL'LONS
SHALOON } [*q. d.* Stuff of *Chalons*, in *France*] a ſort of Woollen Stuffs.

SHA'LONS, Blankets. *Chauc.*

SHALOT' [*echalote*, F.] a ſmall ſort of Onion, uſed in Sauces, *&c.*

SHAM, pretended; a Trick or Flam, a Cheat, as a *ſham Buſineſs*, *a ſham Plot*, &c.

To SHAM *one*, to put a Trick upon him.

SHAMA'DE [*Chamade*, F.] a Beat of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

SHAM'BLES [probably of Scamot, *Sax.* ſchaemel, Belg. a Table, Board, or Stall, *q. d.* Stalls where Fleſh is laid for Sale; or of *ſcannagliare*, Ital. a Butchery] a Place where Butchers ſit and ſell Meat.

SHAME [Scame, *Sax.* Scham, Teut.] an Uneaſineſs of Mind upon Account of having done ſomething that is unſeemly, or that leſſens one's Eſteem among others; alſo Reproach or Diſgrace.

To SHAME [Schemian, *Sax.* ſchamen, Teut.] to put to Shame or Diſgrace, to make one aſhamed.

SHAMEFAC'ED [Scamfæſt, *Sax.*] modeſt, baſhful.

SHAME'FUL, cauſing Shame, diſgraceful.

SHAME'FULNESS, Diſgracefulneſs.

SHAME'LESS [of ſcamleaſ, *Sax.*] immodeſt, imprudent.

SHAME'LESNESS, the being void of Shame.

SHAMEL'LÆ, Shambles or Stalls to ſell Meat, *&c.* *O. L.*

SHAM'GAR [שמגר, *H.* i. e. Deſolation of Strangers] one of the Judges of *Iſrael*.

SHA'MOIS [*Chamois*, F.] a kind of wild Goat.

SHAMO'Y *Leather*
SHAM'MY *Leather* } Leather made of the Skin of a Shamoy tanned, which is much eſteemed for Warmth and Softneſs; as alſo becauſe it may be waſhed.

SHAMPIN'ION [*Champignion*, F.] a Muſhroom.

SHAM'SHEER, a ſort of Sword among the *Perſians*, much like a Scimetar.

SHAN [Scanꞇe, *Sax.*] Shamefacedneſs. *Lincolnſhire.*

SHANDY, wild. *N. C.*

SHANK [Scana, *Sax.* Schenckel, Teut. the Leg and Thigh of an Animal Body] the Leg of a Man's Body; the Stalk of a Plant; the Tunnel of a Chimney; the Stem of a Candleſtick, *&c.*

SHANK [of a *Horſe*] that Part of the Fore-leg that is between the Knee and ſecond Joint next the Foot, called the Fetlock or Paſtern-Joint.

SHANK'ER [*Chancre*, F. *Cancer*, L.] a pocky Sore or Botch in the Groin or on the Yard.

SHANK' *Painter* [*Sea Term*] a ſhort Chain faſtened under the Fore Maſt Shrouds, on which reſts the whole Weight of the After-Part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's Side.

SHANK [of an *Anchor*] the Beam or longeſt Part of it.

SHANKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid which bears the Fur called *Budge.*

SHAP, Fate, Deſtiny. *O.*

SHAPE [ſchape, Belg.] Form, Make.

To SHAPE [Sceapen, *Sax.*] to form.

SHAPELICH, likely. *O.*

SHAPEN [Scapen, *Sax.* ſchaffen, Teut.] formed.

SHA'POURNET [in *Heraldry*] is a ſort of Cap, which is born in ſome Coats of Arms, called *Chaperou* in *French.*

SHARD [ſchearde, Belg. ſcharte, Teut. a Notch] a broken Piece of Tile, or ſome Earthen Veſſel; and a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *C.*

To SHARE [of Scyꞃan, *Sax.* or as *Minſhew*, of skare, *Goth.*] to divide, to portion out.

SHARE, a Part or Portion, eſpecially of Goods on Board a Ship, which belong to ſeveral Perſons by Proportion.

SHARE [Scaꞃu, *Sax.*] as the Share-Bone, *i. e.* the *Os Pubis*, a Man's Yard, or Groin.

SHARE *Wort*, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that Part.

SHARES, Rills, or Streams of Water. *O.*

Plough SHARE [Sceaꞃ, *Sax.* ſchaar, of ſchaeren, Teut. to ſcrape] a Plough-Iron.

SHARK [probably of *chercher*, F. to ſeek, or Sceaꞃan, *Sax.* to cut in Pieces] a kind of Sea-Wolf, the moſt ravenous of Fiſhes, which will chop a Man in two at a Bite: whence it is commonly uſed for a ſharping Fellow, who lies upon the Catch.

To SHARK *up and down* [of *chercher*, F. to ſeek] to go ſhifting and ſhuffling about.

SHARNEBUDE, a Beetle. *O.*

SHARP [Sceaꞃp, *Sax.* skarp, Dan. ſcharp, Belg. ſcharff, Teut.] keen, ſmart, ſhrill, ſevere, biting, nipping, violent, quick, ſubtil,

To SHARP *one*, to trick or chouſe him out of a Thing; to ſpunge upon.

To SHARP'EN [Sceaꞃpan, *Sax.* ſcharffen, Teut.] to make ſharp, to whet.

A SHARP'ER, one who lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

SHARP'ENING *Corn*
SHARP'ING *Corn* } a cuſtomary Preſent of Corn, which Farmers in ſeveral Parts of *England* make to their Smiths about *Chriſtmas*, for ſharpening their Plough-Irons, Harrows, *&c.*

SHARP'LY, ſmartly, ſeverely.

SHARP'NESS, Keenneſs, Smartneſs, Severity.

SHARP-SIGHTED, endued with a ſharp and penetrating Sight.

SHARP-WITTED, witty, ſagacious.

SHASH [of *Seſſa*, Ital.] the Linnen of which a *Turkiſh* Turbant is made, a Girdle of Silk, *&c.* to tie about the Waiſt.

To SHATTER [probably of ſchettere, Belg. ſchutteren, Teut.] to ſhake or break to Pieces. To endamage or impair.

SHAT'TER *brained*, crazy-headed.

SHAVALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

To SHAVE [Scaꝼan, *Sax.* ſchave, Belg.] to ſhear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAVE *Graſs*, the Herb called Horſe-Tail.

SHAW [of Scupa, *Sax.* a Shadow] a Tuft of Trees which encompaſſes a Cloſe, a Shade. *C.* Alſo a Sirname.

SHAW-*Bander*, a kind of Viceroy or great Officer among the *Perſians.*

SHAW-*Fowl*, an artificial Bird made by Fowlers on Purpoſe to ſhoot at.

A SHAWEL [of ſchauffel, Teut.] a Shovel to winnow withal. *Suſſ.*

SHAW *Zoneck*, the Grand Signior's Son. *Perſian Lan.*

SHAWM, a Muſical Inſtrument, a ſort of Pſaltery.

To SHEAD [of Sceadan, *Sax.*] to diſtinguiſh. *Lancaſh.*

SHEAD'ING, a Tithing or Diviſion in the *Iſle of Man.*

To SHEAF, to bind up into Sheaves.

SHEAFE [Sceaꝼ, *Sax.*] a Bundle of Corn in the Straw of Hawlm.

To SHEAL, to ſeparate the Parts of it. *N. C.*

To SHEAR, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEAR [Scaꞃan, *Sax.* ſcheeren, Teut. ſchaeren, Belg.] to ſnip or cut with Sheers.

SHEAR *Graſs*, a kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-*Man*, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [Scaꞃa, *Sax.* ſcheere, Teut. ſchaere, Belg.] large Sciſſors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among *Sailors*] two Yards ſet up on end at ſome diſtance, and bound acroſs each other next to the Top; their Uſe is to take out and put in a Maſt, and to hoiſe Goods in or out of Boats that have no Maſts.

SHEAR-*Hooks* [in a *Ship*] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to cut and tear the Enemy's Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR-*Shanks* [in a *Ship*] a ſort of Knot to ſhorten the Rope called a Runner.

To SHEAR [*Sea Term*] to ſwing to and again, as a Ship is ſaid to *ſhear*, when ſhe goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [ꞅceard, *Sax.*] a Fragment.

SHEAT } a young Hog. *C.* Alſo a kind
SAUT } of Fiſh.

SHEATS [in a *Ship*] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which ſerve in all the lower Sails, to *hale aft*, or *round off* the Clew of the Sail, but in the Top-ſails they are made uſe of to *hale home*, i. e. draw the Foot of the Sail to the Main or Fore Yard-Arm; alſo thoſe Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are cloſed into the Stern-Poſt.

Falſe SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-Block, to ſuccour and eaſe the Sheat, leſt it ſhould break when there happens an extraordinary Guſt or ſtiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-*Anchor*, the biggeſt Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariner's laſt Refuge when in Streſs of Weather they are forc'd to ride on a Lee Shore.

SHEAT-*Cable*, the principal and biggeſt Cable.

To eaſe the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to veer it out, or let it go gently.

To let fly the SHEAT [*Sea Term*] is to let it run out of itſelf as far as it will go, ſo that the Sail will not hang looſe, and hold no Wind.

The SHEATS are ſaid to be *flown*, when they are not hal'd home, or cloſe to the Blocks or Pullies.

To tally the SHEATS [*Sea Term*] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main Sail haled aft.

SHEATH [ꞅceæðe, *Sax.* ſkaede, Dan. ſcheide, Teut.] the Caſe for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To SHEATHE *a Sword*, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To SHEATHE *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to caſe that Part of it which is under Water, with ſomething to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on them new Boards, but ſometimes with mill'd Lead.

SHEATH *Fiſh* [ſo called from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate *Indian* Fiſh of the Colour of a Muſcle.

SHED [*q. d.* a Shade] a Penthouſe or Shelter made of Boards.

To SHED [probably of ꞅceaꞇan, *Sax.*] to ſpill, to ſend forth, as to *ſhed Tears*; alſo to caſt the Teeth, Horns, &c.

SHED [of ꞅceoꞇan, *Sax.* to diſtinguiſh, of ſcheiden, Teut. to ſeparate] Difference between Things. *N. C.*

SHED *Riners with a Whaver*, i. e. winning a Caſt that was very good, *i. e.* to ſtrike off one that touches, &c. *Cheſt.*

SHED'DING *of Seed*, a Diſeaſe in *Horſes.*

To SHEED, to depart. *O.*

To SHEEN, to ſhine. *Shakeſp.*

SHEEN [ſchon, Teut.] fair, ſhining. *Sp.*

SHEEN [ſo called from its ſhining] the King's Country Houſe upon the River of *Thames* in *Surry*, now called *Richmond.*

SHEEP [ꞅceap, *Sax.* ſchaep, Belg. ſchaap, L. S.] a very uſeful Creature, which yields both Food and Raiment.

SHEEPISH [*i. e.* like a Sheep] faint-hearted, ſimple, ſilly.

SHEEP'ISHNESS, Faintheartedneſs, Sillineſs.

SHEEP's *Head*, a *Virginian* Fiſh of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; alſo a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEER [ꞅcyꞃe, *Sax.*] altogether, quite, alſo ſpoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER *over*, clear over. *Milton.*

To SHEER, to reap. *N. C.*

To SHEER [among *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid to *ſheer*, or go *ſheering*, when in her ſailing ſhe is not ſteadily ſteered.

SHEET [ꞅceaꞇ, or ꞅceꞇe, *Sax.*] a large Linnen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHE'KEL [שקל, *Heb.*] a *Jewiſh* Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown *Engliſh*, and another about half that Value; alſo a Gold Coin in Value about 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

SHEL'DAPLE, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SHELD, ſtocked, parti-coloured. *Suff.*

SHEL'DRAKE, a Water-Fowl.

SHELF [ꞅylꝼ, *Sax.*] a Board made faſt to a Wall to lay Things on; alſo the Till of a Printing-Preſs.

SHELF } [of ſchelb, Teut. crooked]
SHELVE } a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [ꞅceala, or ꞅcyll, *Sax.* ſchelle, Belg. ſchale, Teut.] the woody Huſk or Cover of Nuts, and of Stones in Fruits; alſo the cruſtaceous Covering of Fiſh, &c.

To SHELL [Scealian, *Sax.* ſchellen, L. S. ſchalen, Teut.] to take off the Shell or Huſk.

SHEL'TER [of Sceala, *Sax.* a Shell] a ſafe Place againſt ill Weather, Lodging; alſo Protection, Refuge.

To SHELTER *one*, to receive one into his Houſe, to defend or protect him.

SHEL'VING, ſlanting.

SHEM'MERING [of ſchimmeren, Teut.] glimmering. *O.*

To SHEND [Scenꞇan, *Sax.* ſchenden, Teut.] to blame, to diſgrace, to ſpoil. *Sp.*

SHEND, blamed. *Spenc.*

SHENE, ſhining. *Chauc.*

SHENG'ER, a ſmall Salmon that is ſpawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. *O.*

SHEPEN, ſimple, fearful. *O.*

SHEPEN, Sheep-cote. *O.*

SHEP'HERD [ꞅceap-hyꞃꝺ, *Sax.* ſchaaf-hirt, Teut.] one who looks after Sheep.

SHEPHERDS-Rod, an Herb, called in Latin *Virgo Paſtoris.*

SHEP'HERDS *Bodkin, Needle, Purſe,* ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

SHEP'PY [Sceap, Ea, or Sceap-Iᵹe, *Sax.* i. e. the Sheep's Iſle, from Sheep that abundantly multiplied therein, called alſo *Ovini,* from *Ovis,* L. a Sheep] an Iſle in the County of *Kent.*

SHEPSTER, a Shepherd, *O.*

SHE'PY, ſheepiſh, ſimple. *Chauc.*

SHERBET' [*ſerbetto,* Ital.] a pleaſant Liquor much in Uſe, among the *Turks,* and *Perſians,* who make theirs generally of Violet Vinegar, and the Juice of Pomegranates, and theſe with Sugar they form into a kind of ſpungy Loaves which almoſt immediately diſſolve in Water. It is a *Perſian* Word, whence the *Italian* is borrowed as well as our Mixture of Water, Lemons and Sugar, deſign'd for Punch.

SHER'BOURN [Scıꞃ-buꞃn, *Sax.* i. e. the clear Fountain] a Town in *Dorſetſhire,* 110 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

A SHER'IF [Scıꞃ Geꞃeꝼ, *Sax.* q. d. a Shire-Reeve or Governor of the Shire] a Chief Officer appointed by the king yearly in every Shire, but there are two in *Middleſex,* choſen by the Citizens of *London.*

SHER'IFFALTY } the Office of a Sheriff,
SHRIEV'ALTY } at the Time during which that Office is held.

SHERIFF-*Tooth,* an ancient Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.

SHER'IFFWICK, the Juriſdiction of a Sheriff.

SHER'MAN [*q. d.* Sheerman] one who ſheers Worſted, Fuſtians, *&c.*

SHER'MAN'S *Craft,* i. e. } an Art uſed
SHEERMAN'S *Craft* } at *Norwich,* where Worſteds, Stamins, Fuſtians, and other woolen Cloaths are ſheered.

SHER'RY [of *Xeres,* a Town in *Andaluſia* in *Spain*] a ſort of Wine.

SHER'WOOD [*q. d.* Sheer-wood] in *Nottinghamſhire.*

To SHETE [ſchetten, L.S.] to ſhoot. *Ch.*

SHETTEN, to ſhut in. *O.*

To SHEW [ꞅcaꝼıan, *Sax.* ſchawen, Teut.] to let ſee, to diſcover, to make known, to prove or make appear; alſo to appear or look, to make a Shew as if.

A SHEW [ſchaw, Belg.] Appearance, publick Sight; Pretence or Colour.

SHEWING [in *Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomſoever, in Plaints ſhewed and not avowed.

SHEWT *of Blood* [of ſchutten, Teut. to ſhed] a Diſeaſe in Beaſts when they caſt Blood at their Mouths.

SHIBBOLETH [שבלת, *Heb.*] an Ear of Corn.

A SHIDE [of ꞅcandan, *Sax.* of ſchelden, Teut. to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A SHIELD [ꞅcylꝺ, *Sax.*] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot Soldiers were armed in former Times; it is alſo figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To SHIELD [ꞅcylꝺan, *Sax.*] to protect or defend.

To SHIEVE [*Sea Term*] to fall aſtern.

To SHIFT [*Minſhew* derives it of ſchaffen, Teut. to do; but *Skinner,* of ꞅcyꝼtan, *Sax.* to divide] to eſcape, get off, evade; to dodge; as wild Beaſts do when hunted; to divide, to diſtribute. *Ch.*

A SHIFT [Geſcheft, Teut. a Buſineſs, according to *Minſhew*] a Shirt or a Smock; a Trick or Device to eſcape or get off.

To SHIFT [*ſcippare,* Ital.] to make a Shift for.

To SHIFT, to beſtow. *O.*

SHIFT'ABLE, capable of being ſhifted. *Shakeſp.*

A SHIF'TER, a Fellow who knows all manner of Shifts and ſubtile Tricks.

SHIF'TERS [*Sea Term*] Men on board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to ſhift or change the Water in which the Fleſh or Fiſh is put and laid in order to fit it for the Kettle.

SHIFTING [in *Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavelkind Nature.

SHILOH [שלח, *H.* i. e. ſent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt.*

SHIL'LING [ꞅcıllınᵹ, of ꞅeıld, a Sheild, *Sax.* becauſe anciently coined with the Form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin, in Value 12*d.* and of which 20 make a Pound *Sterling,* altho' among our *Saxon* Anceſtors it conſiſted but of 5*d.*

A SHIL'LING *Scotch* [ſchulling, L. S.] in Value, one Penny *Engliſh.*

SHIMRING, glimmering. *Chauc.*

A SHIN [ꞅcına, *Sax.* ſchiene, Teut.] the fore Part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

SHINADE, ſhining. *Chauc.*

To SHINE [ꞅcınean, *Sax.* ſcheinen, Teut.] to look bright, to caſt a Luſtre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun ſhines.

Though this good, honeſt, induſtrious Proverb is made a *Stalking-Horſe* to the groſſeſt Villainies, and Wire-drawn to countenance a thouſand baſe Practices, as the *temporizing,* and *trimming* of *Turn-coats, Cheating, Injuſtice, Drunkenneſs, Laſciviouſneſs,* and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Perſons laying hold of *Opportunity* of ſatiating their impious *Appetites* under the Umbrage of it; yet, notwithſtanding all Miſapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly *Moral.* It is a great Encouragement to *Virtue* and *Goodneſs,* it teaches us to let no *Time* (which often ſeems to be put into our Hands by *good Providence)* ſlip through our Fingers, of *ſerving God*, and *doing Good* to ourſelves and our Neighbours; for that the Sun will not *ſtand* ſtill for us, as it did for *Joſhua* in *Gibeon*, nor ſlacken its Courſe for ſuch ſlow, negligent, idle, trifling, inſignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occaſions of Ambition, Preferment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be *active* and *vigorous*, to take Time by the Forelock, which is bald behind, and being paſt, cannot be laid hold on; according to the *Latin*, *Fronte capilata eſt poſt eſt occaſio calva*; and the *Greek*, Ουκ αιει θέρος ρος ἐσσεῖτας ποιειθε καλιος,

SHINGLE [ſchinnel, Teut. *Minſhew* derives it of *ſcindendo*, L.] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houſes with.

SHINGLES [*q. d. Cingula*, L. Girdles] a Diſeaſe, a ſpreading Inflammation about the Waiſt, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIP [ſchip, Belg. and L. S. ſchiff, Teut. skip, *Dan.*] a Seat Boat, or Veſſel for ſailing.

SHIPINS, Sheep Pens. *Chauc.*

SHIP-*Money*, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, *&c.* of *England*, and revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 *Charles* I.

SHIP'PEN [of ꞅcypene, *Sax.*] a Cow-Houſe, an Ox-ſtall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER [Schipper, Belg. and L. S. ſchiffer, Teut.] the Maſter of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Skipper*.

SHIP'TON [*q. d.* Sheep-Town] in *Warwickſhire*.

SHIP-WRECK, the Loſs of a Ship at Sea, by a Wreck.

SHIRE [ꞅciꞃe, of ꞅcyꞃan, *Sax.* to divide] a Portion or Diviſion of Land; of which Diviſions there are 40 in *England*, and 12 in *Wales*, and 24 in *Scotland*, beſides Stewartries, Bailleries, and Conſtableries.

SHIRE-*Clerk*, an Under-Sheriff, or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County Court.

SHIRT [skirt, *Dan.* ꞅcyꞃc, *Sax.*] a Linnen Garment, worn by the Men next their Skin.

SHIRT *Band*, a Bond. *Yorkſh.*

To SHITE [ꞅciꞇan, *Sax.* ſchutteln, L. S.] to eaſe Nature, to diſcharge the Belly.

A SHITTLE-COCK [of ꞅcoꞇan, *Sax.* to ſhoot, or ſchuttein, Teut. to ſhake, and *Coc.*] a feathered Cork to play with.

To SHIVER [ſchaweren, Teut.] to ſhake for Cold or Fear.

To SHIVER [ſcheivere, Belg.] to break into Shivers or Pieces, alſo to ſhake with Cold.

A SHIV'ER [ſcheifer, Teut.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

A SHIVER [in a *Ship*] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall.*

SHOAL. See *Shole.*

SHOARS [ſhoore, Belg.] Props to ſet or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; alſo a Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [ſhoore, Belg.] to underprop.

SHOCK [ſhock, Belg. ſhoekel, Teut.] Brunt, Onſet, Blow, Diſaſter; Encounter or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK [ſchock, Teut.] of Soap-Boxes, wooden Traps, Canes, *&c.* is 60 in Number.

A SHOCK [among *Huſbandmen*] ſeveral Sheaves of Corn ſet together.

To SHOCK [ſhocke, Belg. ſhorkelen, Teut.] to claſh with, to daſh againſt, to oppoſe or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [ꞅceoꝺ, *Sax.*] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Buſh of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [ꞅceo, *Sax.* ſhoe, L. E. ſchuh, Teut.] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [ꞅceoᵹan, *Sax.* ſhumacher, Teut.] to put on Shoes.

SHOE'BERRY [of ꞅceo, a Shoe, and Byꞃiᵹ, *Sax.*] a Town in *Eſſex.*

SHOE'MAKER [Shoemaecker, Belg.] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [ſhockeln, Teut. but *Minſhew* derives it of Jagen, Teut.] to drive, to jog, joggle, to make, to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG [ſhockel, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which ſtrike againſt one another with Violence; a Shake or Concuſſion.

A SHOLE [ꞅceole, *Sax.*] a Company of Fiſhes.

SHOLES [*q. d.* Shallows] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE [ſchande, Teut.] Shame. *C.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Chauc.*

SHOG'BERY *Neſs*, Part of a great Flat which begins below *Lee* Town, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Thames*, to the North-Eaſt End of the *Whitaker.*

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbyſh.*

SHOL'ING [*Sea Term*] as, *good Sholing*, *i. e.* a ſafe or convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows ſhallow by Degrees, and not too ſuddenly, nor is ſometimes deep and ſometimes ſhallow, *&c.*

To SHOOT [ꞅcoꞇan, *Sax.* ſcheeten, L. S.] to diſcharge Shot, or Arrows; to grow up as Plants do; to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done ſucking.

A SHOOT [ſchuſs, Teut. of ꞅeoꞇen, *Sax.*] a ſhooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT [*Hunt*] a young Boar.

To SHOOT [*Sea Term*] the Ballaſt is ſaid to *ſhoot*, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to the other.

SHOOT'ING-*Stick* [among *Printers*] uſed in locking up Pages in the Chaſe or Frame.

SHOP [ꞅceops, *Sax.*] an Office for ſelling Wares.

SHOPED, ſharped. *Chauc.*

SHOP-*Lifter*, one who cheapening Wares under Pretence of buying, takes an Opportunity to ſteal.

SHO'RAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [ꞅcoꞃe, *Sax.* ſchore, Belg. but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of σχιεσος, Gr.] a Coaſt or Track of Land on the Sea-ſide.

A SHORE [Schoore, Belg.] a Prop to ſupport any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [of ꞅcyꞃan, *Sax.* to divide] a Cleft or Cranny. *O.*

SHORE'HAM [Scoꞃeham, *Sax.* q. d. Shore Town] a Port in *Suſſex*, 46 Miles S. by W. from *London*.

To SHORE UP [ſchore, Belg.] to underprop.

SHORES [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber ſet to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for *Sewer*] which ſee.

SHORLING [of ſcheeren, Teut. to ſheer] a Sheep-ſkin after the Fleece is ſhorn off.

SHORT [ꞅceoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* *Court*, F. *Curtus*, L. Kort, L. S.] of ſmall Length.

To SHORTEN [Aꞅceoꞃꞇian, *Sax.*] to make ſhort.

SHOT [ſchot, Belg. ſchoſs, Teut.] the going out of an Arrow or Bullet, or Reach of a Bow, Gun, *&c.* as far as it can carry; all ſorts of Bullets for Fire-arms.

SHOT *of a Cable* [*Sea Term*] is the faſtening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride ſafe in deep Waters.

SHOT [ꞅcoꞇen, *Sax.*] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT } [ꞅceaꞇ, *Sax.* a Part or Por-
SCOT } tion] a Reckoning, Club, or Score, in a Victualling-Houſe, *&c.* or the Money paid for it.

SHOT *by the Board* [*Sea Term*] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemy's Shot.

SHOT *Flagon* [in *Derbyſhire*] a Flagon which the Hoſt gives to his Gueſt if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT *in Years*, advanced in Years. *Spenc.*

SHOT'TEN (ſpoken of *Fiſh*) [of ſchutter, Teut. to pour out] having ſpent the Roe, ſpawned.

SHOT'TEN *Milk*, curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

To SHOVE [ꞅceoꝼen, *Sax.* ſchupve, Belg. ſchieben, Teut. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of Σίω, Gr.] to puſh or thruſt.

SHOVEL [ꞅcoꝼel, *Sax.* ſchoeffel, Belg. ſhauffel, Teut.] an Inſtrument for digging, *&c.*

SHOV'ELER, a Fowl of the Duck kind.

SHOULD [ꞅceolꝺan, *Sax.*] ought; of the Verb *ſhall*.

SHOUL'DER [ꞅculꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* ſkulder, Dan. ſcholder, L. S. ſchulter, Teut.] a Part of the Body joining the Arm to it.

SHOUL'DER *of a Baſtion* [in *Fortification*] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOULDER [in *Archery*] the Part of the Arrow-head a Man may feel with his Finger before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER *Pight* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is diſplaced, which makes the Horſe halt downright.

SHOULDER *Pincht*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

SHOULDER *Splating* } a Hurt which be-
SHOULDER *Torn* } falls a Horſe by ſome dangerous Slip, ſo that the Shoulder parts from the Breaſt.

SHOULDER *Wrench* [in *Horſes*] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOUL'DERED *Head* [among *Archers*] a ſort of Arrow Head between blunt and ſharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOUL'DERING [in *Fortification*] a Retrenchment or Work caſt up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps, or Baſkets full of Earth, Faggots, *&c.* alſo a Demi Baſtion, conſiſting of one Face and Flank; alſo a ſquare Orillion in the Baſtions near the Shoulder, to cover the Cannon of a Caſemate.

SHOULDERING *Piece* [*Architecture*] a Member, otherwiſe called a *Bracket*.

To SHOUT, to ſet up a loud Halloo or Huzza.

A SHOWEL, a Blind for a Cow's Eye made of Wood. *S. C.*

A SHOWER [ꞅcuꞃ, *Sax.* ſcheure, Belg.] a Diſtillation of Rain.

SHOW'Y, gaudy, appearing fine.

SHRAPE } a Place baited with Chaff or
SCRAPE } Corn to intice Birds. *C.*

SHRAPING, ſcraping. *O.*

To SHREAD [ꞅeꞃeaꞇan, *Sax.*] to cut ſmall or mince.

A SHREAD [ꞅeꞃead, *Sax.*] a ſmall Cutting of any Thing.

SHREWNESS, Wickedneſs. *Chauc.*

A SHREW [of ſchreyen, Teut. to make a bawling] a ſcolding, contentious Woman; alſo a Villain.

SHREW *Mouſe* [Skoumuſz, Dan.] a Field Mouſe of the Bigneſs of a Rat and Colour of a Weaſel, very miſchievous to Cattle, which going over a Beaſt's Back, will make it lame in the Chine, and its Bite cauſes the Beaſt to ſwell to the Heart, and die.

SHREWD [of beſthreyen, Teut.] to bewitch, bewitched, impious, vile, wicked. *Chau.*

SHREWD [probably of beſchreyen, Teut.] cunning, ſubtile, ſmart, witty.

SHREWSBURY [of ꞅcꞃybe, a Shrub, and Byꞃıᵹ, a Town, *Sax.*] the County-Town in *Shropſhire*, 118 Miles N. W. from *London*.

SHREWDNESS, Smartneſs, Sagacity.

To SHRIEK [ſchrygger, Dan. or ſchreyen, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To SHRIEK } [among *Hunters*] to cry
To SHRIKE } or make a Noiſe as a Badger does at Rutting-Time.

A SHRIEK [*ſtriccio*, Ital.] a vehement Outcry.

SHRI'ET } [ꞅcꞃıꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] Confeſ-
SHRIVING } ſion of Sins made to a Prieſt.

SHRIGHT, a ſhrieking or crying out; alſo ſhrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL, a ſharp Noiſe.

SHRILLING, ſhrill. *Spenc.*

SHRIMP [probably of ſchrump, Teut. a Wrinckle, becauſe of its wrinkled Back] a ſmall Sea-Fiſh; alſo a little ſhort Fellow.

A SHRINE [ꞅcꞃın, *Sax.* *Eſcrin*, F. ſchrein, Teut. *ſcrinium*, L. a Deſk or Cabinet] a Caſe to hold the Reliques of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to ſome Saint.

To SHRINK [ꞅcꞃıncan, *Sax.* ſchrineken, Teut.] to contract, or leſſen in Length and Breadth.

To SHRI'VE [ꞅcꞃıꝼan, *Sax.*] to make Confeſſion to a Prieſt; alſo to hear a Confeſſion.

To SHRI'VE, to meet, to revel. *Shak.*

SHRIVE [of ſchreiben, Teut. to write] liſted in a Roll. *Shakeſ.*

To SHRI'VEL [probably of ſchrumpein, Teut. or ſchrompele, Belg.] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles and Scrolls.

SHROUD [ꞅcꞃyꞇ, or ꞅcꞃyꞇan, *Sax.* to clothe] a Garment to wrap a dead Corps in.

SHROVE TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive Tide, or the Time of ſhriving or confeſſing of Sins, ſee *Shrive*, above] the Time juſt before *Lent*, when our Anceſtors uſed to confeſs their Sins, in order to a more ſtrict keeping the enſuing *Lent* Faſt.

SHROVE-*Tueſday*, the Day before the firſt Day of *Lent*.

SHROVE *Mouſe*. See *Shrew Mouſe*.

SHROWS [in a *Ship*] thoſe great Ropes that come from either Side of all the Maſts, being faſtened below to the Ship's Sides by the Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Maſts.

To SHROWD [ꞅcꞃyꝺon, *Sax.*] to cover, to ſhelter.

To SHROWD [in *Huſbandry*] is to cut off the Head Branches of a Tree.

To SHRUB *one*, to cudgel or bang him ſoundly.

A SHRUB [ꞅcꞃybe, *Sax.*] a Dwarf tree; alſo a little ſorry Fellow.

SHRUB Nightſhade, a Plant. *Solanum.* L.

SHRUBBY, abounding with Shrubs.

To SHRUG [prob. of ſchroeve, Belg.] to ſhrew, to ſhrink up the Shoulders.

SHRUG, a ſhrinking up the Shoulders.

A SHUCK, an Huſk or Shell, as *Bean-Shucks*, Bean Shells. *S.* and *E. C.*

To SHUD'DER [ſchudder, Belg. ſchutteren, Teut.] to ſhiver or ſhake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUD'DERING, ſhivering, trembling. *Milton.*

To SHUF'FLE [*Minſhew* derives it of ſchieben, Teut. to thruſt; but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to ſhift off.

To SHUN, to ſhove. *Suff.*

To SHUN [Aꞅcunıan, *Sax.* or of Schewen, Teut. but *Mer. Caſ.* of σευω, *Gr.*] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUNT, to ſhove.

To SHUT [ꞅcuꞇꞇan, *Sax.*] to incloſe, to ſtop up.

To *get* SHUT *of a Thing* [of ꞅceaꝺan, *Sax.* of ſcheyden, Teut. to ſeparate or disjoin] to get rid of, to clear one's ſelf of a Thing.

SHUT'TERS, Frames of Wood to put before Windows.

A SHUT'TLE [Sce ðel, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument uſed by Weavers.

SHY [ſchew, Teut. to avoid, or *ſciſo*, Ital.] reſerved, coy, wary.

SHYNESS, Coyneſs, Reſervedneſs.

SIAGONA'GRA [*Σιαγωνάγρα*, of *Σιαγων*, a Jaw, and *αγρα*, Capture, *Gr.*] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [ꞅıb, *Sax.*] Kindred: Hence the Word *Goſſip*, q. d. Kindred of God, for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D, a-kin, as *No ſole ſib'd*, nothing a-kin. *N. C.*

SIB'BERED } [of Sybbe, *Sax.* Kin-
SIB'BEREDGE } dred] the Banns of Matrimony. *Suff.*

SIBILA'TION, a hiſſing. *F.*

SIBYLS [Σιβολλαι, Gr. *i. e.* God's Council] certain Virgin Propheteſſes among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inſpired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by ſome to have propheſied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Books of the SIBYLS, Books among the *Romans*, committed to the Cuſtody of two Perſons of the *Patrician* Order, called *Duumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in ſo great Authority among them, that they did nothing of Moment in Peace and War, without conſulting them.

SICCA'NEOUS [*Siccaneus*, L.] dry of its own Nature, that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCA'TION, a drying up. *L.*

SICCIF'ICK [*Siccificus*, L.] cauſing Siccity or Dryneſs.

SIC'CITY [*ſiccite*, F. *ſiccitas*, L.] Dryneſs.

SICE POINT [*le Six*, F. of *Sex*, L.] at Dice, is the Number Six.

SICERY [ſicherlich, Teut.] ſurely. *N. C.*

SICHE'TUM } a ſmall Current of Water that uſes to be dry in the Summer; alſo a Water-furrow or Gutter. *O. L.*
SIKET'TUS

SICK } a little Water Courſe which is dry in Summer Time. *N. C.*
SIKE

SICK [Seoc, *Sax.* ſiech, Teut. ſieck, Belg.] indiſpoſed in Body.

To SICKEN, to grow weak, or fall ſick.

SICK'ERLY [of *ſecurus*, L. ſicherlich, Teut.] ſurely. *N. C.*

SICK'LE [Sicol, *Sax.* ſickle, L. S. ſichel, Teut. of *ſecando*, L. cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SI'CKLIKE, ſuch like. *O.*

SICK'LINESS, the being ſickly.

SICKLY [ſeoclic, *Sax.*] unhealthy, languiſhing.

SICKNESS, Indiſpoſition of Body.

SI'CUT *Alias*, a ſecond Writ ſent out, when the firſt was not executed, ſo termed from thoſe two *Latin* Words contained in it.

SIDE [Side, *Sax.* ſide, L. S. ſeite, Teut. ȝyde, Dan.] the Side of any Thing.

SIDE, long; as *my Coat is very ſide*, i. e. very long; alſo proud, ſteep. *N. C.*

To SIDE *with*, to be of the ſame Side or Party, to take Part with.

SIDES *of Horn Works*, &c. [in *Fortification*] are the Ramparts and Breaſt Works which encloſe them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE LAYS [among *Hunters*] is when Dogs are ſet in the Way to be let ſlip at a Deer as he paſſes by.

SIDE'LING, ſideways, awry.

SIDE'LONG [ſidelincks, Belg.] oblique, athwart, ſloping.

SID'ENHAM [probably of ſide, long, and Ham, *Sax.* a Town] a Town belonging to *Devonſhire.*

SI'DER. See *Cider.*

SID'ERAL [*ſideralis*, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SID'ERATED [*ſideratus*, L.] blaſted, Planet-ſtruck.

SIDERA'TION, the blaſting of Trees or Plants with an Eaſtern Wind, or with exceſſive Heat or Drought; alſo a being benumbed, as when one is ſuddenly deprived of the Uſe of his Limbs and all Senſe; a being Planet-ſtruck. *L.*

IDERA'TION [among *Surgeons*] is an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the ſame as *Sphacelus.*

SIDE'RIAL } [*Sidereus*, L.] belonging to the Stars.
SIDE'RIAN

SIDE'RIAL *Year* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Space of Time in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the ſame again, which conſiſts of 365 Days, 6 Hours, and near 10 Minutes.

SIDERI'TE [*Siderites*, L. Σιδηρίτης, *Gr.*] an Iron like Stone, or the Load-ſtone drawing Iron.

SIDE'SMEN, Pariſh Officers who aſſiſt the Church Wardens.

SI'DINGS, or SIDLINGI [*Old Records*] Sidelings, Balks between or on the Sides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

SIDE'WAYS, along the Side, by the Side.

SIDY, ſurly, moody. *Suff.*

SIEF *Album*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

SIEGE [with *Fowlers*] ſitting, as a Hern at Siege.

A SIEGE [*Siege*, F. a Seat] is the encamping or ſitting down of an Army before a Place in order to take it by Force; the whole Time of lying before it; or any Thing that is done for taking it.

To lay SIEGE *to a Place* [*aſſieger*, F.] to beſiege it, *as above.*

A SIEVE [Sebe or Syfe, *Sax.* Siel, Teut.] a Veſſel or Tool for ſeparating the coarſer Part of any Thing from the finer.

To SIFF [ſiftan, *Sax.* ſiften, L. S.] to ſeparate the finer Part of any Thing pulveriz'd by a Sieve, alſo to examine inquiſitely and ſlily into a Matter.

SIG [ſeiche, Teut.] Urine, Chamber-Lie. *S. C.*

SI'GEBERT [of Sige, Victory, and Beohrt, *Sax.* famous] a King of the *Eaſt-Angles.*

To SIGH [ſeofian, *Sax.* ſuche, Belg.] to fetch Breath deeply, by reaſon of Trouble of Mind, or Diſtemper of Body.

A SIGH [ſuchte, Belg.] ſuch a drawing the Breath.

SIGHT [Geſiðe, *Sax.* ſict, Belg. or geſicht, Teut.] the Senſe of Seeing; alſo a Shew or Spectacle.

SIGHT, ſighed. *Chauc.*

SIGHT'LESS, without Sight, blind.

SIGHT'LINESS, Comelineſs, Agreeableneſs.

SIGHTLY, comely, agreeable or pleaſing to the Sight.

A SI'GIL [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diſeaſes, averting Injuries, *&c.*

SIGILLUM *Hermetis* [among *Chymiſts*] an extraordinary Way of luting Glaſſes.

SI'GISMUND [either of Sige, Victory, and Mund, *Sax.* Peace, *i. e.* one who procures Peace, yet ſo as by Victory; or as *Verſtegan* and *Junius*, of Siege, Teut.

Victory, and 𝔐𝔲𝔫𝔡, a Mouth, *q. d.* one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Chriſtian Name of Men.

SIG'LES [of *ſiglæ*, L.] Cyphers, initial Letters put for the whole Word; as R. S. S. i. e. *Regiæ Societatis Socius.*

SIGMOIDA'LES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the Pulmonary Artery, ſhaped like a Half Moon; they ſeparate to give Paſſage to the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they ſhut the Paſſage, and are cloſed up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

SIGMOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are the Apophyſes or Proceſſes of the Bones, in Figure repreſenting the Letter C, or *Sigma* of the ancient *Greeks*; alſo the Valves of the *Aorta* or *Great Artery*, which hinder the Blood running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*ſigne*, F. *ſignum*, L.] a Mark or Token; Footſtep; Repreſentation; Miracle; Wonder.

To SIGN [*ſigner*, F. *ſignare*, L.] to put a Seal, or ſet a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to ſubſcribe to.

SIGN *Manual*, a ſetting one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A SIGNAL, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing a Thing.

SIGNAL, notable, remarkable, ſpecial, famous.

To SIG'NALIZE [*ſignaler*, F.] to make famous by ſome notable Action.

SIG'NATORY [*ſignatorius*, L.] that is uſed or ſerveth to ſeal with.

SIGNATURE [*ſignatura*, L.] one's Hand or Mark ſet to a Writing.

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letters of the Alphabet they ſet at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as A, B, C, *&c.*

SIGNATURE [among *Naturaliſts*] the Reſemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNS } Signs, Notes, Marks or Charac-
SIGNO } ters, of which in Muſick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts.

SIG'NET, a Seal ſet in a Ring. *F.*

The Privy SIGNET, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are ſealed; as alſo Grants, and other Things which afterwards paſs the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer, who continually attends upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet for the ſealing of ſuch Letters, Grants, *&c.*

SIG'NIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard-bearer, *&c.* *L.*

SIGNIFER [among *Aſtronomers*] the *Zodiack* Circle; ſo called from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICA'BIT *de excommunicato capiendo*, a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary againſt a Man who ſtands obſtinately excommunicated 40 Days, for the impriſoning of him without Bail or Mainprize, until he ſubmit himſelf to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIF'ICANCY [*ſignificantia*, L.] the being ſignificant.

SIGNIF'ICANT [*ſignificans*, L.] that expreſſes much, or is to the Purpoſe, clear, effectual, expreſſive.

SIGNIF'ICATION, Meaning, Senſe. *L.*

SIGNIF'ICATIVE [*ſignificativus*, L.] ſignificant. *F.*

SIGNIFICA'TOR [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet which ſignifies ſomething remarkable in Nativities, *&c.*

SIGNIFICAUNCE, Signification. *Ch.*

To SIG'NIFY [*ſignifier*, F. of *ſignificare*, L.] to mean or imply a certain Senſe; to notify, to give Notice of; to be a Sign of, or Preſage.

SIG'NIOUR [*Seigneur*, F. *Signore*, Ital. of *Senior*, L.] a Lord or Maſter.

SIGNS [*Signa*, L.] Marks, Tokens, Reſemblances.

SIGNS *Algebraical*, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which ſignifies *more*, or that the Quantities between which it ſtands are to be added; and (—) ſignifying *leſs*, which implies Subſtraction; and (×) or *into*, which ſignifies Multiplication; and one Letter below another, as $\frac{a}{b}$ which denote Diviſion, that *a* is to be divided by *b*, &c.

SIGNS *Aſtronomical* } are the Twelve
SIGNS *Celeſtial* } Conſtellations of the *Zodiack*, which are ſuppoſed to reſemble living Creatures, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Piſces.* Theſe were firſt called *Signs* by the ancient Aſtronomers, as being Marks to diſtinguiſh whereabout the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Courſe.

SIGNUM, in *Saxon* Times, before the Invention of Seals, was a (†) and uſually prefixed to the Name of a ſubſcribing Witneſs in Charters and other Deeds, as (†) *Signum Roberti Epiſcopi Linc.* &c.

SIGNUM *Morbi* [with *Phyſicians*] the Symptom of a Diſeaſe.

SIKE [𝔰𝔬𝔩𝔠𝔨, Teut.] ſuch. *O.*

A SIKE, a Quillet or Furrow. *C.*

To SIKE, to ſigh. *O.*

SIKE *Miſter* [of 𝔪𝔲𝔰𝔱𝔢𝔯, Teut. a Pattern or Model] *Men*, i. e. ſuch Kind of Men. *O.*

SIKER [𝔰𝔢𝔨𝔢𝔯, Belg.] ſure. *Spenc.*

SIKERDE, made ſure. *Chauc.*

SIKERNESS, Security. *Chauc.*

To SIKIN, to ſeek. *Chauc.*

SIL'CESTER [Selceaſtep, *Sax.* a great or fair Town] in *Hampſhire.*

SILE [of ſyl, *Sax.*] Filth, ſo called becauſe it ſubſides at the Bottom.

To **SILE** [of ſyl, *Sax.* or Sull, L. S. a Threſhold] to ſit down; to ſink or fall to the Bottom. *N. S.*

SI'LENCE [*Silentium,* L.] Ceſſation of Noiſe or Speaking.

To **SILENCE,** to impoſe or command Silence; to put to a Nonplus; to ſuſpend a Church Miniſter.

SI'LENT [*ſilens,* L. *ſilentieux,* F.] who holds his Peace or ſays nothing, that makes no Noiſe, ſtill, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*Silentiarius,* L.] a Gentleman Uſher, who takes Care that Silence be kept at Court or elſewhere.

SI'LENTNESS, being ſilent, ſtillneſs.

SILIC'IOUS [*ſilicius,* L.] flinty, belonging to a Flint.

SILIGIN'EOUS [*ſiligineus,* L.] of fine Flower.

SIL'IQUA [among *Botaniſts*] the Seed-Veſſel, Huſk, Cod, or Shell of ſuch Plants as are of the Pulſe kind.

SILIQUA [among *Gold Finers*] a Weight called a Carract, of which 6 make a Scruple.

SIL'IQUOUS [*ſiliquoſus,* L.] huſky, that has Huſks.

SILK [ſeolc, *Sax.* Silcke, Dan.] a Yarn for Weaving, *&c.* ſpun by Worms.

SILK *Thrower,* or *Throwſter,* one who winds, twiſts, and ſpins or throws Silk, in order to fit it for Uſe.

SIL'KEN, made of Silk.

SILL [ſyl, *Sax.* *ſeuil,* F. *ſolum,* L.] the Threſhold of a Door.

SIL'LABUB } [*Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be
SIL'LIBUB } a Contraction of *ſwilling Bubbles*] a potable Liquor made by milking a Cow into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, *&c.*

SILLIBAUK, a Sillabub. *Lincolnſh.*

SIL'LINESS, Fooliſhneſs.

SIL'LOGISM. See *Syllogiſm.*

SIL'LON [in *Fortification*] a Work raiſed in the Midſt of a Mote or Ditch, for a Defence, when it is too wide. *F.*

SIL'LY [of *ſillus,* L. of σιλλος, *Gr.* a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of Selig, Teut, pious, becauſe ſuch are commonly plain-hearted] ſimple, fooliſh.

SILPHS. See *Sylphs.*

SIL'VER [ſeolfer, *Sax.* Silver, Belg. Silber, Teut. and L. S.] a white Metal, next in Value to Gold.

SILVER [ſylfrene, *Sax.* Silbern, Teut.] of or belonging to Silver.

SILVER-*Buſh,* a rare Plant ſo called.

SILVER-*Sickneſs* } [*Law Term*] is when
SILVER-*Squinſe* } a Lawyer brib'd by the adverſe Party, feigns himſelf ſick, or not able to ſpeak.

SILVER-*Smith* [ſeolferſmið, *Sax.* Silberſchmid, Teut.] one who makes Veſſels of Silver, *&c.*

SILVER *Spoon Head* [among *Archers*] the Head of a ſort of Arrow, reſembling the Head of a Silver Spoon.

SILU'RES, the Name of the People who antiently inhabited *South Wales.*

SIMA'RE, a Woman's Gown with long Sleeves. *F.*

SIME'ON [שמעון, *Heb.* i. e. Hearing] a Man's Name.

SIMILA [Seminel, Teut.] a Manchet or white Loaf.

SIMI'LAR [*ſimilaire,* F. *ſimilaris,* L.] of like Nature.

SIMILAR *Arks of a Circle* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

SIMILAR *Bodies* [among *Philoſophers*] ſuch as have their conſtituent Particles of the ſame Kind and Nature one with another, as to their ſenſible Qualities.

SIMILAR *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are ſuch, the Angles whereof are reſpectively equal, and the Sides about thoſe equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] ſuch Numbers as may be ranged into the Form of ſimilar Rectangles or Squares, whoſe Sides are proportional; ſuch are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

SIMILAR *Parts* [in *Anatomy*] ſuch as though they be divided into ſeveral Pieces, yet they will be all of the ſame Nature, Subſtance, and Denomination with one another, as every Particle of a Bone is Bone.

SIMILAR *Polygons* [in *Geom.*] ſuch as have their Angles ſeverally equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Rectangles* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR *Segments of a Circle* [in *Geom.*] ſuch as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR *ſolid Numbers* [in *Mathemat.*] are ſuch whoſe little Cubes may be ſo rank'd as to make ſimilar and Rectangular Parallelopepids.

SIMILAR *Triangles* [in *Geom.*] are ſuch as have all their three Angles reſpectively equal one to another.

SIMILAR *Light* [in *Opticks*] is ſuch whoſe Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILARITY, Likeneſs.

A **SIM'ILE,** a Similitude, a Parable. *L.*

SIMILITUDE [*Similitudo,* L.] Likeneſs, Reſemblance, Compariſon. *F.*

SIMILITU'DINARY [*ſimilitudinarius,* L.] belonging to, or expreſſed by Way of Similitude.

SI'MITAR } [*Scimitarra,* Ital.] a Sort
SCIM'ITAR } of broad Sword, uſed by the *Turks.*

SIM'NEL [*ſimila,* L. of Σεμιδαλις, *Gr.* not unlikely of Seminel, Teut. fine Bread] a Cake or Bun made of fine Flour.

SI'MON [שמעין, *Heb.* i. e. Hearing] a proper Name to a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the firſt Erector of a Printing Preſs in *England*, A. C. 1471.

SIMONI'ACAL [*ſimoniaque*, F. *ſimoniacus*, L.] belonging to, or done by Simony.

SIMO'NIACKS, Practiſers in Simony.

A **SIMON'IST** [*Simoniaque*, F.] one who is guilty of Simony.

SIM'ONY [*Simonie*, F. *Simonia*, L.] the buying and ſelling of Church Livings or other ſpiritual Things for Money; ſo called from *Simon Magus*, who offered Money to the Apoſtles that he might have Power to give the Holy Ghoſt to any he ſhould lay his Hands on.

SIMOS'ITY [*ſimoſitas*, L. Σιμότης, *Gr.*] a being crooked noſed.

To **SIM'PER** [from Simbelan, *Sax.* to keep Holiday, *Skinner*] to ſmile or look pleaſantly; as we ſay, *You put on your Holiday Looks*, i. e. look pleaſantly.

SIMPHONIA. See *Symphonia*.

SIMPLE [*Simplex*, L. q. d. *ſine plica*] pure, unmix'd, uncompounded, plain, void of Ornament; alſo downright, void of Deceit; harmleſs; alſo ſilly or fooliſh. *F.*

SIMPLE *Quantities* [in *Algebra*] are ſuch as do not conſiſt of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs + and —.

SIMPLE *Problem* [in *Geometry*] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIM'PLENESS, Simplicity, Fooliſhneſs.

SIM'PLER } one who has Skill in Simples, or a Gatherer of Herbs.
SIM'PLIST }

SIM'PLES, Phyſical Herbs, probably ſo called as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIMPLESSE, Simplicity. *Chauc.*

SIM'PLETON, a half witted Perſon.

SIMPLEX *Beneficium* [*Old Law*] a leſſer Dignity in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Penſion of a Pariſh Church, or any other Benefice, oppoſed to a Cure of Souls. *L.*

SIMPLEX *Juſticiarius*, a puny Judge that was not chief in any Court. *L.*

SIMPLICIA [among *Phyſicians*] Simples or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLI'CITY [*ſimplicité*, F. *ſimplicitas*, L.] Singleneſs, Plainneſs, plain Dealing, downright Honeſty; alſo Fooliſhneſs, Indiſcretion.

SIMP'LING, gathering of Simples or Phyſical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMP'LY, ſingly, merely; fooliſhly.

SIMP'SON, the Herb Groundſel. *Senecio. Suff.*

A **SIMULACRE** [*Simulacrum*, L.] an Image

To **SIM'ULATE** [*ſimuler*, F. *ſimularum*, L.] to diſſemble or feign.

SIMULA'TION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a Colour or Pretence. *F.* of *L.*

SIMULTANEOUS [*ſimultaneus*, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [Sinne, *Sax.* Sund, Teut. Sonde, Belg.] Offence, Tranſgreſſion againſt God's Law.

To **SIN** [ſundigen, Teut. ſynder, Dan. which *Minſhew* derives of σινω, *Gr.* to hurt] to offend, to provoke God, to tranſgreſs the Law of God.

A **SIN'APISM** [*ſinapiſmas*, L. Σιναπισμὸς, *Gr.*] a Medicine of Muſtard to raiſe Bliſters, *&c.*

SINCE [ſint, Teut. Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of ſithence] from that Time.

SINCE'RE [*ſincerus*, L.] honeſt, true-hearted, plain, downright. F.

SINCER'ITY [*ſincerité*, F. *ſinceritas*, L.] Uprightneſs, Plainneſs, Honeſty.

SINE } [*ſinus*, L.] is a Right Line drawn from one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord or twice the Ark. *Geom.*
Right **SINE** }

SINE *Complement of an Ark* [*Geometry*] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is leſs than 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

SINE *verſed of an Ark* [*Geometry*] an Ark or Angle leſs than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE *Aſſenſu Capituli* [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies againſt a Dean, Biſhop, Prebendary, *&c.* or Maſter of an Hoſpital, that alienates or diſpoſes of Land holden in Right of his Houſe, without the Conſent of his Chapter or Society.

SINE CURE [*Sine Cura*, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

SINE *Die* [*Law Term*] diſmiſs'd the Court; when Judgment is given againſt the Defendant, 'tis ſaid, *Eat inde ſine die*, i. e. Let him go hence without a Day. *L.*

SIN'EW [ſinu, *Sax.* Sene, Dan. Senne, Teut.] the tendinous Part of a Muſcle.

SIN'EWY [ſinehte, *Sax.*] having ſtrong Tendons.

SIN'EWINESS, Muſcular Strength.

SINEW *ſhrinking* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe.

SINFUL [ſinfulle, *Sax.*] impious, wicked.

SIN'FULNESS, Wickedneſs, Impiety.

SINFULLY, wickedly, impiouſly.

To **SING** [Sinȝan, *Sax.* ſingen, Teut.] to make a Melody with the Voice.

To **SIN'GE** [Sænȝan, *Sax.* ſengen, Teut.] to ſcorch, to burn lightly.

SIN'GLE [*ſingularis*, L.] ſimple, alone.

A **SIN'GLE** [among *Hunters*] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To **SINGLE** *out* [of *ſingulare*, or *ſingulus*, L.] to pick out, or ſet apart from other Things, or Perſons.

SING'LENESS, Simplicity, Sincerity.

SIN'GULAR [*ſingulare*, F. *ſingularis*, L.]

particular, ſpecial, rare, extraordinary; choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR *Number* [in *Grammar*] a Number whereby a Noun Subſtantive is applied to ſignify one Perſon or Thing, as *Homo*, a Man.

SINGULAR'ITY [*ſingularité*, F. of *ſingularitas*, L.] a being ſingular; Uncommonneſs, Excellency; a particular Way, Affectedneſs.

SIN'GULARNESS, Singularity.

SINGULTS [*ſingultus*, L.] Sighs. *Sp.*

SINGUL'TUS, the Hiccough, a convulſive Motion of the upper Orifice of the Stomach. *L.*

SIN'ICAL *Quadrant* [among *Mathematicians*] an Inſtrument uſed in taking Altitudes and Diſtances, as well as for ſolving ſome Queſtions in Aſtronomy.

SIN'ISTER [*ſiniſtre*, F. properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, diſhoneſt, unjuſt. *L.*

SINISTER *Aſpect* [among *Aſtrologers*] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succeſſion of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the ſame Degree as *Gemini*.

SINISTER *Chief Point* [in *Heraldry*] the next to the middle Chief on the left Side.

SINISTER *Baſe Point* [in *Heraldry*] is next the Baſe Point at the Bottom of the Eſcutcheon on the Left Side.

SINISTER SIDE *of an Eſcutcheon* [in *Heraldry*] the Left Side.

To SINK [ꞅencan, *Sax.* ſincken, L. S. and Teut.] to fall or ſettle at the Bottom, to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To SINK *a Deck*, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SIN'LESS, free from Sin.

SIN'NER [Sunder, Teut. Sondaer, Belg.] an impious Perſon; a Tranſgreſſor of the Law of God.

SIN'NET [among *Sailors*] a Line made of Rope Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SI NON OMNES, a Writ of Aſſociation, whereby, if all in Commiſſion cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may diſpatch the Buſineſs. *L.*

SINO'NIA [among *Paracelſian Chymiſts*] white Glew in the Joints.

SIN'OPER [*Sinopis*, L. Σινοπις, Gr. Zinnober, Teut. *ſinople*, F. in *Heraldry*, the French Word ſignifies *Green*] Vermillion, this is either natural and called Native *Cinnaber*, found in Quickſilver Mines, or factitious; which laſt is produced by ſubliming *Mercury*, ſublimate corroſive, and Brimſtone together.

SINUOS'ITY [*Sinuoſité*, F. *Sinuoſitas*, L.] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SIN'UOUS [*Sinueux*, F. *Sinuoſus*, L.] crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in *Anatomy*] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Veſſels of any Animal Body.

SINUS [among *Naturaliſts*] Clefts or Fiſſures which are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, *&c.*

SINUS [among *Surgeons*] is when the Beginning of an Impoſthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS *Meningium* [in *Anatomy*] are certain Cavities, or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. *L.*

SINUS *Oſſium* [in *Anatomy*] are thoſe Cavities of a Bone, which receive the Heads of other Bones.

SION [ציון, *Heb.* Dryneſs] a Mountain in *Judea*.

SION COLLEGE, a College in *London* near *Cripplegate*, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the Uſe of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Apartments for the Maintenance of 20 poor People.

To SIP [ſippen, Belg.] to ſoop a little.

SI'PHON [Σιφον, Gr.] an incurvated or crooked Glaſs Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Veſſel into another, without raiſing Lees or Dregs. *L.*

SIP'PETS [*q. d. Soppets*] little Sops.

A SI'QUIS [*i. e.* if any one, *ſcil. invenerit*, ſhall find] a Paper or Bill ſet up in ſome open Place, to proclaim any Thing that is loſt, *&c.*

SI RECOGNOS'CAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, who before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himſelf to owe his Creditor ſuch a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, *i. e.* in Money numbered. *L.*

SIR [*Sieur*, or *Sire*, F. *Ser*, Ital. Syr, *C. Br.*] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of *Sire*, F. a Maſter] a Father, a Male Beaſt that engenders. *O.*

SI'RENS [*Sirenes*, F. and L. Σειρὴν, Gr.] fabulous Sea Monſters or Mermaids, ſaid to allure Perſons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is ſaid to ſing like a Siren.

SIRI'ASIS [Σειριασις, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [Σείριος, Gr.] the Dog Star.

To SIR'NAME [*ſurnommer*, F. Zunahm, Teut.] to give the Family Name to a Perſon.

SIRNAME [*ſurnom*, F. *q. d.* the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family Name.

SIRO'NES, little Puſtules in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing ſmall Inſects or Worms.

SIR'UP [*ſirop*, F.] See *Syrop*.

SIS'KIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SISOURIS [*Aſſeſſores*, L.] Jury-Men. *Chauc.*

SISTER [Sƿuꞅteꞃ, *Sax.* ſuſter, L. S. ſoſter, *Dan.*] a Female born of the ſame Father and Mother, or one of them.

SIS'TRUM [Σεῖστρον, Gr.] a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument, of an oval Shape like a Racket, uſed by the Ancients.

To SIT [Sıꞇꞇen, *Sax.* ſittee, L. S. ſitʒen, Teut. of *ſedere*, L.] to repoſe upon a Seat.

SITE [*ſitus*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building, or the Part of Earth it ſtands upon.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be ſo and ſo placed.

SIT'FAST [of a *Horſe*] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITHE } [Sıðan, *Sax.*] ſince, after.
SITHENCE } *Spenc.*

SITH [ꞅıð, *Sax.*] Time.

SITHCUND'MAN [ꞅıðcunꝺman, *Sax.*] ſuch a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Pariſh; or a Man who had ſo much Land as he might be capable of Knight's Service.

A SITHE [ꞅıðe, *Sax.* ſenſe, Teut.] an Inſtrument for mowing Graſs.

SIT'IBUND [*ſitibundus*, L.] exceeding thirſty.

SITIC'ULOUS [*ſiticuloſus*, L.] very thirſty.

SITTANDE, ſitting. *Chauc.*

SIT'UATE [*ſitue*, F. *ſitus*, L.] ſituated, ſeated.

SITUA'TION, the Manner of being ſituated, or ſeated. *F.*

SIVE [ꞅyꝼe, *Sax.* ſebe, L. S. ſieb, T.] an Inſtrument or Veſſel to ſift with.

SIX [ꞅıx, *Sax.* *ſex*, L. Ἓξ, Gr. ſechs, Teut.] the Number VI. 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for Six Battalions. *F.*

SIXTH [ꞅıxꞇa, *Sax.* *ſixieme*, F. ſechſte, Teut.] the VIth, 6th.

SIXTEEN [ꞅıxꞇyne, *Sax.* ſechzehen, Teut.] XVI, 16.

SIX'TY [ꞅıxꞇeᵹ, *Sax.* sechtzig, T.] LX, 60.

SIZE [probably of *Inciſa*, L. ſays *Skinner*, of *Aſſize*, of *Aſſeoir*, F.] Proportion, Bigneſs, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *Siza*, Ital.] a Gluiſh Compoſition uſed by Plaiſterers, Painters, *&c.*

SIZE [at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*] is ſo much Bread or Beer, ſet upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To SIZE [among *Artificers*] to do or draw over with Size.

To SIZE [at *Cambridge*] to ſcore, as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at *Oxford* is called *to battle.*

SIZE'ABLE, which is of a fit convenient Size.

SIZ'EL [among *Minters*] the Remainder of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out, according to their reſpective Sizes.

SI'ZER [at *Cambridge*] a Scholar of the loweſt Rank; the ſame as *Servitour* at *Oxford.*

SIZELY, nice, proud, coy. *N. C.*

SIZIE'ME [*ſixieme*, F.] a ſequence of ſix Cards at the Game of Piquet.

SIZZING, Barm or Yeſt. *S. C.*

SKADDLE [of ꞅeaꝺe, *Sax.* perhaps of ſhaden, to do Damage or Miſchief, *Teut.*] Hurt, Damage; ravenous, miſchievous.

SKAD'DONS, Embryos of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War, for Defence of the Soldiery. *Chauc.*

A SKAIN } [ꞅaᵹene, *Sax.* an *Iriſh*
SKEIN } ſhort Sword.

A SKAINE [*Eſcaigne*, F.] a Length of Thread, Yarn, *&c.* as it is wound on a Reel.

SKAR'FED [*Sea Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and faſtened into another.

To SKATCH *a Wheel*, to ſtop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [ꞅceꝺꝺa, *Sax.* skade, *Dan.*] a ſort of Fiſh.

SKATH'Y [of ꞅceað, *Sax.*] ravenous, miſchievous. *N. C.*

A SKEEL, a Collock. *N. C.*

SKEELING, an Iſle or Bay of a Barn. *Suſſ.*

SKEF'FINGTON [of ꞅceap, *Sax.* a Sheep, and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a ſort of wild Plum of a reddiſh Colour, growing in Hedges.

The SKEG [in *Ships*] that ſmall and ſlender Part of the Keel, which is cut ſlanting, and left a little below the Stern Poſt.

SKEG'GER [probably of Sceᵹᵹa, *Sax.*] a kind of ſmall Salmon.

SKEGGER *Trout*, a kind of Fiſh, or Salmon.

SKELETON [*ſquelette*, F. *ſceletos*, L. of Σκηλετός, Gr.] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleared and put together again in their natural Order.

SKELE'TA [*Old Records*] a little Bell for a Church Steeple.

SKEL'LARD, warped, caſt, become crooked. *Derbyſh.*

SKEL'LET [of *Eſculette*, ſays Dr. *Tho. H.*] a ſmall Veſſel with Feet for boiling.

A SKEL'LUM [skelm, Belg. schelm, Teut. and L. S.] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Baſket to winnow Corn in. *C.*

To SKERE, to glide or move ſwiftly. *Sh.*

To SKERE, [schueren, L. S.] to make clean, ſcour. *Chauc.*

SKETCH [Esquiſſe, F.] the firſt Draught of Fancy, eſpecially in Painting and Drawing.

To SKETCH [Eſquiſſer, F.] to chalk out, to deſign.

SKET'LOE [of Scæð, *Sax.*] Loſs, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [schew, Teut. scheef, L. S.] as *to look a-ſkew*, to ſquint or jeer, to look at contemptuouſly, or diſdainfully.

SKEWER [schew, Dan.] a long ſlender wooden Pin, uſed by Butchers, *&c.*

SKEYN. See *Skain.*

To SKID *a Wheel*, to ſtop a Wheel of a Waggon at the Deſcent of a Hill. *S. C.*

A SKIFF [*Eſquif*, F. *Schiffo*, Ital. of *Scapha*, L.] a Shallop, or the leſſer of two Ship's Boats.

SKILFUL, experienced in.

SKIL'FULNESS, the being experienced.

SKILL [skell, Dan. *Minſhew* derives it of *ſcholo*, or *ſcio*, L.] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKIL'LED, that has Skill or is well verſed in.

To SKIM [*eſcumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth or Cream of liquid Things.

To SKIME, to look a-ſquint, to glee. *N. C.*

The SKIN [Skind, Dan. Schinde, Belg.] the Hide of an Animal; alſo the outward Rind of Fruit.

To SKIN [ſchinden, L. S. and Teut.] to flay off the Skin.

Near is my Shirt, but nearer my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations: Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbours than Strangers; but above all, a Man is neareſt to himſelf. *Charity begins at Home*; but this Charity at Home ſtands in a ſlippery Place, upon the Brink either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*; and it is very apt to ſlide into one or other of theſe diſcommendable Extremes. The Adage indeed intimates, that we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Cloaths off our Backs, rather than have our Skin ſtripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hoſpitality ſhould commence at our own Houſes, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends: it does not mean, that it ought always to lie ſneaking at Home, and never ſhew itſelf abroad; it ſhould be as extenſive as the Light, and beſtow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers as well as on Boſom Friends and Acquaintance, according to our Circumſtances, though not ſo as to make a Man *Felo de ſe* by his good Offices to others. *Ma chemiſe me'ſt plus proche que ma Robe*, F. *Tunica pallio propior*, Latin. *Plus pres eſt la Chair que la Chemiſe*, F. Αμωτερον η γὀνυ κνήμη, Gr.

A SKINK, a four footed Serpent, a kind of Land Crocodile.

To SKINK [ꞅcencan, *Sax.* ſchenken, L. S. and Teut.] to ſerve Drink at Table.

SKINK'ER [of skenker, Dan. scheneke, Teut.] a Butler or Cup-Bearer.

SKINNINESS, the being ſkinny, Leanneſs.

SKIN'NY, having much Skin, lean.

To SKIP [of *Eſquiver*, F. to fly back, or *ſquittare*, Ital. to dance] to leap or jump to and fro.

A SKIP, a Leap or Jump.

A SKIP } a Baſket, but not one to be
A SKEP } carried in the Hands. *S. K.*

A SKIP *Jack*, a pitiful Fellow that ſkips or ſcampers up and down, a Lacquey.

A SKIP-KENNEL, a Foot-Boy.

A SKIP'PER [schipper, Belg. and L. S.] a Maſter of a Ship. *Dan.*

SKIP-POUND [q. d. *Ship-Pound*] is the Dividend of a Laſt of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 *lb.*

To SKIR, to glide, or move ſwiftly. *Shakeſp.*

To SKIR'MISH [*eſcarmoucher*, F. *eſcaramucar*, Span. *ſcarramuccia*, Ital. schaermutſe, Belg. scharmutzein, Teut.] to fight in Confuſion, or without Order, as ſtraggling Parties do before the main Battle is joined.

A SKIRMISH [*eſcaramoucher*, F. *eſcaramuza*, Span. *Scharamuccia*, Ital. schaermutse, Belg. scharmutzei, Teut.] a ſmall Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confuſion, without obſerving Order.

SKIR'RET [*Scherivole*, Ital. *Chirriva*, Span. or of suycker-soot, Belg. Sugarſweet] the Plant *Skerwort*, whoſe Root is ſomething like a Parſnip, counted a great Dainty, and ſtrengthening Food.

SKIRTS, the Part of a Garment below the Waiſt, the Borders of a Country.

SKIT, a Whim or Fancy.

SKIT'TISH [*Skinner* derives it of σκιττάω, Gr.] jadiſh or reſty, as ſome Horſes are; alſo humourſome, fantaſtical, wanton, friſking.

SKLEIR [not unlikely of schleyer, T. a Hood] a Scarf. *O.*

SKLENDRE, ſlender. *O.*

SKLEREN, to cover. *O.*

To SKREAM [of Þꞃæman, *Sax.* *ſcramare*, Ital. schreyen, Teut.] to ſquall out, to make a ſhrill ſudden Noiſe with the Voice.

A SKREEN [*Eſcrein*, F. *Somnerus* derives it of ꞅeꞃimbꞃe, *Sax.* *Minſhew* of *ſecerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, *&c.* See *Screen.*

To SKREEN [probably of schirmen, Teut.] to defend or protect from; alſo to ſift thro' a Skreen.

SKROW, ſurly, dogged. *Suff.*

To SKUE, to go ſideling along; to waddle.

SKULL, the Bones of the Head.

SKUP'PER *Holes.* See *Scopper Holes*, or *Scupper-Holes.*

SKUTE [ſhuyte, Du.] a little Boat.

SKY [sky, Dan. or of ꞅcinan, to ſhine, or ꞅceaꞃian, to behold, or of ꞅcua, *Sax.* a Shadow, to which σκια, Gr. alludes] the azure Concave which ſurrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine Singing-Bird.

When the Sky falls we ſhall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lofty Bird, and ſoars, perhaps, as high as any of the Inhabitants of the he airy Region; and if there be no other Way of coming at them, till the Sky, falling down on their Heads, beats them down into our Hands, we ſhall be little the better for them. This Proverb is uſually applied to ſuch Perſons, who buoy themſelves up with vain Hopes, but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to laſt till their Accompliſhment; as fondly as the Lad, who, ſeeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Proceſſion, ſaid, *See what we muſt all come to.* *Ad illos radis qui dicunt, ſi cœlum ruat:* Lat. Θαττον ποιησει μέλι κανθαρ☉ ἢ γάλα κάνω↓. Greek.

SKY'VENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, ſo called while it was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*.

SLAB, the outſide ſappy Plank, ſawn off from the Sides of a Timber Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *Slobey*.

SLAB, a Table of Marble for Hearths.

To SLABBER. See *Slaver*.

SLAB'BY [of ſlabbe, Belg.] plaſhy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [Slæc, *Sax.* ſleck, Belg. ſchlapp, Teut. and L. S. *laſche*, F. *laxus*, L.] looſe, not tight; alſo ſlow.

To SLACKEN [aſlacien, *Sax.*] to let looſe a Cord, *&c.* that is tight, to grow remiſs.

SLACK'NESS, Looſeneſs.

SLADE [Slade, *Sax.*] a long flat Piece or Slip of Ground. *O.*

SLAEN [ſchlagen, Teut.] to ſlay. *Chauc.*

SLAG [ſchacke, Teut.] the Recrement or Droſs of Iron.

SLAKE, ſlack. *Chauc.*

SLAM [either of ſchlam, Teut. Mud, *q. d.* to overwhelm with Mud, or of ſclagen, Teut. to ſmite] the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Subſtance in the making of Allum, produced often by the over or under calcining it.

A SLAM *Fellow* [*ſeſlance*, F.] a tall, ſlim Fellow. See *Slim.*

SLAN'DER [*eſclandre*, F. of ſchander, to ſcandalize, Teut. *ſcandalum*, L.] a Reproach, Scandal, Backbiting, ſpeaking evil of.

To SLANDER [*eſclandrer*, F. ſchanden, Teut. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of λοιδορέω, Gr.] to backbite, to ſpeak Evil of.

SLAN'DEROUS, apt to ſlander, or rail at; foul-mouthed, abuſive.

SLANDEROUSNESS, Reproachfulneſs.

SLANK [probably of ſchlange, Teut. a Snake, becauſe of its Length and Tenderneſs] ſlim, ſlender; a Sort of Sea-Weed.

SLANT
SLANTING } probably of ſlanghe, Belg. a Snake] glancing or deviating aſide, not ſtrait.

To SLAP, to ſtrike, to give one a Buffet or Blow, commonly with open Hand, or ſome broad, flat Thing.

A SLAP [ſchlappe, Teut. *Alape*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAPE, ſlippery. *N. C.*

SLAPE ALE, pale Ale, as oppoſed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Graſs, or any other Liquor.

A STAPEL, a Piece, Part, or Portion. *Suſſ.*

To SLASH [probably of ſchleiſſen, T. to rend, to tear aſunder] to cut, or daſh againſt. *N. C.*

SLATCH [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs ſlack without the Ship or in the Water, they ſay, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr. *Tho. H.* derives it of *Eſclat*, F.] a ſcaly ſort of Stony Subſtance, for roofing Houſes, and other Uſes.

SLAT'TERN [ſlodde, or ſloorke, Belg.] a ſlattering Woman, *i. e.* one who does not diſpoſe Things in their Places, but leaves all at Random; alſo one who is not tight, neat, and careful in her Apparel.

A SLAVE [*Eſclave, Eſclava*, Span. ſclave, Teut. *q. d.* a *Sclavonian*, of which a great Number were taken Captives by the *Germans* and *Venetians*] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge, a Perſon in the abſolute Power of a Maſter.

To SLAVER [of ſlabbe, or ſlabbere, Belg. *q. d.* of *diſlabiare*] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [ſlæhte, *Sax.* ſchacht, Teut.] a ſlaying or killing.

To SLAY [ſlægan, *Sax.* ſchlagen, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [Slæ, of ſlægan, *Sax.*] an Inſtrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom, alſo to a Stocking Frame.

To SLEAK *out the Tongue*, to put it out by way of Scorn. *Cheſh.*

SLEAR, a Slayer, a Murderer. *Chauc.*

SLEA'SY *Holland* [*Sileſia Holland*] a Sort of Cloth made in *Sileſia* in *Germany*; but the Term is commonly uſed for a thin ſlight Holland.

SLEAVE, a kind of Fiſh.

SLEAVED, as ſleaved Silk, is ſuch as is wrought fit for Uſe.

SLEAZY, ſlight or ill wrought, as ſome Sorts of Linnen Cloths are.

SLECK, ſmall Pit Coal. *N. C.*

To SLECK [*i. e.* to ſlake] to quench or put out Fire; alſo to allay Thirſt.

SLED
SLEDGE } [ſledde, Belg. ſchlitten, T. ſlede, Dan.] a ſort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty Things, to be drawn, or ſuch on which Traitors are uſually drawn to the Place of Execution: It ſignifies alſo a genteel Carriage without Wheels, uſed by the Nobility and Gentry in cold Climates to divert themſelves in Winter upon the Snow.

A SLEDGE [Slecg, *Sax.*] a Smith's large Hammer, to be uſed with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

To **SLEECH**, to dip up Water. N. C.

To SLEEP [ſlæpan, *Sax.* slaepe, Belg. ſchlaffen, Teut.] to take Reſt by ſleeping.

SLEEP [Slæp, *Sax.* slaep, Belg. ſchlaff, Teut.] Reſt taken by ſleeping.

SLEEP'ERS [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Uſe being to ſtrengthen and bind faſt the Timbers called Futtocks or Rungs, as alſo to line out, and make the narrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEEP'INESS, the being much inclined to ſleep.

SLEEP'LESS, without Sleep.

SLEEP'Y, inclined to Sleep.

SLEEPY *Evil* [in *Swine*] a Diſeaſe.

SLEEPY-*Grave* [Slapiʒꞃava, *Sax.*] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [probably of Slide, *q. d.* ſliding or ſlippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.

To SLEET *a Dog*, is to ſet him at any Thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

SLEET'INESS, the being ſleety.

SLEET'Y, abounding with Sleet.

SLEEVE [Slief, *Sax.* sloeve, Du.] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEEVE'LESS [*q. d.* lifeleſs] without Sleeves; impertinent, as a *ſleeveleſs Errand*, a trifling Errand.

SLEIGHT, Dexterity.

SLENDER [slender, Belg.] ſlim, not thick, or large about in Bulk.

SLEN'DERNESS, Slimneſs.

SLEPEN [ſchlaffen, Teut.] to ſleep. *Ch.*

A SLICE [Slite, *Sax.*] a thin or broad Segment.

To SLICE [Slitan, *Sax.*] to cut into Slices.

SLICK [slicht, Belg. ſchlicht, Teut. Slið, *Sax.*] ſmooth.

To SLICKEN [slichte, Belg. ſchlichten, Teut.] to ſmooth or make ſlick.

SLICK'NESS, Smoothneſs.

SLID'DER, ſlippery, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [Slidan, *Sax.* slidden, Du.] to glide along.

A SLIDE [Slide, *Sax.*] a Place frozen to ſlide on.

SLI'DING *of Courage*, eaſily daunted. *O.*

SLIDING *Rule* } Mathematical Inſtru-
SLI'DING *Scale* } ments to be uſed without Compaſſes in Gauging, &c.

SLIGHT [slicht, Teut.] light, mean, not elaborate, not ſtrong or ſerviceable.

A SLIGHT, a cunning Trick, Dexterity; alſo Diſeſteem.

To SLIGHT [slichte, Belg.] to take little Notice of, to diſeſteem; alſo to do Work ſlightly.

SLIM, ſlender.

SLIM [of Schlim, *Sax.* ſchlim, Teut.] naughty, crafty. *Lincolnſh.*

SLIME [Slim, *Sax.* sliim, L. S. ſchleim, Teut. *Limus*, L.] ſoft Mud; alſo a clammy or gluiſh Humour.

SLI'MING [in *Falconry*] is ſaid of a Hawk's muting longways, in an entire Subſtance, without dropping any thing.

SLIM'NESS, the being ſlim.

SLI'MY [Slimiʒ, *Sax.* ſchleimig, Teut. *Limoſus*, L.] full of Slime; ropy.

SLINESS, Craftneſs, Reſervedneſs.

To SLING [slinge, Belg. ſchlinge, Teut. slenger, Dan.] to caſt or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Veſſels of Commodities, for heaving and removing them by Cranes.

A SLING [slinghe, Belg. ſchlinge, Teut. slynge, Dan.] an Inſtrument to throw Stones with; alſo another uſed by Brewers Servants to heave Barrels out of a Dray, and for other uſes.

SLING'ING *the Yards* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Yards are faſt bound aloft to the Croſs, and to the Head of the Maſt, by any Rope or Chain; which is done that if the Tie ſhould happen to break, or be ſhot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheleſs be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

To SLINK [Slincan, *Sax.*] to ſteal or ſneak away.

A SLINK [of slank, Belg.] a Caſt Calf.

To SLIP [Slippan, *Sax.* slippe, Belg. schlipffen, T.] to ſlide, to fall, to miſtake.

A SLIP, a ſliding, a Fall, a Miſtake; a narrow Piece rent or cut from any Thing; a Twig or Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIP'PER [Slippeꞃ, *Sax.*] a ſort of looſe Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry Places.

SLIPPERINESS, the being ſlippery.

SLIP'PERY, apt to make one ſlip.

To SLIT [Slitan, *Sax.* slider, Dan.] to cut a Thing according to the Grain, as Wood, Whalebone, &c.

A SLIT [Slite, *Sax.* schlitz, Teut.] a Cut or Slice.

SLITHER, ſlippery. *Chauc.*

To SLIVE [of slaeber, Dan.] to creep, or go about droniſhly.

To SLIVER [Slipan, *Sax.*] to cut into Slivers or thin Slices.

A SLI'VERLY *Fellow*, a ſubtil, crafty Fellow; a Knave. *Lincolnſh.*

SLOATES *of a Cart*, thoſe under Pieces which keep the Bottom of the Cart together.

SLOCK'EN [*q. d.* ſlackened] ſoftened, as *ſlocken with overmuch Moiſture.* O.

SLOCK'ER, *or* } one that enticeth away
SLOCK'STER } another Man's Servants.

SLOE [Sla, *Sax.* ſchlehen, L. S. slee, Belg. slaen, Dan.] a ſort of ſmall black wild Plum.

SLOE-WORM [Slap ƿyꞃm, *Sax.* q. d. Slow-Worm, becauſe it is ſlow in motion] an Inſect.

SLOGARDE, Sloth, Sluggiſhneſs. *Ch.*

SLOMBRINGIS [ſchlummeren, T.] Slumbering. *Chauc.*

SLONG, flung. *Chauc.*

A SLOOP, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel.

To SLOP [probably of ſlabbe, Belg.] to daſh with Water.

SLOPING } ſlanting, cut ſideways or
ASLOPE } ſlanting.

SLOP'PY, abounding with Wet, plaſhy.

SLOPS [of ſlabbe, Belg.] a wide ſort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

SLOPS [*Sciloppi*, Ital.] Phyſical Potions.

To SLOT [of ſluyte, Belg. ſchlieſſen, Teut.] to ſhut a Door. *Lincolnſh.*

The SLOT *of a Deer* [of ſloot, Belg.] a Term among Hunters for the View or Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

The SLOTE *of a Ladder or Gate*, the flat Step or Bar. *N. C.*

SLOTH [probably of ſchlooſz, Teut. negligent, or of our *Slow*] Idleneſs.

SLOTHFUL, lazy, droniſh, idle.

SLOTH'FULLY, lazily.

SLOTH'FULNESS, Idleneſs, Lazineſs, Droniſhneſs.

A SLOT'TERN } [ſlodde, or ſlocken,
A SLAT'TERN } Du.] See *Slattern*.

SLOUCH [probably of ſloff, Dan.] a great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bumkin.

SLOUCH'ING, clowniſh, awkward in Behaviour.

SLOV'EN [ſloeff, Du. or of ſchlanſz, Teut. careleſs] a naſty, beaſtly Fellow.

SLOV'ENLINESS, Naſtineſs, Clowniſhneſs.

SLOV'ENLY, naſty, clowniſh.

SLOUGH [of Slog, hollow, or Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] a deep and muddy Place.

SLOUGH [probably of Luh, *Sax.* a Lake] the Damp in a Coal Mine, ſo called becauſe of its Moiſture.

A SLOUGH, a Huſk. *N. C.*

SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a Piece of corrupt Fleſh cut out of a Sore, alſo the ſpungy or porous Subſtance in the Inſide of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.

SLOUGH *of a wild Boar*, the Soil or Mire wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

SLOUGH-*Silver*, a Rent formerly paid to the Caſtle of *Wigmore*, inſtead of ſome Days Works in Harveſt, performed for the Lord of the Manor.

SLOUTH [probably of Slog, *Sax.* concave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the Caſt Skin of a Snake.

SLOUTH [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company, as a *Slouth of Bears*, i. e. Company of Bears.

SLOUTH-*Hound*. See *Sluth-Hound*.

SLOW [of Slaw, *Sax.*] dilatory, tedious in Motion.

SLOW *in Motion* [in *Aſtrology*] is when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be leſs than its mean Motion.

SLOWLY, dully, tediouſly.

SLOW'NESS, Dulneſs, Tediouſneſs.

SLOWE, ſlain. *Chauc.*

To SLUB'BER *over* [*Skinner* chuſes to derive it of ſchlypten, Teut. or of *lubricare*, L.] to do careleſly, or without Application.

A SLUICE [ſluyſe, Du. *Eſcluſe*, F. *Schuſa*, Ital. Schluſe, Teut.] a Frame of Wood ſet in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

SLUG [of Schlagen, to ſmite] a heavy ſort of great Gun; a ſort of Shot for a Gun.

A SLUG [of ſluggen, Du. to act ſlothfully] a Ship that ſails heavily; alſo a ſort of Snail without a Shell.

A SLUG'GARD [ſluggerigh, Du.] a ſlothful, droniſh Perſon.

SLUG'GISH, ſlothful.

SLUG'GISHLY, ſlothfully.

SLUG'GISHNESS, Slothfulneſs.

To SLUMBER [ꞅlumeꞃan, *Sax.* ſchlummeren, Du. ſlimmer, Dan.] to ſleep unſoundly, to doze.

To SLUMP, to ſlip or fall plump down into any wet or dirty Place. *N. C.*

To SLUR [ſlooren, Du.] to draw along unevenly; to ſoil or dawb; to beſpatter.

A SLUR, a Miſcarriage, a Mark of Ignominy.

A SLUT [ſlodde, Du. or probably of *lutum*, L.] a naſty, ſlatternly Woman.

SLUTH *Hound*, a Dog in *Scotland* that has an excellent Senſe of Smelling.

SLY [ſchlaw, Teut. *Minſhew* derives it of ſchleichen, Teut. to creep] craftily reſerved in Words or Deeds, hypocritically deſigning, fraudulent.

To SMACK [Smæcan, *Sax.* ſchmacken, Teut. ſmager, Dan.] to take a Taſte, or Reliſh of with the Smack of the Lips.

A SMACK [Smæc, *Sax.* ſmaeck, Belg. ſchmack, L. S. ſmaen, Dan.] a Taſte, Reliſh, Smattering.

A SMACK [ſchmatz, Teut.] an eager Kiſs with a Noiſe made by the Lips.

SMACKS, ſmall Veſſels with one Maſt, which attend Men of War in carrying the Men or Proviſions on Board.

A SMACK'ERING [ſmaaken, L. S.] a longing for, or being deſirous of; as *to have a ſmackering after a Thing*.

A SMACK'ING *Cove*, a Coachman. *Cant.*

SMAK'A, a Smack or little Ship. *O. R.*

SMALL [ꞅmæl, *Sax.* of ſwale, Dan. ſmahl, Du. ſchmal, Teut. narrow, ſcant] little.

SMALL *Craft* [*Sea Term*] all ſuch Lines, Nets and Hooks, as are uſed to catch Fiſh; alſo all manner of ſmall Sea-Veſſels, as Catches, Hoys, &c.

SMALL *Piece*, a *Scotch* Coin, in Value 2*d.* Farthing *Engliſh*, of which three make a Noble.

SMALL-*Pox*, a Diſeaſe, the Epidemical Diſtemper of *England*.

SMAL'LAGE, a wholeſome Herb often put into broth. *Apium*, L.

SMAL'LNESS, Littleneſs.

SMALT [Schmalte, Teut.] a blue Colour in Powder uſed in Painting; blue Enamel.

SMARAG'DINE [*Smaragdinus*, L. of Σμαράγδινος, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, tranſparent, of a lovely green Colour, very beneficial to the Eyes.

To SMART [ſmeoꞃtan, *Sax.* ſmerte, Belg. ſchmertzen, Teut.] to be painful, as a Sore.

A SMART [Smerte, Dan. Schmertz, Teut.] a Pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, briſk, quick, witty, biting, ſharp, violent.

SMART'NESS, Briſkneſs, Sharpneſs.

To SMARTLE *away*, to waſte away. *N. C.*

A SMAT'TERER [of Smacan, *Sax.*] to taſte, one who has ſome Smatch or Tincture of Learning.

A SMAT'TERING [Smæc, *Sax.*] a ſuperficial or ſlight Knowledge.

SMAUGHT [geſchmacked, Teut.] taſted, perceived. *Chauc.*

To SMEAR [ſmeꞃan, *Sax.* smeeren, Du. schmieren, Teut.] to daub about with Greaſe, Soot, Dirt, *&c.*

SMECTYM'NUUS, a Word made out of the firſt Letters of the Names of five Preſbyterian Miniſters, viz. *Stephen Marſhal*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurſtow*, who wrote a Book againſt Epiſcopacy, and the Common Prayer, *A. C.* 1641, whence they and their Followers were called *Smectymnians.*

SMEG'MA [Σμῆγμα, *Gr.*] Soap or any thing that ſcours; a Waſh Ball.

SMEG'MATICK [*ſmegmaticus*, L. Σμηγματικος, *Gr.*] belonging to Soap, ſoapy.

To SMELL [*Minſhew* derives it of schmacken, Teut. to taſte; but *Skinner* of smoel, Du. warm, or smallen, Du. to make ſmall; becauſe Odours are hot, and diſſipate themſelves or Scent into ſmall Particles] to perceive Scent by the Noſtrils.

SMEL'LING, is probably occaſioned by the Effluvia of odorous Bodies mingling themſelves with the Air entering up the Noſtrils, which are covered with a very nervous and ſenſible Coat; and there, inſinuating themſelves into the Proceſſes of the olfactory Nerves, do move them variouſly, according to their various and different Natures, and ſo communicate to the Brain ſuch correſponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting ſuch Effluvia; hence when the Effluvia produces a grateful Senſation, we ſay it hath a *ſweet Smell*, but when a diſagreeable one, we ſay it *ſtinks.*

SMELLING *Cheat*, a Garden or Noſegay. *Cant.*

A SMELT [Smelt, *Sax. Dan.*] a Fiſh.

To SMELT [schmelten, L. S. schmeltzen, Teut.] (among *Refiners*) to melt Metal in the Ore in a Furnace, called a Smelting Furnace.

SMEREN [Schmeren, L. S.] to beſmear. *Chauc.*

To SMERK [Smeꞃcian] to ſmile or look pleaſantly.

SMERTANDE, ſmarting. *Chauc.*

SMERTIN, to ſmart. *Chauc.*

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Hair.

To SMICK'ER [Smeꞃcian, *Sax.*] to look amorouſly or wantonly.

SMICKET, a Woman's Shift.

To SMILE [smiler, Dan.] to look pleaſantly, to laugh ſilently.

SMIRED [Smeꞃan, *Sax.* geſchmiert, Teut.] anointed. *O.*

To SMITE [schmitten, L. S. *Fr. Junius* derives it of σμώξαι, Gr.] to ſtrike or hit.

To SMITE [*Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to *ſmite*, when ſhe wipes her Beak after Feeding.

SMITER, an Arm. *Cant.*

SMITH [Smið, *Sax.* Smid, Belg. and Dan. Schmied, Teut.] one who works Iron.

SMITH'ERY [Smið-cꞃæft, *Sax.* Schmiederey, Teut.] the Trade of a Smith.

To follow SMITHERY [Smiðan, *Sax.* Smede, Belg. Schmieden, Teut. Smider, Dan.] to work Iron.

A SMITHY [Schmiede, Teut.] a Smith's Shop or Forge.

SMI'TING [of Smittan, *Sax.* to infect] infectious. *Lincolnſh.*

SMITING *Line* [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall Line faſtened to the Miſſen Yard Arm, which ſerves to looſen the Miſſen Sail, without ſtriking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was furled; whence

SMITE *the Miſſen* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [Smoc, *Sax.*] a Linnen innermoſt Garment worn by Women.

SMOCK-FACED, having a paliſh or womaniſh Complexion.

SMO'KE [Smoca, *Sax.* schmoock, L. S.] the black Exhalation which aſcends from Fire.

SMOOGE'D, ſmoked. *Shakeſp.*

To SMOKE [Smocian, *Sax.* smooke, Belg. scmooken, L. S.] to ſend forth ſuch an Exhalation.

SMO'KE *Farthings*, an yearly Rent anciently paid for the Cuſtomary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Dioceſe at *Whitſuntide*, when they made their Proceſſions to the Mother or Cathedral Church.

SMOKE *Silver* }
SMOKE *Penny* } Money formerly paid to the Miniſters of ſeveral Pariſhes inſtead of Tithe Wood.

SMOK'INESS, the being ſmoky.

SMOK'LESS, without a Smock, ſtark-naked.

SMO'KY, abounding with Smoke.

SMOOTH [Smæðe, *Sax.*] ſleek, even, not rough.

To SMOOTH [ꞅmæðian, *Sax.*] to make ſmooth, plain or even.

SMOOTH *Boiling of Sugar* [in *Confectionary*] is when the Sugar is boiled to ſuch a Degree, that a Perſon dipping the Top of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a ſmall Thread or String ſticks to both, which immediately breaks and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

SMOOTHLY, evenly, without Hinderance.

SMOOTH'NESS, Evenneſs.

To SMOTHER [ꞅmoꞃian, *Sax.* smoore, Belg. verſchmooeren, Teut.] to ſuffocate.

A SMOTH'ER, a great Vapour, or Smoke.

SMOP'PLE, brittle; as ſmopple Wood, ſmopple Pie-Cruſt, *&c.* N. C.

SMOT'ERLICK, Snout-fair. *O.*

SMUG [ꞅmiceꞃe, *Sax.*] ſpruce, neat.

To SMUG *up one's Self* [ſchmucken, Teut. ſchmucker, Dan.] to trim, to ſet one's ſelf off to the beſt Advantage.

To SMUG'GLE [ſmeeckele, Belg. ſchmeichelen, to fawn and flatter, Teut. ſmaggerer, Dan.] to handle, feel, kiſs amorouſly; alſo to run Goods aſhore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUG'GLERS, ſuch as run aſhore uncuſtomed Goods.

SMUG'NESS, Neatneſs, Spruceneſs.

To SMUT [beꞅmitan, *Sax.* ſmette, Belg. ſchmutzen, Teut.] to daub with Smut.

SMUT [ſmette, Belg. ſchmutz, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney; alſo a Diſeaſe in Corn.

SMUT'TINESS, the being daubed with Soot; Obſcenity.

SMUT'TY, daubed with Soot; obſcene in Diſcourſe.

SMYTHIETH, forgeth as a Smith. *Ch.*

SNACK, Share; as, *to go Snack with one.*

SNACKET, a Haſp for a Caſement.

A SNAF'FLE [of snavel, B. schnabel, Teut. a Beak] a ſort of Horſe's Bit.

A SNAG [schnecke, Teut.] a Snail. *Suſſ.*

SNAG, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch. *Suſſ.*

SNAG'GLE *toothed* [of ſchnable, Teut. a Beak, or nagel, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth ſtanding out.

SNAIL [ꞅnægl, *Sax.* Snegal, Dan.] an Inſect hurtful to Garden Plants.

SNAKE [ꞅnaca, of ꞅnican, *Sax.* to creep, Snake, Belg.] a ſort of Serpent.

SNAKE *Weed*, an Herb, otherwiſe called Adder's wort, and Biſtort. *Biſtorta*, L.

To SNAP [schnappen, Teut. snapper, Dan. *Happer*, F.] to break into two, to catch; alſo to ſnub or ſpeak roughly.

A SNAP, a ſort of Noiſe; alſo a Morſel or Bit; alſo a kind of Fiſhing for Pike.

To SNAP [knarcken, Teut.] to make a Noiſe by hitting the Fingers one againſt the other, or againſt the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP *Dragon*, a Sport; a Flower. *Antirrhinum*, L.

A MERRY SNAP [of Knapp, Teut. chearful, or knapa, *Sax.* a Boy, becauſe they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP HANCE [Schnaphahn, Teut.] a Firelock, a Gun that ſtrikes Fire without a Match.

To SNAP [of schnappen, Teut. to make a ſudden Motion or Catch with one's Mouth, as Dogs do when any thing is thrown at them, or Fiſhes at the Bait] to check.

SNAPPED, nipped with Cold, ſpoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*

SNAPPISH, ſurly, crabbed, rude, rough.

SNAP'PISHNESS, Surlineſs, Peeviſhneſs.

SNAP'SACK. See *Knapſack.*

A SNARE [of Snare, Belg. a Rope or Nerve, of Beſchnaerer, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beaſts; alſo a Wire Gin or Stall Net, to catch Fiſh.

To SNARE, to prune Timber Trees.

To SNARE [beschnaerer, Dan.] to inſnare, intangle or take in a Snare. See *to inſnare.*

To SNARL [of snarchen, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; alſo to be intangled, as a Skein of Thread, *&c.*

The SNAT, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. *N. C.*

To SNATCH [snappen, Teut.] to catch ſuddenly; to wreſt or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH *Block* [in a *Ship*] a great Block or Pully, having a Shiver cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope; it is chiefly uſed for the Fall of the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capſtan.

To SNATHE [of schneiden, Teut. to cut] to prune Trees. *N. C.*

SNEAD }
SNEATH } the Handle of a Scythe. *C.*

To SNEAK [ꞅnican, *Sax.* sniger, Dan.] to creep up and down ſhamefully, to lurk about, to act mean-ſpiritedly.

SNEAK'INGNESS, Baſhfulneſs, Niggardlineſs.

SNE'AKS }
SNEAKS'BY } a ſneaking ſorry Fellow, who ſcarce dares ſhew his Head; a miſerly, niggardly Perſon.

To SNEAP, to check or chide. *N. C.*

SNEAPE'D beaked, billed, *i. e.* having Bills or Beaks, *as ſneap'd* Birds. *Spenc.*

SNEB, Check, Rebuke. *Spenc.*

To SNECK *the Door*, to latch it. *N. C.*

SNACK'ET *of a Door*, a String that draws up the Latch. *N. C.*

To SNEE }
To SNIE } to abound or ſwarm, as he *ſnies* with Lice.

To SNEER, to laugh fooliſhly, or ſcornfully.

To SNEEZE [Neꞅan, *Sax.* Niesen, Teut. Neser, Dan.] an Action well known.

SNEEZING-*Powder* [nieſe=pulver, T.] Snuff.

SNEEZING *Wort*, an Herb ſo called from its Faculty of cauſing one to ſneeze. *Ptarmica*, L.

SNELL [snell, Du. schnell, Teut. *Iſnel*, F. ſwift and nimble] a Name.

SNET [*Hunting Term*] the Fat of all Sorts of Deer.

SNEVER, ſlender. *N. C.*

A **SNEVER** *Spawt*, a ſlender Stripling. *N. C.*

To **SNICK'ER** } to laugh privately, to
To **SNIG'GER** } laugh in one's Sleeve.

To **SNIP** [snippen, Du.] to cut with Sciſſars or Shears.

SNIPE [Snite, *Sax.* sneppe, L. S. schnepfe, Teut.] a kind of Fowl.

To **SNITE** [schentzen, Teut. snyder, Dan.] to blow the Noſe.

A **SNITE**, a Bird, called alſo a Bail.

SNITHE-WIND [of Snidan, *Sax.* to cut, of schneiden, and wind, Teut.] a cutting Wind. *Lincolnſh.*

SNI'TING [in *Falconry*] is the Sneezing, as it were of a Hawk; or when a Hawk, as it were, wipes her Bill after Feeding.

To **SNITTLE** [of Snidan, *Sax.* schnitzelen, to cut in Pieces, Teut.] to cut, to kill.

SNI'VEL [Snofel, *Sax.*] Snot.

SNIV'ELLING [of Snofel, *Sax.* Snot, Snivel] peaking, ſnotty-noſed, childiſh, puſillanimous, as *a ſnivelling Fellow*.

SNOD, neat, handſome. *N. C.*

SNOD'DE, a ſmooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.* *Old Rec.*

SNOG'LY, handſomely, as *ſnogly geer'd*, handſomely dreſs'd. *C. N.*

SNOG *Malt*, ſmooth, with few Combs.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a Thing.

To **SNORE** [schnorker, Dan. schnarchen, Teut.] to make a Noiſe through the Noſtrils in Sleeping.

To **SNORT** [snorcher, Dan.] to make a Noiſe like a Horſe when frighted.

SNOT [Snote, *Sax.* schnott, Teut. snot, *D.* and *Dan.* *Junius* derives it of Νοτίς, Gr.] a ſort of Phlegm, voided at the Noſe.

SNOT'TY, daubed with Snot.

SNOUT [schnautze, T. snapte, Belg. snade, Dan.] the Noſe of a Beaſt, Fiſh, *&c.*

SNOW [Snaƿ, *Sax.* sneeuw, Belg. snee, Dan. schnee, Teut.] a Meteor well known in Northerly and Southerly Climates, eſpecially beyond the Tropicks.

SNOW [Snaƿ, *Sax.* schneyen, Teut. sneer, Dan. *nieger*, F. *ningere*, L.] to deſcend in Snow.

SNOW *Apple*, a kind of Apple.

SNOW'DEN [of Snaƿ, *Sax.* Snow, and Dan, *Sax.* a Den, becauſe of the Snow always ſeen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Caernarvonſhire*.

SNOW *Drops*, a Flower.

To **SNUB** [of snuffe, Belg.] to ſob; alſo to take up one ſharply; to keep under or in ſubjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spenc.*

A **SNUDGE** [of Snican, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or cloſe-fiſted Fellow, a creeping Fellow.

To **SNUDGE** *along* [of sniger, Dan. or Snitan, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downward, and poring, as though the Head was full of Buſineſs.

SNUFF [of Snofel, *Sax.* schnuppulver, Teut. snuffe, Belg. Snot, *q. d.* Snot-Powder; becauſe it brings it away] a Sneezing-Powder.

To **SNUFF** [snuffe, Belg. schnupffen, Teut.] to take Snuff, alſo to take Exceptions at.

To **SNUFFLE** [snuffele, Belg. schnupffen, Teut.] to make a Noiſe in Reſpiration through the Noſe, to ſpeak in the Noſe.

A **SNUF'FLING** *Fellow* } [Snyflung,
A **SNIVE'LING** *Fellow* } *Sax.*] a ſnotty-nos'd, mean, low-ſpirited, ſneaking Fellow.

SNUG, lying cloſe, hidden.

To **SNUG'GLE**, to lie cloſe together.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

SNUSH, Snuff.

SNUT *Noſed*, flat noſed.

A **SO** } [of *Seau*, F. Pail or Bucket]
A **SOA** } a Tub with two Ears to carry on a Staff. *N. C.*

SO [Spa, *Sax.* so, Teut. soo, L. S. and Belg.] thus, in like Manner.

SOAM, an Horſe Load. *W. C.*

SOAP. See *Sope*.

SOAR'AGE [in *Falconry*] the firſt Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR-*Hawk* [with *Falconers*] a Hawk ſo called from the firſt taking her from the *Eyrie*, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her feathers.

SOAVE, ſweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOA'VEMENTE, ſweetly, agreeably. *It.*

To **SOAR** [*eſſorer*, F. *ſorare*, Ital.] to fly high, to aim high, to be aſpiring.

To **SOB** [Seofian, *Sax.* to lament, *Martinicus* derives it of Σοϐεῖν, Gr.] to ſigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SO'BER [*ſobre*, F. *ſobrius*, L.] moderate, temperate, modeſt, grave, ſerious.

SOBRI'ETY } [*ſobrieté*, F. *ſobrietas*, L.]
SO'BERNESS } a Virtue by which one abſtains from eating and drinking more than is requiſite or fit for Nouriſhment; Moderation, Temperance, prudent Carriage.

SOC [*Old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Juriſdiction.

SOCA, a Signiority or Lordſhip endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Sockmen*. O. L.

SOC'AGE } of *Soc*, F. a Plough-ſhare,
SOC'CAGE } of ſocu or ſocne, *Sax.* a Privilege] a Tenure of Land by inferior Services in Huſbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOC'AGER } [in *Old Law*] a Tenant
SOC'KMAN } who holds Lands and
SOKE'MAN } Tenements by Soccage.

SO'CIABLE [*ſociabilis*] delighting in, or fit for Company or Converſation.

SO'CIABLENESS [*ſociabilis*, L.] a being ſociable or ſocial.

SOCIETY [*ſocieté*, F. *ſocietas*, L.] Company, Fellowſhip, Converſation; alſo a Company of ſeveral Perſons joined together for ſome common Intereſt, or to aſſiſt one another in the Management of any particular Buſineſs.

The Royal **SOCIETY**, a Fellowſhip of noble, learned, and ingenious Men, founded by K. *Charles* II. under the Name of the Preſident, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London*, for improving Natural Knowledge, viz. *Mathematical*, *Phyſiological*, *Mechanical*, and *Chymical*; who for ſome Time met at *Greſham College* in *Biſhopſgate-ſtreet*.

SOCIN'IANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the *Socinians*.

SOCIN'IANS, a Sect ſo called from one *Lælius Socinus*, their Author; afterwards promoted by *Fauſtus Socinus*, at *Sienna*, 1555. He aſſerted that Chriſt was meer Man, and had no Exiſtence before *Mary*, denied the Perſonality of the Holy Ghoſt, Original Sin, Grace, Predeſtination, the Sacraments, and Immenſity of God.

A **SOCK**, a Plough-ſhare. *N. C.*

SOCK'ET [*ſouchette*, F. a Trunk or Stalk] Part of a Candleſtick; alſo a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, *&c.*

SOCKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Holes which the Iron Pins of the Guns called Murdering Pieces and Fowlers are let into.

SOCK'MEN [*ſocmanni*, O. L.] a ſort of Tenants who till'd the Inland or peculiar Demeſns of their Lord; but after the Conqueſt, thoſe who held by no ſervile Tenure, but paid their Rent as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were ſo called.

SOCKS [*ſocci*, L.] Clothing for the Feet.

SOC'NA [ꞅocne, *Sax.*] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchiſe.

SO'COME [*Old Law Term*] a Cuſtom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond **SOCOME**, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love **SOCOME**, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or wooden Shoe worn by Friers called *Recollects*. F.

SO'CRATES [of Σαω, to ſave, and κρατεω, to hold] an excellent and learned *Greek* Philoſopher, who lived about 428 Years before Chriſt, in the Time of *Haggai* and *Zachariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wiſeſt Man upon Earth. He was moſt noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philoſophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accuſed him of Contempt of their Gods, for which he was condemned to die; but ſoon after the *Athenians* ſhewed their Sorrow for the Loſs of him, by ſlaying his Accuſers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [Sode, Du. *Terrâ Soda*, Ital.] a ſort of Turf, or the Superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODA'LIS, a Companion, an Aſſociate. *L.*

SODALI'TIOUS [*ſodalitius*, L.] belonging to Society.

SODAL'ITY [*ſodalitas*, L.] Fellowſhip, Society.

SODOM' [שדם, *Heb.*] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly deſtroyed by Fire.

SODOM-*Apples*, Apples ſaid to grow about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the firſt Touch.

SOD'OMITE [*ſodomita*, L.] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy; a Buggerer. *F.*

SODOMIT'ICAL [*ſodomiticus*, L.] belonging to Sodomy.

SOD'OMY [*ſodomie*, F. *ſodomia*, L.] Buggery, a Sin of the Fleſh againſt Nature, ſo called, becauſe committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOFA, a ſort of Alcove much uſed in the Eaſtern Countries, being an Apartment of State raiſed about two Foot above the Floor, and furniſhed with rich Carpets and Cuſhions, where Perſons of the greateſt Honour are entertained.

SO'FEES [among the *Turks*] a Sect accounted Religious *Puritans*, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being always very buſy with their Beads, that Notice may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; when they ſpeak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Alla Echeck*, i. e. God is Great; or *Subhawn Allah*, i. e. God is Pure; or *Iſlig fie Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [ꞅoꝼꞇ, *Sax.* Saft, Belg. Sanft, Teut.] yielding to the Touch; alſo ſilly.

To **SOF'TEN** [Sanftigen, Teut.] to make ſoft.

SOF'TISH, ſomewhat ſoft, ſilly.

SOFT'NESS, the being ſoft.

SOIL [*ſolage*, F. *ſolum*, L.] Ground conſidered with reſpect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL** *Milk*, to cleanſe or ſtrain it. *N. C.*

A **SOIL** *Diſh*, a ſtraining, *&c.* Diſh.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Boar wallows.

To take **SOIL** [*Hunting Term*] to run into the Water, as a Deer when cloſe purſued.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

SOILURE, a Bolt. *Shakeſp.*

To **SO'JOURN** [*ſejourner*, F. *ſoggiernare*, Ital. q. *ſubdiurnare*, L.] to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome Time in any Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT *fait droit comme il eſt deſiré* [let it be done as it is deſired] a Form uſed when the King gives his Royal Aſſent to a private Bill preferred in Parliament.

SO'KA } SOKE } [ꞅocnea, *Sax.*] the Privilege of Tenants excuſed from Cuſtomary Impoſitions; the Territory in which the chief Lord exerciſed his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Juriſdiction; a Quit-Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder*.

SOKE *Reeve*, the Rent-Gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

To SOKE [ꞅocian, *Sax.*] to ſteep; alſo to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMAN'RY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by Soccage.

SOKEMEN. See *Sockmen*.

SO'KEN, Trade, Dealing. *O.*

SO'KER, a Toper, a hard Drinker.

SOL [*ſoleil*, F.] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World, and Fountain of Light. *L.*

SOL [among *Chymiſts*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Muſick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SO'LACE [*ſolatum*, L.] Comfort, Conſolation, Delight.

To SOL'ACE [*ſolacier*, O. F. *ſollazzare*, Ital. of *ſolari*, L.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's ſelf.

SOL'ACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the offended Perſon asks Leave of the reſt of his Fellow Workmen to *Solace* him, which, if granted, he ſpends 6*d.* or 1*s.* *&c.* on them, and if the Offender refuſe to ſpend double as much, after an Hour's Conſideration, he is excluded from receiving Part of any Benefits which ſhall accrue to his ſaid Fellow Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has ſo done.

SOLACH'S, the Grand Seignior's Foot-Guards, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOLÆ'US [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle which helps to ſtretch out the Foot. *L.*

SOLANDER, a Diſeaſe in a Horſe.

SO'LAR [*ſolaier*, F. *ſolaris*, L.] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR *Month* [among *Aſtronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one Sign of the Zodiack.

SOLAR *Year* [among *Aſtrologers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sidereal*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going through the Zodiack, or returning to the ſame Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is ſomething longer in finiſhing the *Solar*, *Aſtral* or *Sidereal Year*.

The SOLAR, *Sidereal*, or *Aſtral Year*, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, *viz.* about 365 Days, 8 Hours and 9 Minutes.

SOLA'RIUM, a Sun-Dial. *L.*

SOLARIUM, a Place raiſed and expoſed to the Sun, where People uſed to walk; a Terrace Walk. *L.*

SOLARIUM [in ancient *Writings*] an upper Room or Garret, which in ſome Part of *England* is ſtill called a *Sollar*.

SOLD, Hire, Pay. *Spenc.*

SOL'DAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the *Soldan of Egypt*.

To SOL'DER } To SOD'DER } [*ſoudure*, F. *ſoldare*, Ital. of *ſolidare*, L.] to join, or faſten with Solder.

SOL'DER } SOD'DER } [*ſoudure*, F.] a Compoſition uſed by Plumbers, Silverſmiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

SOL'DIER [*ſouldoyer*, Old F. of Sold, Teut. Hire, *ſoldato*, Ital. *ſaldad*, Span.] one who ſerves in the Wars for certain Pay.

SOL'DIERY [*ſa ſoldateſque*, F.] the Militia or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE of the *Foot* [Sohle, Teut. *ſolea*, L.] the Bottom or hollow Part of the Foot from the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE *of the Foot* [in a *Horſe*] is, as it were, a Plate of Horn, which encompaſſing the Fleſh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

SOLE [*ſolus*, L.] only, or alone.

SOLE *Tenant* [*Law Term*] a Man or Woman who holds Lands in his or her own Right without any other joined with them.

SOLEATED [*ſoleatus*, L.] ſhod, having Shoes on.

SO'LECISM [*ſoleciſme*, F. *ſolœciſmus*, L. Σολοικισμος, Gr. the Word is derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being tranſplanted to *Cicilia* in Leſſer *Aſia*, quite loſt the Purity of their Mother Tongue, inſomuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expreſſion] an Impropriety of Speech contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

SOL'EMN [*ſolemnis*, L.] celebrated in due Order at ſome ſtated Time; done with Reverence.

SOL'EMNESS, the reverential doing of a Thing.

SOLEM'NITY [*ſolemnité*, F. *ſolemnitas*, L.] a ſolemn Action, the Pomp or celebrating of an Anniverſary Feaſt.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, ſolemnizing.

To SOL'EMNIZE [*ſolemnizer*, F. *ſolemnizare*, L.] to celebrate, to do or ſet forth after a ſolemn Manner, as to *ſolemnize a Victory*, a *Marriage*, &c.

SO'LEN [Σωλη, Gr.] an oblong, hollow

low Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed; a Cradle.

SOL'ID [*ſolide*, F. *ſolidus*, L.] maſſive, hard, firm, ſtrong; real, ſubſtantial, ſound, laſting.

A **SOL'ID** [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimenſions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs, and is often uſed in the ſame Senſe as *Body*.

SOLID *Angle* [in *Geometry*] is one made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and thoſe joining in a Point like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are ſuch as ariſe from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any other whatſoever; thus 18 is a ſolid Number, made of 6 multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] one which cannot be geometrically ſolved but by the Interſection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Interſection of two other Conick Sections, beſides the Circle.

SO'LIDATA, the Pay of a Soldier. *O.*

SOLIDA'TION, a making ſolid or firm.

SOLID'ITY [*ſolidité*, F. *ſoliditas*, L.] Firmneſs, Soundneſs, Maſſiveneſs.

SOLIDITY [*Figuratively*] Soundneſs of Judgment, Depth of Learning, *&c.*

SOLIDITY [in *Architecture*] the Choice of a good Foundation, and ſound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [in *Philoſophy*] a Quality of a natural Body oppoſed to Fluidity, which conſiſts in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral Ways, as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY *of a Body* [*Geometry*] is the Number of little, determinate, ſolid Meaſures, which are contained in it.

SOL'IDO, as *a Bond in Solido*, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the Whole.

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. *L.*

SOLIFID'IAN [of *ſolus*, and *fides*, L.] one who holds, that Faith only, without Works, is neceſſary to Salvation.

SOLIL'OQUY [*ſoliloque*, F. *ſoliloquium*, L.] a diſcourſing or meditating alone with one's ſelf.

SOLIPEDE [*ſolipes*, L.] whole-footed.

SOL'ITARY [*ſolitaire*, F. *ſolitarius*, L.] loneſome, unfrequented, retired, private; alſo that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY *Sparrow*, a Sparrow naturally given to Melancholy, living loneſome in By-places.

SOL'ITUDE [*ſolitudo*, L.] a Deſart, or uninhabited Place; alſo a Retirement or ſolitary Life. *F.*

SOLIVA'GANT [*ſolivagus*, L.] wandering alone, ſolitary.

SOL'LAR [Soller, Teut. of *ſolarium*, L.] an upper Room of a Houſe.

SOLLICITO, Grief, Sorrow. *Ital.*

To **SOL'LICIT** [*ſolliciter*, F. *ſolicitare*, L.] to importune or preſs; to entice, move, or egg on; to proſecute a Buſineſs.

SOLLICITATION, an entreating earneſtly; an importuning or preſſing; Motion, Inducement, Inſtance. *F.* of *L.*

SOLLI'CITOUR [*ſolliciteur*, F. *ſollicitator*, L.] one who ſollicits.

SOLLI'CITOUR [in *Law*] one employed to take care of, and follow Suits in Law.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*ſollicitus*, L.] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Buſineſs.

SOLLI'CITOUS [*ſollicitudo*, L.] great Care, Trouble, Anxiouſneſs of Mind. *F.*

SOLO [in *Muſick Books*] ſtands for ſingly or alone. It is frequently uſed in Pieces of Muſick of ſeveral Parts, when one Part is to perform alone, as *Fiotta ſola*, the Flute alone; *Organo ſolo*, the Organ alone; and *Violino ſolo*, the Violin alone.

SO'LO [in *Muſick*] is alſo uſed to diſtinguiſh thoſe Sonata's, for one Violin and a Baſs, or one Flute and a Baſs, from thoſe with two Violins and a Baſe, or two Flutes and a Baſs. And ſo the 5*th* Opera of *Corelli*'s Sonata's, which are compoſed for one Violin and a Baſs, are commonly called *Solo*'s, to diſtinguiſh them from the 1*ſt*, 2*d*, 3*d*, and 4*th* Opera's, which are compoſed for two Violins and a Baſs. *Ital.*

SOL'OMON [שלמון, *Heb.* i. e. Peaceable.] King *David*'s Son.

SOLOMON's *Seal*, an Herb. *Polygonatum*, L.

SOLON, one of the ſeven Wiſe Men of *Greece*, and a Lawgiver to the *Athenians*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priſcus* reigned in *Rome*. *Crœſus* aſked him, who in the World was more happy than he? He anſwered, *Tellus*, who though he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be called happy, as *Crœſus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS } a *French* Coin of 12 *Deniers*,
SOUS } whereof 20 make a *Livre*, valued at 3-5ths of a Penny *Engliſh*.

SOL'STICE [*ſolſtitium*, L. q. *ſolis ſtatis*] is the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points, or got fartheſt from the Equator, ſeems for ſome Days to be at a Stand before it returns back, which happens twice a Year, in the *Summer* and *Winter*.

The Eſtival **SOL'STICE** } [in *Northern*
The Summer **SOL'STICE** } *Countries*] is when the Sun entring the Tropick of *Cancer*, on *June* 11, makes the longeſt Day and the ſhorteſt Night.

Hyemal SOLSTICE } [in *Northern Coun-*
Winter SOLSTICE } *tries*] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, which is on the 11th of *December*, and makes the longeſt Night and ſhorteſt Day; for under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equinox or Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTI'TIAL [*ſolſtitialis*, L.] belonging to the Solſtice. *F.*

SOLSTITIAL *Colure*. See *Colure*.

SOLV'ABLE [*ſolubilis*, L.] that may be reſolved or explained; that is able to pay. *F.*

SOL'UBLE [*ſolubilis*, L.] that may be unlooſed or diſſolved. *F.*

SOLUBIL'ITY, the being able to be looſed or payed.

SOL'UBLE [among *Phyſicians*] looſe, or apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE *Tartar* [among *Chymiſts*] a Salt chymically prepared, by boiling eight Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with four Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

To SOLVE [*ſolvere*, L.] to reſolve or decide.

SOL'VENCY, the being able to make Payments.

SOLVENDO *eſſe* [in *Law*] ſignifies that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Perſon *Solvent*. L.

SOL'VENT [*ſolvens*, L.] able to pay.

A SOLVENT [among *Chymiſts*] any Menſtruum or Corroſive Liquor, which will diſſolve Bodies. The ſame as *Diſſolvent*.

SOLU'TIO *Chymica*, is a reſolving any mixed Body into its Chymical Principles, *Spirit*, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, *Earth* and *Water*. L.

SOLUTIO *Continui* [among *Surgeons*] is a diſſolving of the Unity and Continuity of Parts, as in Wounds, Fractures, *&c.* L.

SOLUTION, a looſening. F. of *L.*

SOLUTION [of *Queſtions*] the unfolding, explaining, or anſwering them.

SOLUTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the anſwering any Queſtion, or the Reſolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONE *Feudis Militis Parliamenti*, a Writ of the Knight of the Shire, or Burgeſs in Parliament, to recover his Allowance, if it be denied. *L. T.*

SOL'UTIVE, which looſens the Belly, as, a *Solutive Medicine*.

SOME [ꞅom or ꞅume, *Sax.* *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of σῶμα, Gr. a Body] a Part of the whole.

SOMERSETSHIRE [Someꞃꞇunꞅciꞃe, of Someꞃꞇan, *Sax.* which was formerly the County Town] a Weſtern County of *England*.

SOMETHING, from one Thing; partly.

SOME'TIMES, at particular Times, now and then.

SOME'WHAT, part of a Thing, partly.

SOME'WHERE, in ſome Place.

SOMNAM'BULO [of *ſomnus*, and *ambulo*, L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNIC'ULOUS [*ſomniculoſus*, L.] drowſy, ſleepy.

SOMNICULOS'ITY [*ſomniculoſitas*, L.] Sleepineſs, Drowſineſs.

SOMNIF'ERA, Medicines which bring or cauſe Sleep. *L.*

SOMNIF'EROUS [*ſomnifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SOMNIF'ICK [*ſomnificus*, L.] cauſing Sleep.

SOMNI'FUGOUS [*ſomnifugus*, L.] driving away Sleep.

SOM'NOLENCE [*ſomnolentia*, L.] Drowſineſs, Sleepineſs.

SOMNOLEN'TIA *Continua* [with *Phyſicians*] conſtant Drowſineſs or Inclination to Sleep. *L.*

SOMPNE, to ſummons. *Chauc.*

SOME-*While*, [ꞅom ƿhyle, *Sax.*] ſometimes; one Time or other.

SOMEWILNE, ſome one. *O.*

SON [Suna, *Sax.* Sone, Belg. Sohn, Teut. Son, Dan.] a Term applied to a Male Child in reſpect of the Parents.

SONA, a Sound, or Sounds, which is the proper or chief Object of Muſick, and which, if performed in an agreeable Manner, one after the other, is then called Melody, but if one with another, in an agreeable Manner, it is called Harmony. *Ital.*

SONA'TA, Muſical Compoſition for Inſtruments.

SOND, Sand. *Chauc.*

SONDIN, to end. *Chauc.*

SONENESSE, a Noiſe. *O.*

A SONG [Sanᵹ, *Sax.* Song, L. S. Geſang, Teut. and Dan.] a Verſe or Compoſure Song.

SONGAL } a Handful of gleaned Corn.
SONGLE } *Herefordſhire.*

SONGEDEST, did ſing. *Chauc.*

SONG'STER, a Singer of Songs.

SONNET [*Sonetto*, Ital.] a ſort of *Italian* Poem, conſiſting of 14 Verſes, all whoſe Rhyme curiouſly anſwer one another. *F.*

SONOROUS [*ſonore*, F. *ſonorus*, L.] ſounding, or making a loud Noiſe.

SONO'ROUSNESS, Loudneſs of Sound, Harmoniouſneſs.

SONTICK [*ſonticus*, L.] hurtful. *O.*

SOOL } any Thing eaten with Bread.
SOWL } *N. C.*

SOON [ꞅona, *Sax.*] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. *N. C.*

SOOP } [*Soupe*, F. ſuppe, Teut.] Pot-
SOUP } tage, eſpecially made after the *French* Way.

To SOOP UP. See *Sup up*.

SOOT [Soꞇe, *Sax.*] Smoke condenſed.

SOOT'INESS, the being daubed with Soot.

SOO'TY, daub'd or abounding with Soot.

SOOT [Belg.] ſweet. *Spenc.*

To SOOTH [ʒoꞅeðian, *Sax.*] to aſſent to, flatter, or encourage.

In SOOTH
For SOOTH } [of Soð, *Sax.*] true, indeed, verily, truly, *ſpoken by Way of Taunt.*

SOOTHLY
SOOTHLICK } True, or Truth. *Spenc.*

SOOTH'SAYER [of Soð, true, and Soȝa, a Teſtimony, *Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOP [ſoppe, Belg. *ſopa*, Span. *ſoppa*, Ital.] Bread ſoaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any other Liquor.

To SOP [ſoppe, Belg.] to dip into or ſoak in Broth, *&c.*

SOPE [Sape, *Sax.* ſaebe, Dan. ſeepe, L. S. ſeiffe, Teut, *ſapo*, L.] a Compoſition for cleanſing and ſcouring, *&c.*

To SOPE [ꞅapan, *Sax.* ſeepen, L. S. ſeiffen, Teut.] to daub with Sope.

SOPE *Wort*, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain. *Saponaria*, L.

SOPH, a Sophiſter.

SOPHEME, Sophiſm, Sophiſtry. *Chauc.*

SOPHI [*i. e.* Pure and Holy] a Title of the Supreme Monarch of *Perſia*.

SO'PHIA [Σοφια, Gr. *i. e.* Wiſdom] a proper Name of Women.

SO'PHISM [*ſophiſme*, F. *ſophiſmus*, L.] σοφισμα, Gr.] a cunning or ſhifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [in *Logick*] a ſubtil, but falſe and deceitful Argument.

A SO'PHIST
SO'PHISTER } [*Sophiſte*, F. *Sophiſta*, L.] Σοφιςὴς, Gr.] a ſubtil cavilling Diſputer; alſo a young Student at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

SOPHIS'TICAL [*ſophiſtique*, F. *ſophiſticus*, L. σοφιςικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Sophiſm; captious, deceitful.

SOPHIS'TICATED [*ſophiſticatus*, L.] adulterated; it is uſed more eſpecially of Wines and Chymical Preparations, that are not made good in their ſeveral Kinds, *&c.*

To SOPHIS'TICATE [*ſophiſtiquer*, F.] to debaſe, corrupt or ſpoil Liquors, *&c.* by mingling.

SOPHISTICA'TION, an Adulteration or Falſifying.

SO'PHISTRY [*ſophiſterie*, F. *ſophiſtica*, L. σοφιςικὴ, Gr.] the Art of circumventing or deceiving by falſe Arguments.

SOPHRO'NIA [Σοφρονια, Gr. *i. e.* Prudence and Temperance] a Name of Women.

SO'PINESS, the being ſmeared with Sope.

SO'PITED [*ſopitus*, L.] laid to ſleep.

SOPO'RAL *Arteries* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Carotid Arteries, ſo called, becauſe, if tied, they immediately incline the Perſon to ſleep.

SO'PORATIVE, cauſing Sleep.

SOPORIF'EROUS [*ſoporifer*, L.] bringing Sleep.

SO'PY, beſmeared with Sope.

SORBI'LE [*ſorbilis*, L.] that may be, or is eaſily ſupped.

SOR'BONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne* in *France*.

SORBON'NE [ſo called from the Village of *Sorbonne* near *Paris*] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the Univerſity of *Paris*, founded by the *French* King St. *Lewis* IX. and *Ralph de Sorbonne*, his Confeſſor, *A. D.* 1264.

SORBON'NIQUE, an Act of Divinity, ſo called, becauſe it was held in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*.

SORBS [*Sorba*, L.] the Berries of the Service-Tree, good to purge Watry Humours and againſt the Scurvy.

SOR'CERER [*Sorcier*, F.] one that uſes Witchcraft; a Wizard, Magician, Inchanter.

SOR'CERESS [*Sorciere*, F.] a Witch, or Hag.

SOR'CERY [*Sorceliere*, F.] Witchcraft, or Inchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Aſſiſtance and Miniſtry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel-coloured. *O.*

SORDET'
SORDINE } [*ſourdine*, F.] a little Pipe put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower.

SORDID [*ſordide*, F. *ſordidus*, L.] foul, filthy, baſe, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

To SOR'DIDATE, to foul, to dirty.

SOR'DIDNESS
SOR'DITY } [*Sorditas*, L.] Filthineſs, Baſeneſs.

SORE [ſore, Belg. ſaer, Dan. ſchwar, Teut.] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw and painful.

SORE or SORELY [ꞅoꞃeꞃ, *Sax.* ſaare, Dan. ſchwer, Teut.] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer in its fourth Year. *O.*

SORE *a Cald*, very cold. *C.*

SORE *Age* [among *Falconers*] the firſt Year of every Hawk.

SORE *Hawk*, a Hawk is ſo called from the firſt taking her from the Eyry, till ſhe has mewed or caſt her Feathers.

SO'REL [among *Hunters*] a Male Fallow Deer of three Years old.

SORELY, grievouſly, greatly.

SORE'NESS, Painfulneſs.

SORIE, ſorrowful. *Chauc.*

SO'RING [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a Hare in the open Field.

SORO'RICIDE [*Sororicida*, L.] one that killeth his Siſter.

SORI'TES [σωριτης, Gr.] an Argument or imperfect Syllogiſm, conſiſting of divers Propoſitions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is ſtill made the Subject of the latter, till, in Concluſion, the laſt Predicate is attributed to the firſt Subject; as, *A Horſe is an Animal, an Animal*

mal is a Body, a Body is a Subſtance; therefore a Horſe is a Subſtance.

SOR'RAGE, the Blades of green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, *&c.*

SOR'RANGE, any Diſeaſe or Sore that happens to Horſes.

SOR'REL [ꞅuꞃe, *Sax.*] an Herb of a pleaſant ſharp Taſte uſed in Sallads. *Acetoſa*, L.

SOR'RINESS, Meanneſs, Paltrineſs.

SOR'REL [*ſor, ſore*, and *ſoret*, F. *ſauritto*, Ital.] a reddiſh Colour in Horſes.

SOR'ROW [ꞅæꞃ, *Sax.* Sorge, Care, Teut.] an Uneaſineſs in Mind, upon the Thoughts of Goods loſt, or the Senſe of an Evil, either preſent or in Expectation.

To SOR'ROW [ꞅaꞃgian, *Sax.* ſorgen, to be full of Care, *Teut.*] to grieve or be uneaſy in Mind.

SOR'ROWFUL [ſorigfald, Dan.] full of Grief.

SOR'ROWFULNESS, the being much afflicted with Sorrow.

SOR'RY [ꞅoꞃig, *Sax.*] that grieveth or is much concerned; alſo paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

SORS, Lot, Chance, Hazard. *L.*

SORS, the principal Money lent upon Uſury, diſtinct from Intereſt.

SORT [*ſorte*, Ital. *ſors*, L.] a Kind, Manner, Way, Faſhion. *F.*

SORT *of Ballance* [among *Tradeſmen*] is four Dozen in Number.

To SORT [*aſſortir*, F.] to diſpoſe Things in their proper Claſſes.

SOR'TILEGE [*Sortilegium*, L.] a Soothſaying, or Divination by Lots; Sorcery.

SOR'TING *Kerſey*, a Kind of Cloth.

SO'RUS *Accipiter*, a Sore-Hawk. *O. L.*

SORY, a kind of Mineral, a ſort of Vitriol made of *Chalcitis* or *Cadmia*.

A SOSS, a mucky Puddle. *N. C.*

SOSPIRO [in *Muſick Books*] a little Character called a Reſt. *Ital.*

SOSMENU'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to hold out the Sound of a Note firmly in an equal and ſteady Manner.

SOT [ꞅoð, *Sax.* *ſot*, a Fool, probably of 'Ασωτος, Gr.] one who is void of Wit or Senſe, a blockiſh dull Fellow; alſo a Drunkard.

SOTE [Sot, L. S.] ſweet. *O.*

SOLELY, cunningly, ſubtilly. *Chauc.*

SO'THALE, an Entertainment antiently made by Bailiffs, to thoſe of their Hundred for Gain.

SOTHE [ꞅoð, *Sax.*] True. *Chauc.*

SOTHFAST [ꞅoðꝼæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] true, faithful.

SOTHFASTNESS } Truth, Faithful-
SOTHNESS } neſs. *Chauc.*

SOTHSHAW, Veracity. *Chauc.*

SOT'TISH, ſilly, alſo inclined to Drunkenneſs. See *Sot.*

SOT'TISHNESS [*ſottiſe*, F.] Drunkenneſs, Folly, Stupidity.

SOUBLE [*Souble*, F.] tractable. *Chauc.*

SOUCE [ſout, ſalt, Belg. ſultze, Teut. of *ſalſum*, L.] a ſort of Pickle for Hog's Fleſh, *&c.*

To SOUCE, to pickle.

SOVENANCE, Remembrance.

SOV'EREIGN [*ſouverain*, F. *ſouvrano*, Ital.] abſolute, chief, ſupreme; alſo excellent in its Kind.

A SOV'EREIGN, an abſolute Monarch or Prince; alſo a Gold Coin current at 22 *s.* 6 *d.* in the Time of King *Henry* VIII.

SOV'EREIGNTY [*ſouverainete*, F.] the State or Quality of a Sovereign Prince, Supreme Power.

SOUGHT, ſearched out.

SOUL [ꞅapl, or ꞅapul, *Sax.* Siel, Dan. Siele, Belg. Seele, Teut.] the Principle of Life; alſo the immortal Part of Mankind capable of enjoying and ſuffering after the Separation from the Body.

SOUL'D, inſpired with a new Soul. *O.*

SOUL-*Foot*, Money paid the Prieſt at the Opening of a Grave.

SOUL-*leſs* [ꞅapul-leaꞅ, *Sax.*] dead, without Life; alſo dull, ſtupid.

SOULESCEAT, a Legacy antiently bequeathed at Death by our zealous Anceſtors to the Pariſh Prieſt, inſtead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

SOULK, wretched. *O.*

SOUL-*Maſs-Cakes*, Cakes given to the Poor on *All Souls Day.*

SOUND [ꞅunꝺ, *Sax.* ſund, Dan. geſond, Belg. geſund, Teut.] entire, whole, Health, ſolid, diſcreet; right or true.

A SOUND [*Son*, F. of *Sonus*, L.] the Object of Hearing, cauſed by the tremulous Motion or ſhaking of the Air, ſo that if ſuch Motion be *uniform*, it produces a Muſical Note or Sound; but if *difform*, it yields a Noiſe. Mr. *Holder*'s Definition.

To SOUND [*ſonder*, F. *ſonare*, L.] to make a Sound, *&c.*

A SOUND [in *Geography*] is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head Lands where there is a Paſſage through, as *Plymouth* Sound, *&c.*

The SOUND [Sund, L. S. and Dan. the Sea] the Streights of the *Baltick* Sea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, ſo called by way of Eminency, as being the largeſt and moſt remarkable of all others.

To SOUND [*ſonare*, L.] to make or yield a Sound or Noiſe.

To SOUND [*ſonder*, F.] to try the Depth of the Waters of the Sea; to pump or ſift one.

SOUND } [among *Hunters*] a Herd or
SOUNDER } Company of Swine.

SOUN'DING-*Line* [*ſonde*, F. or of Sonꝺ, *Sax.*] a Meſſenger] a Line 120 Fathom in Length, for ſounding the Depth of the Sea.

To SOUND *the Pump* [*Sea Term*] to meaſure what Depth of Water there is in it.

SOUND'NESS, Healthineſs, Solidity of Judgment.

SOUNITRESS, Treſſes of Hair ſhining like the Sun. *Chauc.*

SOUP [Suppe, Teut.] ſtrong Broth.

SOUPIN, to ſup. *Chauc.*

SOUR [Sur, *Sax.* ſuer, Belg. ſur, L. S. and C. Br. *ſur*, F. ſawer, Teut.] ſharp or acid in Taſte, crabbed in Looks or Temper.

To SOUR [ſurigan, *Sax.*] to grow ſour, acid, or ſharp in Taſte.

To SOUR *a Perſon*, to do him a Diſpleaſure or Injury.

SOURDE [*ſourdre*, F.] to proceed, to ſpring. *Chauc.* Hence,

SOURCE [*ſource*, F.] the Spring Head of a River; the Place from whence it takes its Riſe, and flows; and the Original, Cauſe, or Root of any Thing. *F.*

To SOURD', to ariſe or proceed. *O.*

SOUR'LY, crabbedly.

SOUR'NESS, Crabbedneſs.

SOUS, a French Penny. *F.*

SOUSEE [in *Cookery*] a Jelly made of Hogs Ears and Feet, ſliced and ſtewed in Vinegar and Sugar. *F.*

SOUSE, the Offal of Swine. *O.*

SOUT'AGE, a Tax of 40 Shillings heretofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*

SOUTAGE, coarſe Cloth for Bagging; Hop Bags.

SOUTER [of *Sutor*, L.] a Cobler. *Ch.*

SOUTH [Suð, *Sax.* ſuyd, Belg. ſud, Teut. *ſud*, F.] that Part which is oppoſite to the *North.*

SOUTH'ERLY } [Suðerne, *Sax.*] toward, or of the *South.*
SOU'THERN }

SOUTH'AMPTON [of *South* and *Anton*, the Name of a River] a famous Sea-Port in *Hampſhire*, 62 Miles S. W. from *London.*

SOUTHERN-*Wood*, a Plant. *Abrotanum*, L.

SOUTH'SAWS, true Speeches. *O.*

SOUTH'WARK [Souðwerc, *Sax.*] a Borough Town adjoining on the South Side of *London.*

SOUTH-*Wind* [Suðwind, *Sax.*] the Wind which blows from the *South.*

SOUVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spenc.*

SOW [ſugu, *Sax.* Sonwe, Belg. Sauw, Teut. *ſus*, L. σῦς, Gr.] a Female Swine: an Inſect; a large Tub with two Ears; alſo a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead.

To SOW [Sawen, *Sax.* ſaen, Teut. ſaaden, Du. ſaaer, Dan.] to ſow Corn.

To SOW [Sawan, *Sax.* ſyer, Dan. *ſuere*, L.] to ſew with a Needle.

SOW *Back'd Horſes* [among *Farriers*] ſuch as have ſtraight Ribs, but good Backs.

SOW *Bread*, an Herb. *Cyclamen*, L.

To SOW [of *ſceau*, F. a Seal] to Seal. *Chauc.*

SOW *Thiſtle*, an Herb. *Sonchus*, L.

To SOWL *one by the Ears*, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnſh.*

SOWLE'GROVE, the Month of *February*, ſo called by thoſe of *South Wales.*

SOWNE [in the *Exchequer*] leviable, or that may be collected.

SOWTER [*ſutor*, L.] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*

SOYL [*ſolum*, L.] Earth, Ground, Mould, Dung.

To SOYL [*ſouiller*, F. *ſogliare*, Ital.] to foul.

SPACE [*ſpatium*, L.] Diſtance either of Time or Place.

SPACE [*Philoſophy*] Diſtance conſidered every Way, whether there be any ſolid Matter in it, or not; and is either *abſolute* or *relative.*

Abſolute SPACE [in *Philoſophy*] conſidered in its own Nature, and without any Regard to any Thing external, always remains the ſame, and is immoveable.

Relative SPACE [in *Philoſophy*] is that moveable Dimenſion or Meaſure of the former, which our Senſes define by its Poſition to Bodies within it, and this the Vulgar uſe for immoveable Space. *Relative Space*, in Magnitude and Figure, is always the ſame with *Abſolute*, but it is not neceſſary it ſhould be ſo numerically.

SPA'CIOUS [*ſpacieux*, F. *ſpatioſus*, L.] that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.

SPACIOUSLY, largely.

SPACIOUSNESS, Largeneſs, Wideneſs.

A SPACT *Lad* or *Wench*, one apt to learn, ingenious. *N. C.*

SPADE [Spad, *Sax.* Spade, Dan. Spate, Teut. which *Minſhew* derives of *Spata*, L. σπαθη, Gr.] a Shovel for digging the Ground; alſo one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

A SPADE [of *Spado*, L.] one that is gelded, either Man or Beaſt.

A SPADE } [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *eſpava*, F.] a Deer of three Years old.
A SPAY'AD }

Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay Reeks or Corn Mows; alſo one of the Figures on Part of a Pack of Cards.

SPA'DIERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall.*

SPAGIR'ICA MEDICINA. See *Hermetick Phyſick.*

SPAGIR'ICAL } [*ſpagirique*, F. *ſpagiricus*, L.] belonging to Chymiſtry, Chymical.
SPAGIR'ICK }

SPAGIR'ICK *Art* [*ſpagirique*, F. *ſpagiria*, L. or σπᾶν and ἀγείρειν, Gr. to extract, and to collect] the Art of *Chymiſtry*, which teaches how to ſeparate and extract the purer Part of Subſtances of mixed Bodies.

SPA'GIRIST [*ſpagirique*, F. *ſpagirus*, L.] one who profeſſes or practiſes Chymiſtry.

SPA'HI, a *Turkiſh* Horſeman compleatly armed.

SPALLES [of *eſpaules*, O. F.] Shoulders. *Spenc.*

SPAILS [of ſpalten, Teut. to cleave] Chips of Wood.

A SPAN [Span, *Sax.* ſpanne, Teut. *empan*, F. *ſpanna*, Ital. *ſpithama*, L.] a Meaſure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.

To SPAN [Spannan, *Sax.* ſpannen, Teut. to extend] to meaſure with the Hand.

To SPAN *a Child*, to wean it. *N. C.*

SPAN *new*, very new, that was never worn or uſed. *S. C.*

SPAN'CEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*

A SPANGLE [ſpanghe, Belg. ſpang, Dan.] a ſmall round thin Piece of Gold, Silver, or Tinſel.

SPANG'LED, ſet off with Spangles.

SPANG'LING, glittering. *Milton.*

SPAN'IEL [*epagneul*, F. q. d. *Canis Hiſpanicus*, L. a *Spaniſh Dog*] a ſort of Dog.

SPANISH [*Hiſpanicus*, L.] belonging to the Country of *Spain.*

SPANISH, a ſort of Earth uſed in the making of Bricks.

SPANISH *Flies*, a kind of green Flies uſed in the Compoſition of Bliſtering Plaiſters. *Cantharides.* L.

SPANISH *Pick-Tooths*, an Herb.

SPANISH *Wool*, red Wool coloured in *Spain*, for the painting the Face.

To SPANK [of ꞅyan, *Sax.*] to flap with the open Hand.

SPANK'ING, large, jolly, ſpruce, as a *ſpanking Laſs.*

SPANNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fuſee.

SPAN'NISHING, a Span broad, full Breadth. *Chauc.*

A SPAR [ſparr, Teut. ſparre, Belg.] a Bar of Wood; alſo *Muſcovy Glaſs.*

To SPAR [ꞅpæꞃꞃan, *Sax.*] to ſhut as a Door.

SPAR [among *Miners*] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning-Wheel.

SPAR'ABLES [q. d. *Sparrow Bills*, Dr. *Th. H.* or of ꞅpaꞃꞃan, *Sax.* to faſten] ſmall Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPAR'ADRAPUM [among *Surgeons*] a Piece of Linnen tinged on both Sides either with a thick Ointment or Plaiſter. *S.*

SPARAGUS. See *Aſparagus.*

SPA'RANDE, ſparing. *Chauc.*

To SPARE [ꞅpæꞃian, *Sax.* ſpahren, Teut. *epargner*, F. *parcere*, L.] to ſave, to huſband; to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is ſpared or ſaved.

To SPARE *a Game Cock*, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

SPARE-*Deck*, the innermoſt Deck in ſome great Ships, called alſo the Orlop.

'Tis too late to ſpare, when all is ſpent.

Some Perſons are ſo much for *Enjoyment*, in the *Preſent Tenſe*, that they cannot think of being *thrifty*, but in *futuro*; and by that Means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themſelves into a Condition of Indigence. To ſuch this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Exceſſes and Luxury to out-run the Conſtable; and not to forget Parſimony, while we have ſomething left to ſpare. It likewiſe holds good in a Thriftineſs of our Time, not to be continually procraſtinating and putting off neceſſary Duties, till we have no Time left us to perform them in. *Sero in fundo parſimonia*, ſays *Seneca*: Δεινή δη ενι ποθμενι φειδω, ſays *Heſiod.*

SPARGA'NOSIS [σπαργάνωσις, Gr.] an Extenſion of the Breaſts, cauſed by too great Abundance of Milk.

SPARHAWK [ꞅpaꞃ-haꝼoc, *Sax.*] a kind of ſhort-winged Hawk.

SPA'RING [among *Cock-Fighters*] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [ꞅpæꞃc, *Sax.* ſparke, Belg.] a very ſmall Part of Fire; alſo a briſk young Gallant, or Lover.

SPAR'KISH, fine, ſpruce, genteel, gay, gallant.

SPARK'ISHNESS, Gaiety, Briſkneſs.

To SPAR'KLE [ſparkeln, Teut. or of ꞅpæꞃc, *Sax.*] to caſt forth Sparks of Fire; to knot in a Glaſs, and ſend forth ſmall Bubbles, *&c.* to glance with the Eye.

To SPARRE } [of ꞅpyꞃian, *Sax.*] to
To SPAR } ſearch out by the Track, to aſk, enquire, to cry at the Market-place. *N. C.*

SPARRID, barred, bolted, locked. *Ch.*

SPARROW [ꞅpaꞃꞃa, *Sax.* ſperling, Teut.] a Bird.

SPARROW-GRASS. See *Aſparagus.*

SPARROW-*Net*, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW *Hawk* [ꞅpeaꞃ hæꝼoc, *Sax.* ſperber, Teut.] one ſort of Hawk.

SPARTH, a double Ax or Spear. *O.*

SPASM [*ſpaſme*, F. *ſpaſmus*, L. σπασμος, Gr.] the Cramp, a Diſeaſe; the ſhrinking or plucking up of the Sinews.

SPASMATICK [*ſpaſmaticus*, L. of σπασμος, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASM'ODICKS [of σπασμος, and ὀδύνη, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines againſt Convulſions.

SPASMOL'OGY [of σπασμὸς, and λέγω, Gr. to ſay] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Cramp.

SPASMUS [according to *Cardan*] a convulſive Motion whereby the Member becomes

comes rigid and inflexible; alſo another kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he underſtands ſudden Concuſſions and Motions, which ceaſe and return alternately.

SPA'SMUS *Cynicus*, the Dog-Cramp. *L.*

SPAT, the Spawn of Oyſters; alſo a ſort of Mineral Stone.

SPATÆ *Placitum* [*Old Law*] Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial, for the ſpeedy Execution of Juſtice upon Military Offenders.

SPA'THE [*ſpatula*, L. σπαθη, Gr.] an Inſtrument broad at the lower End, to take up Conſerves, Electuaries, *&c.*

To SPATTER [ꞅpætlian, *Sax.*] to daſh or ſparkle upon.

SPATTER-*daſhes*, a ſort of light Boot without Shoes.

SPAT'ULA, Spattle or Slice, an Inſtrument for ſpreading Salves and Plaiſters; a wooden Inſtrument uſed by Confectioners and Cooks to ſtir Syrups or Liquors. *L.*

SPAV'IN [*eparvin*, F. *ſparvano*, It.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes when the Feet ſwell; a Stiffneſs in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. *N. C.*

A SPAW, a Spring of Water paſſiug thro' the Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To SPAWL [ſpeewen, Du. ſpitten, Teut.] to ſpit.

SPAWN [probably of ſpenne, Du. Juice, *&c.* or ꞅpana, *Sax.* a Dug or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fiſh.

To SPAY [of *ſpado*, L.] to caſtrate a Female.

To SPEAK [ꞅpæcan, *Sax.* ſpreke, L. S. ſprechen, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to diſcourſe.

SPEAK'ER *of the Houſe of Commons*, a Member choſen by the Houſe, and approved by the King, who is, as it were, the Common Mouth of the reſt.

SPEAKER *of the Houſe of Peers*, is uſually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

SPEAL [ꞅpeaꞃe, *Sax.* ſpille, Teut. a Spindle for Spinning] a Splinter. *N. C.*

SPEAR [ꞅpeaꞃe, *Sax.* ſpeer, Teut.] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron.

SPEAR-*Men*. See *King's Penſioners*.

SPECHT [ſpecht, Teut.] a Bird.

SPECIAL [*ſpecialis*, L.] particular, ſingular, excellent, extraordinary. *F.*

SPECIALITY [*ſpecialité*, F. of *ſpecialitas*, L.] a Bond, Bill, or ſuch like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIAL'ITY, ſpecial or particular Acquaintance with any Perſon. *O. R.*

SPECIES [*eſpece*, F.] a Kind or Sort; alſo Money paid in Tale; alſo Images or Repreſentations of Objects. *L.*

SPE'CIES [in *Algebra*] are thoſe Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which repreſent the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination.

SPECIES [in *Logick*] is one of the five Predicables.

SPE'CIES [in *Metaphyſicks*] is an *Idea* that relates to one more general one, to which it is ſubſervient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPE'CIES [in *Phyſick*] ſimple Ingredients in the Druggiſts and Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers on *Pharmacy*] ſome Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops to make up Electuaries, Pills, Tablets, *&c.*

Viſible SPE'CIES [in *Philoſophy*] and thoſe wonderfully fine, ſuperficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion, and Colours in the Bottom of our Eye.

SPECIF'ICAL } [*ſpecifique*, F.] ſpecial,
SPECIF'ICK } particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and diſtinguiſhes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICA'TION, an expreſſing, declaring, a particularizing. *F.*

SPECIF'ICK *Gravity* [among *Philoſophers*] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of natural Bodies have, ſo as to diſtinguiſh them from all other Natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIF'ICK *Medicines*, are ſuch as have a particular Virtue againſt ſome Diſeaſes; as *Quinquina*, or the Jeſuit's Bark, to cure Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To SPE'CIFY [*ſpecifier*, F. *ſpecificare*, L.] to particularize or mention in expreſs Terms, to expreſs in particular.

SPECIL'LUM, a Surgeon's Inſtrument uſually called a Probe; a little Looking-Glaſs. *L.*

SPE'CIMEN, an Example, Eſſay, Proof, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

SPE'CIOUS [*ſpecieux*, F. *ſpecioſus*, L.] fair in Appearance, plauſible, ſeemingly juſt and allowable.

SPE'CIOUS *Algebra*, the modern *Algebra*, practiſed by Species or Letters of the Alphabet, was firſt introduced by *Vieta* about the Year 1590; and by it he made many Diſcoveries in the Progreſs of *Algebra* not before taken notice of.

A SPECK [Specce, *Sax.*] a ſmall Spot.

SPECK'ED, having Specks, ſpotted.

SPECK'LED, having many Speckles or Spots.

SPECK'LEDNESS, Spottedneſs.

SPEC'TABLE [*ſpectabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPEC'TACLE [*ſpectaculum*, L.] a publick Shew or Sight. *F.*

SPEC'TACLES [of *ſpectando*, L.] Glaſſes to help the Sight. *F.*

SPEC'TATIVE [*ſpectativus*, L.] belonging to Speculation, ſpeculative, contemplative.

SPECTA'TOR [*ſpectateur*, F.] a Beholder or Looker on.

SPECTA'TRESS [*ſpectatrice*, F. *ſpectatrix*, L.] a Female Beholder.

SPEC'TRE [*ſpectrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghoſt, a Spirit, a Viſion. *F.*

To SPEC'ULATE [*ſpeculer*, F. *ſpeculatum*, L.] to contemplate, obſerve or view; to conſider ſeriouſly, to meditate upon.

SPECULA'TION, Contemplation, *&c.* an Eſpial, a Notion; alſo the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it.

SPEC'ULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to ſpeculate; ſtudious in the Obſervation of Things Divine or Natural. *Speculative* is alſo oppoſed to *Practical.*

SPECULUM [*Aſtrology*] a Table framed after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cuſps, with their Aſpects and Terms.

SPECULUM *Ani* [among *Surgeons*] is an Inſtrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any Thing that may be there lodged. *L.*

SPECULUM *Matricis* [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to open the Womb. *L.*

SPECULUM *Oris* [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to ſcrew up the Mouth that the diſeaſed Parts of the Throat may be diſcerned, or for the Conveyance in of Nouriſhment or Medicines.

SPEECH [ꞅpæce, *Sax.*] Language, Diſcourſe.

SPEECH'LESS, without ſpeaking, unable to ſpeak.

SPEED'ILY, quickly, haſtily.

SPEED [ſpied, Belg. σπȣδὴ, Gr.] Diligence, Haſte, Diſpatch.

SPEED, a Diſtemper incident to young Cattle.

The more Haſte, the worſe Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to Calmneſs and Sedateneſs in the Management of any Buſineſs; it is a Reprehenſion to precipitate and hurrying Tempers, who frequently by Over Eagerneſs, mar what is under their Hands; it is much the ſame in Senſe with our common Proverb, *Haſte makes Waſte*, and there are ſeveral Proverbs in ſeveral Languages to the ſame Purport. *Qui trop ſe haſte en Cheminant, en beau chemin, ſe fourvoye ſouvent*, ſay the *French*: *Qui nimis propere, minus proſpere*, and *Nimium properans ſerius abſolvit*, the *Latins*: And it likewiſe anſwers to the *Feſtina lente*: And accordingly, *Tarry a while, that we may make an End the ſooner*, was the common Saying of Sir *Amias Pawlet.* Ἡἀκανθις ἐπειγομένη τυφλὰ τίκτει, ſay the *Greeks*; which is much of the ſame Import as *Canis feſtinans cæcos parturit Catulos*, among the *Latins.*

SPEED'INESS, Quickneſs, Haſtineſs.

SPEED WELL, the Herb *Fluellin. Veronica*, L.

SPEED'Y [ſpoedigh, Du.] quick, haſty, ſwift.

SPEEK'ING *up of the Ordnance* [in *Gunnery*] is when a Quoin is faſtened with Spikes cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of the Great Guns, to keep them cloſe to the Ship's Sides.

SPEEKS. See *Spikes.*

A SPEER, a Chimney-Poſt. *N. C.*

To SPELL [*eſpeler*, F. ꞅpellian, *Sax.* to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A SPELL [Spel, *Sax.*] a Sort of Charm to drive away a Diſeaſe, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a Hiſtory, a Tale. *Chauc.*

To SPELL [*Sea Term*] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and to brace the Weather Brace, that the Sail may lie looſe to the Wind.

To do a SPELL [*Sea Phraſe*] is to do any Work by Turns in a ſhort Time, and then leave it.

To give a SPELL [*Sea Phraſe*] is to be ready to work in ſuch a one's Room.

Freſh SPELL [*Sea Term*] is when freſh Men come to work, eſpecially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELL'D, enamoured.

SPELT [ſpeltze, T.] a ſort of Corn.

SPEL'TER, a ſort of imperfect Metal, the ſame as *Zink.*

SPEN'CER [*le diſpenſier*, F. *i. e.* Steward] a Sirname.

To SPEND [ꞅpendan, *Sax.* ſpendieren, Teut. *ſpendere*, It. *diſpendere*, L.] to lay out, to conſume or waſte, to paſs away Time.

SPEND'ING *the Mouth* [*Hunting Term*] ſpoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPENT [*Sea Term*] the ſame as broken down; as a Maſt or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is ſaid to be *ſpent.*

What is got over the Devil's Back, will be ſpent under his Belly.

This Proverb is uſed of ſuch covetous Perſons, who have by *unjuſt*, *fraudulent*, and *oppreſſive* Methods, amaſſed to themſelves worldly Riches. It intimates that ſuch *ill gotten* Wealth is commonly waſted by a *profuſe Heir*, in *Riot*, and *Luxury*, and ſeldom deſcends to the third Generation. *Male parta male dilabuntur*, ſay the *Latins.* הוזו כנשך ופחוכיח טרכח לחוי דליכ יקכצנו, the *Hebrews.*

SPE'RABLE [*ſperabilis*, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPE'RAGE. See *Sparrow Graſs*.

SPERKEL, wandering. *O.*

SPERM [*ſperme*, F. *ſperma*, L. σπερμα, Gr.] the natural Seed of any Animal; alſo the Spawn or Milt in Fiſh.

SPERMA *Ceti* [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Subſtance drawn from the Brains of a certain kind of Whale, and well purify'd.

SPERMATI'CAL } [*ſpermatique*, F.] of
SPERMAT'ICK } or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK *Parts*, are thoſe concerned in ſecreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK *Veſſels and Parts* [*Anatomy*] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from the Teſticles: Alſo the Veſſels through which the Seed paſſes: Alſo all whitiſh Parts of the Body, which becauſe of their Colour, were antiently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this ſort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Griſtles, *&c.*

To SPER'MATIZE [*ſpermatiſer*, F. *ſpermatizare*, L. σπέρματιζω, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMATOCE'LE [of σπέρματος, and κηλὴ, Gr.] a Rupture cauſed by the Contraction of the Veſſels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

SPERST, diſperſed. *Spenc.*

To SPEW [ſpiƿan, *Sax.* ſpeyen, T. ſpyer, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELIS'MUS [σφακελισμὸς, Gr.] a gangreening, corrupting, or periſhing of any Part of the Body.

SPHA'CELATED, affected with a

SPHA'CELUS [σφάκελος, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the native Heat is wholly extinguiſhed, and all Senſe taken away, not only in the Skin, Fleſh, Nerves and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being inſenſible of the Knife and Fire; called alſo *Necroſis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆR'AMACHY [of σφαῖα, and μαχὴ, Gr.] a playing at Tennis Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHAGITI'DES [Σφαγιτίδες, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each Side of the Throat, which nouriſh all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS *Sutura* [in *Anatomy*] the Seam of the Skull, which ſurrounds the Bone called *Os Sphenoides*, ſeparating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petroſum*, and the *Os Frontis*. L.

SPHENOI'DES [σφηνοειδὴς, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is ſeated in the Middle of the Baſis of the Skull, and join'd to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the Middle of its Sides.

SPHENOPALATI'NUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Gargareon*, which ariſes from a Proceſs of the *Sphenoides*, and is inſerted to the hinder Part of the *Gargareon*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆ'I [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Cuneiforme*, thence paſſing downward into the Gullet, which they ſerve to widen.

SPHENO-PTERYGO PALATINUS. See *Pterygo-palatinus*.

A SPHERE [*ſphæra*, L. of σφαιρα, Gr.] any ſolid round Body, conceived (according to the Rules of Geometry) to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semicircle round about its Diameter. *F.*

SPHERE [*Figuratively*] the Compaſs or Reach of one's Power, or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with *Aſtronomers*] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a ſpherical or round Figure, and more ſtrictly the *Primum-Mobile*, which encloſes all the other Orbs and heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE-*Direct* } is when both Poles of
SPHERE-*Right* } the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial paſſes thro' the *Zenith*; ſo that the Equator, and all its Parallels, ſuch as the Tropicks and Polar Circles, made right Angles with the Horizon, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; ſo that the Sun, Moon and Stars aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the Horizon; as at all Places ſituated juſt under the Equinoctial Line.

Oblique SPHERE [*Aſtronomy*] ſuch a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides of the Horizon, one of the Poles being elevated leſs than 90 Degrees above it, and the other depreſſed as many below it: This Poſition happens to all Places wide of the Equator and in ſuch Places the Sun and Stars aſcend and deſcend obliquely, and ſome of them never aſcend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the *Equator* being alſo parallel to the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the *Equator* being alſo parallel to the *Horizon*: This Poſition is peculiar to thoſe Parts which lie directly under the North and South Pole; in which Places all the Stars in their Courſe, neither aſcend above the Horizon, nor deſcend below it, but move in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Inſtrument repreſenting the principal Circles of the Sphere for the more eaſy conveying an Idea of the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE *of Activity of any natural Body* [among *Philoſophers*] is that determinate Space of Extent all round about it, to which and no farther, the Effluvia continually emitted from that Body do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature.

SPHERE *of a Planet* [*Aſtrology*] the Orb or Compaſs in which it is conceived to move.

SPHERE *of a Planet's Activity* [*Aſtrology*] the Extenſion of a Planet's Light and Virtue, ſo far as it is capable of making or receiving a Platick Aſpect.

SPHER'ICAL } [*ſpherique*, F. *ſphericus*,
SPHER'ICK } L. of σφαιρικος, *Gr.*] belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

SPHE'RICK *Geometry* } is the Art of
SPHE'RICK *Projection* } deſcribing on a Plane, the Circles of a Sphere, or any Parts of them in their juſt Poſition and Proportion, and of meaſuring their Arks and Angles when projected.

SPHE'RICAL *Triangle*, the Portion of the Surface of a Sphere, included between the Arks of three great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHE'RICAL *Angle*, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHE'RISTICUS [σφαριστικος, *Gr.*] one who exerciſes that Game at Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID' [in *Geometry*] a ſolid Figure made by the Plane of a *Semi Ellipſis*, turned about one of its Axes, and is always equal to two Thirds of its circumſcribing Cylinder.

SPHEROID'ES [*Anatomy*] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROID'ICAL, of or like a Spheroid.

SPHER'ULE, a little Spear. *Shakeſp.*

SPHINC'TER [σφινκτὴρ, *Gr.*] a Name common to ſeveral Muſcles, which bind, ſtrengthen, or draw together any Part. *L.*

SPHINC'TER *Ani* [in *Anatomy*] a large, thick, fleſhy Muſcle, which encompaſſes the *Anus*, or End of the ſtraight Gut, and ſerves to keep in the Excrements. *L.*

SPHINC'TER *Vaginæ* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle lying immediately under the *Clitoris*, which ſtrengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINC'TER *Veſicæ* [*Anat.*] a Muſcle ſeated in the upper Part of the *Glandulæ Proſtratæ*, whoſe Contraction hinders the involuntary Egreſs of the Urine.

SPHINX, a Beaſt like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoſet.

SPHINX [with *Poets*] a monſtrous Witch or Hag near *Thebes*, ſaid to have a Head and Face like a Girl, a Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion; which put forth Riddles, and killed thoſe who could not expound them.

SPHYG'MICA [Σφυγμικὴ, *Gr.*] that Part of Phyſick which treats of Pulſes, or thoſe Medicines which move them.

SPHY'GMUS [Σφυγμὸς, *Gr.*] the Pulſe, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

SPI'CA, properly the Top of any Herbs, chiefly uſed for thoſe of the Lavender kind. *L.*

SPICA'TA, a Term given by Phyſicians to ſome Compoſitions that take in ſuch Ingredients as are called *Spica*.

SPICA'TE [*ſpicatus*, L.] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPIC'CATO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to ſeparate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and diſtinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [*Eſpices*, F.] *Indian* Drugs, Cloves, Mace, *&c.*

A SPICE *of a Diſtemper* [of *Species*, L.] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raiſins, Plums, Figs, and ſuch like Fruit. *Yorkſh.*

SPI'CERY [*Specerey Laden*] a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIF'EROUS [*ſpicifer*, L.] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPI'CING *Apple*, the meaneſt of all Apples that are marked Red.

SPICIL'EGY [*ſpicilegium*, L.] a gleaning of Corn.

SPICK'NEL, an Herb, otherwiſe called *Mew*, *Baldmoney*, and *Bearwort*.

SPICOS'ITY [*ſpicoſitas*, L.] a bearing Spikes, or being ſpiked like an Ear of Corn.

SPI'DER [q. d. *Spinner*, of its *ſpinning*, or of **Speyder**, Dan.] an Inſect well known.

SPIG'GOT [of **ſpiker**, Du.] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGUR'NEL [ſo called from *Galfridus Spigurnel*, who was appointed for that Office by King *Henry* III.] he that hath the Office of ſealing the King's Writs.

SPI'KES } [of *ſpica*, L. an Ear of Corn,
SPE'EKS } which is ſharp or pointed at the End] large, long Iron Nails with flat Heads, uſed to faſten Planks of Timbers.

SPIKED [among *Sailors*] the Touch-Hole of a Gun is ſaid to be *ſpiked*, when Nails are purpoſely driven into it, ſo that no Uſe can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPI'KED [*ſpicatus*, L.] ſharp-pointed.

SPIKE'NARD [*Spicanardi*, L.] a ſweet ſmelling Plant.

A SPILL, a ſmall Gift in Money.

To SPILL [ſpillan, *Sax.* **ſpillen**, Belg.] to let Water or Liquor accidentally drop out of a Veſſel.

To SPILL, to ſpoil, to corrupt, to deſtroy.

To SPILL, to die, to periſh. *Chauc.*

To SPIN [ſpinnan, *Sax.* **ſpinnen**, Teut.] **ſpinder**, Dan.] to make Yarn, *&c.*

To SPIN *out*, to burſt out, as Blood out of a Vein, *&c.*

SPINA *Ventoſa* [in *Anatomy*] an Ulceration, in which is a Bone eaten by a malignant

nant Humour, without any Pain of the *Perioſteum* or Membrane that covers it.

SPINÆ *Dorſi* [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPIN'AGE [*Eſpinars*, F. ſpinagie, Belg. *Spinnachia*, Ital.] a Pot-herb well known.

SPI'NALIS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle accompanying the Spines of the Neck; it ariſes from the five ſuperior tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax* and inferior ones of the Neck, and is inſerted into the inferior Part of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck laterally.

SPINA'TI [*Anatomy*] Muſcles whoſe Office is to bend and ſtretch out the Body backward, and move it obliquely. *L.*

SPIN'DLE [Spindel, *Sax.* and Teut. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of σπονδιλος, *Gr.*] an Inſtrument uſed in ſpinning.

SPINDLE [in a *Ship*] the Main Body of the Capſtan or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

To SPINDLE [among *Gardeners*] to put forth a long and ſlender Stalk.

SPINDLE-TREE, a Shrub. *Euonymus Theophraſti*, L.

SPINE [*Spina*, L.] the Backbone; alſo the upper Part of the Shave-bone.

SPINET [*Spinetio*, Ital.] a Muſical Inſtrument, a ſort of ſmall Harpſichord.

SPINET'TO, a Spinet. *Ital.*

SPINGARD, a Sort of Braſs Gun. *O.*

To SPINGE, to ſpinkle. *O.*

SPINIF'EROUS [*ſpinifer*, L.] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird.

SPINOS'ITY [*ſpinoſitas*, L.] Thornineſs; alſo Difficulty.

SPI'NOUS [*ſpineus*, L.] thorny.

SPIN'STER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, from a Viſcount's Daughter to the meaneſt.

SPI'RACLE [*Spiraculum*, L.] a Pore, or breathing Hole.

SPI'RAL [of *ſpira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew. *F.*

SPIRAL *Line* [in *Geometry*] is a curved Line, which winds and turns round, ſeemingly to be almoſt a Circle, only it does not meet to run again into itſelf, but keeps on at a proportionate Diſtance, like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent, when it lies cloſe in ſeveral Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are ſuch Lines as the Rhumb Lines on a Terreſtrial Globe.

SPIRA'TION, a breathing. *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*Spira*, Ital.] a Steeple that riſes tapering by degrees, and ends in a ſharp Point at Top.

To SPIRE [of *ſpirare*, L.] to breathe.

To SPIRE [*epier*, F. *ſpirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRIT [*Eſprit*, F. *Spiritus*, L.] an immaterial Being, a Subſtance diſtinct from Matter; alſo Virtue or ſupernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul itſelf; alſo the Ghoſt of a dead Body; alſo Wit, Livelineſs, Genius, or Diſpoſition.

SPIRIT *of Mercury* [with *Chymiſts*] is one of the five Principles, which may be ſeparated from a mixed Body by Fire. 'Tis ſubtile, light, penetrating and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is, that which probably cauſes the Growth and Increaſe of all Bodies on the Earth in which it ſettles.

SPIRIT *of Salt* [among *Chymiſts*] is made of a Paſte compoſed of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, diſtilled over a Reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT *of Salt dulcified*, is when equal Parts of this, and Spirits of Wine are mingled together, and digeſted by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRITS *of Sulphur* [with *Chymiſts*] is the acid Part of Brimſtone changed into a Liquor by means of Fire; it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*.

Univerſal SPIRIT [among *Chymiſts*] is the firſt Principle in Chymiſtry, which can be admitted for the Compoſition of mixed Bodies; which being ſpread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the ſeveral Matrices or Pores of Earth in which it ſettles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of three Sorts, the *Animal Spirits* of the *Brain*, *Vital* in the *Heart*, *Natural* in the *Liver*. Late Authors diſtinguiſh them only into two Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural* (which are the ſame) in the Maſs of Blood.

The *Animal* SPIRITS [among *Naturaliſts*] are a very thin Liquor, which diſtilleth from the Blood to the external or cortical Subſtance of the Brain, exalted into Spirit, and thence thro' the medullar Subſtance of the Brain, the *Corpus Calloſum* and *Medulla oblongata*, are derived into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Senſe and Motion.

The Vital SPIRITS
The Natural SPIRITS } [among *Naturaliſts*] are the moſt ſubtil Parts of the Blood, which cauſe it to act and ferment, ſo as to make it fit for Nouriſhment.

To SPIRIT *away*, to entice, or convey away ſecretly.

SPIRITO
SPRITOSO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

SPIR'ITUAL [*ſpirituel*, F. *ſpiritualis*, L.] that conſiſts of Spirit without Matter; alſo *Eccleſiaſtical*, in oppoſition to *Temporal*; alſo devout, pious, religious.

SPIRITUALITIES [*Spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Biſhop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord, *viz.* the Revenues which ariſe from his Viſitations, the Ordaining and Inſtituting of Prieſts, Preſtation Money, *&c.*

SPIRITUALITY [*ſpiritualité*, F.] Spiritualneſs, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [*ſpiritualiſation*, F.] the Extraction of the moſt pure and ſubtil Spirits out of natural Bodies.

To SPIRITUALIZE [*ſpiritualizer*, F.] to explain a Paſſage after a ſpiritual Manner; to give a Myſtical Senſe.

To SPIRITUALIZE [in *Chymiſtry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit.*

SPIRITUOUS [*ſpiritueux*, F.] full of Spirit.

SPIRT'NET, a ſort of Fiſhing Net.

SPISS [*ſpiſſus*, L.] thick, groſs.

SPI'SSITUDE } [*ſpiſſitas*, L.] Thick-
SPI'SSITY } neſs or Groſſneſs.

To SPIT [Spetan, *Sax.* ſputzen, T. ſpytter, Dan. *ſputare*, L.] to evacuate Spittle.

A SPIT [Spetu, *Sax.* ſpit, Belg. ſpiteſs, Teut.] an Inſtrument for roaſting Meat.

SPITCHCOCK-EEL, a large ſort of Eel, that is uſually roaſted.

SPIT-DEEP, as much Ground in Depth as may be dug up at once with a Spade.

SPITE [ſpiit, L. S.] Malice.

SPI'TEFUL, full of Malice.

SPI'TEFULNESS, the being ſpiteful.

SPITTAL [Contract. of *Hoſpital*] a Manſion for poor or ſick People. See *Hoſpital.*

SPIT'TER [among *Hunters*] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whoſe Horns begin to grow up ſharp and Spit-wiſe.

SPIT'TLE [ſpeichel, Teut. *ſputum*, L.] the Moiſture of the Mouth.

SPLA'NCHNICA [σπλαγχνικα, of σπλαγχνευω, to operate upon the Bowels, *Gr.*] Medicines proper for Diſeaſes of the Inteſtines.

SPLA'NCHNOLOGY [σπλαγχνελογὶα, of σπαλαγχια, the Entrails, and λογ☉, a Word, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe, or Deſcription, of the Entrails of a human Body, *&c.*

To SPLASH, to daſh any Liquid upon.

SPLASHY, wet, watry.

To SPLAT *a Pike* } [in *Carving*] is to
To SPLAY *a Bream* } cut it up.

SPLAY, to diſplay. *Chauc.*

SPLAY-*Footed*, one who treads his Toes much outward.

SPLAYING *of the Shoulder*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes cauſed by a Slip, ſo that the Shoulder departs from the Breaſt, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horſe trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*Splen*, L. of σπλεν, Gr.] a Bowel under the ſhort Ribs, which is a Receptacle for the ſalt and earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there by the Aſſiſtance of the Animal Spirits it may be volatized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentation; alſo a Diſtemper in that Part; alſo Hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN-WORT, an Herb. *Scolopendria*, L.

SPLEGET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLENDENT [*ſplendens*, L.] bright, ſhining.

SPLEN'DID [*ſplendide*, F. *ſplendidus*, L.] glorious, magnificent, noble, ſtately.

SPLENDIDNESS, Brightneſs, Gloriousneſs.

SPLE'NDOR [*ſplendeur*, F. *ſplendor*, L.] great Light or Brightneſs; alſo Glory, Magnificence.

SPLE'NETICK [*ſpleneticus*, of σπληνητικος, *Gr.*] belonging to the Spleen; alſo ſick of the Spleen, troubled with a Diſeaſe or ill Humours of that Part.

SPLE'NETICK *Artery* [among *Anatomiſts*] the greateſt Branch of the *Cæliaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLE'NICA, Medicines againſt the Spleen.

SPLE'NICA *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] the left Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which is beſtowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a Part of the Gut *Colon* and the Spleen.

SPLE'NICAL [*ſplenique*, F. *ſplenicus*, L.] of σπληνικὸς, *Gr.*] belonging to, or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENII *Muſculi* [*Anatomy*] Muſcles that ariſe from the four upper Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and from the two lower of the Neck, which aſcending obliquely, adhere to the upper tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and are inſerted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their Uſe is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. *L.*

SPLE'NIUM [σπληνιον, *Gr.*] a long Plaiſter of Cloth to be laid on the Body of one ſick of the Spleen; alſo a Bolſter made of Linnen doubled ſeveral Times, which is uſed upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures.

SPLENT } [in a *Horſe*] a hard Swelling
SPLINT } on the Bone of the Leg.

SPLENTS [in *Surgery*] Pieces of Wood uſed in binding up broken Limbs; alſo the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To SPLICE [ſplitſſen, Du.] to join one Rope to another, by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in order one into another.

To SPLICE [among *Gardeners*] is to graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them ſloping, and faſtening them together.

SPLINTER [ſplinter, Belg. ſplind, Dan. ſplitter, Teut.] a ſmall Shiver of Wood.

To SPLIT [ſplitte, Belg. ſplitter, Dan.] to cleave or cut aſunder, alſo to perplex a Cauſe or Law Suit, by raiſing new Difficulties.

SPLIT [*Sea Term*] a Sail is ſaid *to be Split*, when it is torn.

SPO'DIUM [*σποδιον*, *Gr.*] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Braſs; alſo Ivory calcined in an open Fire. *L.*

To SPOIL [*ſpolier*, F. *ſpoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

To SPOIL [Spillan, *Sax.* ſpille, Belg.] to mar or damage.

SPOILS [*Spolia*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [Spacan, *Sax.*] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKES'MAN [of Spæcan, *Sax.*] one who ſpeaks in the Behalf of another.

SPOLIA'TION, a ſpoiling or robbing. *L.*

SPOLIATION [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for an Incumbent againſt another in any Caſe, where the Right of Patronage cometh not in Debate.

SPON'DEE [*ſpondeus*, L. of σπονδαῖος, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or Greek Verſe, conſiſting of two long Syllables, as *Cœlum*.

SPON'DYLES [*ſpondyli*, L. of σπονδυλος, Gr.] the Chine-Bone.

SPON'GIOUS [*ſpongioſus*, L.] ſpungy; or like a Spunge.

SPON'GIOUSNESS, the being ſpungy.

SPONGOIDE'A *Oſſa* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame with the *Cribriformia*. L.

SPO'NSAL [*ſponſalis*, L.] belonging to a Spouſe or Marriage.

SPON'SION, an Engagement, Promiſe, or Obligation. *L.*

SPONSOR, an Undertaker or Surety for another; a Godfather. *L.*

SPON'SUS, a Bridegroom [among *Chymiſts*] *Mercury*, ſo called as the Huſband to *Sulphur*, to expreſs their Fitneſs to join or be joined one with another. *L.*

SPONTANE'ITY, Voluntarineſs.

SPONTA'NEOUS [*ſpontanée*, F. *ſpontaneus*, L.] free, acting of its own accord.

SPONTANEOUSLY, Voluntarily.

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, Voluntarineſs.

A SPOON [ſpoen, Belg.] an Utenſil for eating liquid Things.

SPOON'ING [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship being under Sail, is put right before the Wind, which is generally done in ſome great Storm: when they find the Ship too weak to endure the lying under the Sea, and when there is Danger leſt ſhe ſhould bring her Maſts by the Board, by her violent feeling or rolling about, and ſo founder; they generally ſet up the Fore Sail to make her go the ſteadier, and this is termed *Spooning the Fore Sail.*

SPORA'DES [in *Aſtronomy*] ſuch Stars as were never yet ranked in any particular Conſtellation. *L.* of *G.*

SPORADICI *Morbi* [among *Phyſicians*] are thoſe Diſeaſes which are rife in many Places, or which (tho' different in Nature) ſeize ſeveral People at the ſame Time and in the ſame Country.

SPORT [of *Diporto*, Ital. according to *Skinner*] Paſtime, Divertiſement.

To SPORT [of *ſe deportare*, Ital.] to divert with Play, to play.

SPOR'TULA [ſportelgeld, Teut. *Old Records*] Gifts, Gratuities, Salaries. *L.*

SPOT [probably of Spott, Teut. Ignominy] a Speck, Stain, or Colour, Dirt, *&c.*

SPOT'TED, having Spots or Specks.

SPOT'TY, full of Spots.

SPOTS *in the Sun* [in *Aſtronomy*] certain opacous or ſhady Maſſes, which ſometimes appear ſticking to the Sun's Body, whoſe various Figures or Motions may be diſcerned by means of convenient Teleſcopes.

A SPOUSE [*Eſpouſe*, F. *Spoſa*, Ital. *Sponſa*, L.] a Bridegroom or Huſband, a Bride or Wife.

SPOUS'AGE, betrothing.

SPOUS'AL, betrothing.

SPOUSE *Breach*, Adultery, or Incontinency between married Perſons, oppoſed to ſimple Fornication. *O. L.*

A SPOUT [ſpuyte, Belg.] a Pipe to carry off Water.

SPOUT [*at Sea*] a Maſs of Water, collected between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in ſhape of a Pillar or Water Spout. Theſe Spouts frequently happen in the *Weſt-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unleſs they be diſperſed and broken by Shot from great Guns.

S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populuſque Romanus, L. *The Senate and People of* Rome.

A SPRAIN [more properly *Strain*, probably of *eſtreint*, or *etreint*, F. a wringing hard] a violent Contorſion or wreſting of the Tendons of the Muſcles, occaſioned by ſome ſudden Accident.

To SPRAIN. See to *Strain.*

SPRAINT, ſprinkled. *O.*

SPRAINTS, the Dung of an Otter.

A SPRAT [ſprot, Dan.] a ſmall Fiſh.

To SPRAWL [ſprieel, Belg. a Graſs-Plat] to lie on the Ground, to ſtretch out at full Length.

SPRAY, a Bough or Sprig. *O.*

SPRAY [of the *Sea*] a ſort of watry Miſt like a ſmall Rain, occaſioned by the daſhing of the Waves, which flies ſome Diſtance, and wets like a ſmall Shower.

To SPREAD [ſpreede, Belg. utbreeden, L. S. ſprader, Dan. to ſprinkle] to lay open.

SPREN, Broken-wood, or Wind-fall.

SPRENT, ſpringed, leaped. *O.*

SPRETION, a deſpiſing. *L.*

SPRIG [Spric, *Sax.* Brig, C. *Br.*] a ſmall Twig or Branch of a Plant; it ſignifies

nifies ſomewhat more than a Slip; as having more Leaves and ſmall Twigs on it than a Slip, and being generally of ſome Growth and Maturity.

SPRIG'GY, having ſeveral Sprigs.

A SPRIGHT [q. d. *Spirit*] a Phantom or Hobgoblin.

SPRIGHTFUL, briſk, lively.

SPRIGHT'FULNESS, Briſkneſs, Livelineſs.

SPRIGHT'LINESS, Livelineſs.

SPRIGHT'LY [q. d. *ſprightfully*] full of Spirit and Life, lively, briſk.

SPRIGHTS, ſhort Arrows formerly uſed in Sea Fights, which had wooden Heads made ſharp; they were diſcharged out of Muſquets, and paſſed through the Sides of a Ship where Bullets could not enter.

A SPRING, a Piece of temper'd Steel uſeful in ſeveral Machines to give them motion.

A SPRING [Spꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* ſpringh, B. of ſpringen, Teut.] a Fountain, Original; a Principle of Motion; one of the Seaſons of the Year; a Device for catching Fowl.

Barren SPRINGS, are ſuch as uſually flow from Coal Mines, or ſome ſulphureous Mineral, which being of a brackiſh and harſh Quality, inſtead of nouriſhing Plants, kill them.

SPRING *Arbour* [of a *Watch*] the Part in the Middle of the Spring-Box, about which the Spring is wound or turned.

SPRING *Box* [of a *Watch*] the Box which contains the Spring, being a Caſe or Frame ſhaped like a Cylinder.

SPRING *Tides*, the Tides at a New and Full Moon, which flow higheſt, ebb loweſt, and run ſtrongeſt.

To SPRING [ꞅpꞃinᵹan, *Sax.* ſpringen, L. S. and *Teut.* ſpringer, *Dan.*] to ſprout or ſhoot forth like Plants or Flowers; to ariſe, come, or ſprout out, as a River of Water does; to ariſe or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To SPRING *a Maſt* [*Sea Term*] when a Maſt is only cracked but not broken in any Part, it is ſaid to be *ſprung*.

To SPRING [in *Fowling*] to raiſe a Partridge or Pheaſant.

To SPRING *a Leak* [*Sea Term*] is to begin to leak.

SPRIN'GAL [of *ſpringing*, q. d. a young Shoot] a Stripling or young Man.

SPRINGE [ꞅpꞃinᵹ, *Sax.*] a Snare or Device made of twiſted Wire to catch Birds or ſmall Beaſts.

SPRIN'GINESS, the being ſpringy or elaſtick.

SPRIN'GY *Bodies* }
ELASTICK *Bodies* } [among *Philoſophers*] ſuch as having had their Figure changed by the Stroke or Percuſſion of another Body, can recover again their former Figure; which Bodies not ſo qualified, will not do: Thus, if a Piece of Steel be bent any Way, it will return to its former Straightneſs, but a Piece of Lead will ſtand bent in any Form.

SPRINGOLDS, or *Springalds*; warlike Engines.

To SPRINKLE [ſprinckle, Belg. ſprengen, Teut. beſprenger, Dan. Onꞅpꞃingan, *Sax.*] to bedew with ſome Liquor, to wet with Drops of Liquor.

A SPRINK'LING, a wetting by Drops here and there.

SPRIT-*Sail* [ſpriet, Du.] the Sail, which belongs to the Bolt-Sprit Maſt.

To SPROUT [ꞅpꞃyꞇꞇan, *Sax.* ſpruyte, B. ſproſſen, T.] to bud forth as Plants.

SPROUTS [ꞅpꞃauꞇa, *Sax.* ſprynce, Belg. ſpraten-kool, L. S.] a ſort of young Coleworts.

SPRUCE, neat or fine in Garb.

SPRUCE-*Beer* [ſprutz-beer, T.] a ſort of Phyſical Drink, good for inward Bruiſes, *&c.*

SPRUCE *Leather*, i. e. *Pruſſian* Leather.

SPRUCELY, neatly, finely.

SPRUCE'NESS, Neatneſs, Fineneſs in Dreſs.

SPRUNT, very active or briſk, wonderful lively.

A SPUD, a ſhort ſorry Knife; a little deſpicable Fellow, a Short-arſe.

SPUL'LERS of *Yarn* [not unlikely of ſpuhle, a Bobbin, *Teut.*] Men employed to ſee if it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom.

To SPUME [*ſpumare*, L.] to froth or foam.

To SPUME [*ſpuma*, L.] Froth, Foam, Scum of Gold or Silver.

SPUMIF'EROUS [*ſpumifer*, L.] bearing Froth.

SPUN *Yarn* [among *Sailors*] the Yarn of untwiſted Ropes, whoſe Ends are ſcraped and beaten thin, in order to be let into the End of other Ropes, and ſo made as long as Occaſion ſhall require.

SPUNGE [*ſpongia*, L.] a Subſtance which grows under the Rocks, a Sea Fungus or Muſhroom.

SPUNGE [among *Farriers*] that Part of a Horſe's Shoe next the Heel.

A SPUNGE [in *Gunnery*] a Rammer or Staff, with a Piece of Lamb-Skin about the End of it, for ſcouring great Guns before they are charged with freſh Powder.

To SPUNGE, to clear a great Gun with a Spunge, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in it, which would endanger the Life of him that ſhould load or charge it again.

To SPUNGE, to waſh or rub a Thing over with a Spunge.

To SPUNGE *upon*, to eat or drink at the Coſt of another without Invitation.

SPUNG'ING-*Houſe*, a Victualling-houſe where Perſons arreſted for Debt are kept for ſome Time, either till they agree with their Adverſary, or are removed to a cloſer Confinement.

SPUN'GINESS, the being of a ſpungy Nature.

SPUN'GY [*ſpongieux*, F. *ſpongioſus*, L.] hollow like a Spunge.

SPUNK, Touchwood, half rotten Wood, Match for Guns; alſo a Subſtance which grows on the Sides of Trees.

A SPUR [ſpoꞃne, *Sax.* ſpohr, Teut. *eſperon*, F.] a Device to make a Horſe go.

To SPUR [ſpore, Belg. ſpohren, T.] to prick a Horſe with a Spur; to put or egg on, or to put forward.

SPUR *Rial*, a ſort of Gold Coin current in the Time of K. *James* I.

SPURCI'DICAL [*ſpurcidicus*, L.] ſpeaking ſmuttily.

SPURGE [*epurge*, F.] a Plant; the Juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that it is called *Devils Milk*, which being dropped upon Warts eats them away. *Tithymalus*, L.

SPURGE *Flax*, a kind of Shrub.

SPUR'GET, a Peg or Piece of Wood to hang any Thing upon. *N. C.*

SPU'RIOUS [*ſpurius*, L.] Baſe-born, baſtardly, not genuine, falſe, counterfeit.

SPU'RIOUS *Diſeaſes* [among *Phyſicians*] are ſuch as degenerate from their kind, as a Pleuriſy, *&c.*

SPURIOUS *Fleſh* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Fleſh of the Lips, Gums, Glans, Penis, *&c.* that is of a Conſtitution different from all the reſt.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, the being falſe or counterfeit.

To SPURK *up*, to ſpring up ſtrait, to briſk up. *N. C.*

SPUR'KETS [of a *Ship*] are the Spaces between the upper and lower Futtocks, or compaſſing Timbers, or betwixt the Timbers called Rungs on the Ships Sides, afore and aft, above and below.

To SPURN [Spoꞃnan, *Sax.*] to kick at.

SPURRE *Way*, a Horſe-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by Right of Cuſtom. *O.*

SPUR'RY, a ſort of Herb. *Spergula*, L.

To SPURT [ſprutzen, Teut.] to burſt out as Liquor out of a Bottle, *&c.*

A SPURT, a Start or ſudden Fit.

SPU'TATIVE [of *ſputare*, L.] ſpitting much.

To SPY [*eſpior*, F. ſpoyder, Dan. Spyꞃnan, *Sax.*] to diſcover with the Eye.

A SPY [*eſpion*, F.] one who clandeſtinely ſearches into the State of Places or Affairs, eſpecially as to what paſſes in an Army.

A SQUAB, a ſoft ſtuffed Cuſhion, or Stool; alſo a thick fat Man or Woman.

A SQUAB *Rabbit*, *Chicken*, &c. one ſo young as ſcarce fit to be eaten.

SQUAB'BLE, a Quarrel, Bramble or Diſpute.

SQUAB'BLED [among *Printers*] is when ſeveral Lines are mixed one with another.

SQUA'DRON [*eſcadron*, F. *ſquadrone*, It. q. d. *Acies quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horſe from 100 to 200 Men.

A SQUADRON [of *Ships*] a certain Number, eſpecially of Men of War.

SQUAIMOUS, ſqueamiſh. *Chauc.*

SQUAL'ID [*ſqualidus*, L.] foul, naſty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUALIDITY [*ſqualiditas*, L.] Filthineſs, Naſtineſs, ill-favoured.

SQUALL [*Sea Term*] a ſudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To SQUALL [ſchallen, Teut.] to bawl out.

SQUAL'LEY, a Note of Faultineſs in the making of Cloth; alſo inclinable to ſudden Storms.

SQUAME'OUS [*ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcaly or like Scales.

SQUAMI'GEROUS [*ſquamiger*, L.] Scale-bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMO'SA *Oſſa* [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. *L.*

SQUAMOSA *Satura* [*Anatomy*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, ſo called becauſe the Parts of the Bones are joined together aſlope, and like Scales. *L.*

SQUAMOUS [*ſquamoſus*, L.] ſcaly, that has Scales.

To SQUANDER [verſchwenden, T. *ſquandere*, Ital. of *expandere*, L.] to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

SQUARE [*carré*, F. *quadratus*, L.] conſiſting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles.

A SQUARE [*carre*, F. *ſquadra*, Ital. *quadra*, L.] ſuch a Figure as above.

To SQUARE [*carrer*, F. *ſquadrare*, Ital. *quadrare*, L.] to make ſquare, to ſuit.

A SQUARE, an Inſtrument uſed by Maſons, Carpenters, *&c.* for Squaring.

To SQUARE, to quarrel. *Shakeſp.*

A SQUARE [among *Aſtrologers*] an Aſpect between two Planets, which are diſtant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aſpect.

Hollow SQUARE [*Military Term*] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every Way by Pikes to oppoſe the Horſe.

SQUARE *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] any Number which is ſquared and multiplied by itſelf, as 2 by 2, which is 4; 3 by 3, which is 9, *&c.*

SQUARE *Root* [in *Arithmetick*] the Side of a ſquare Number.

A Long SQUARE [in *Geometry*] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other ſhort.

To SQUARE *the Sail Yard* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to make them hang right a-croſs the Ship, and one Yard Arm not traverſed more than the other.

SQUARING [*Mathematicks*] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the ſquaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correſpondent to a Circle, or the finding out the *Area* or Content of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the *Area* of ſome Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ableſt Mathematicians, although they have come near enough to the Truth for any Uſe.

SQUASH, an *American* Fruit like a Pompion; alſo a little Animal.

To SQUASH, to paſh or bruiſe flat.

To SQUAT [*ſquattare*, Ital.] to ſit or cour down.

To SQUAT, to bruiſe or make flat by letting fall. *Suſſex.*

To SQUEAK [of quecken, *Teut.* or *ſquittare*, Ital.] to make a ſhrill Noiſe, to cry out.

SQUEAKER, a Bar-Boy. *Cant.*

SQUEAM'ISH [q. d. *qualmiſh*, Uaemmis, Dan.] weak-ſtomached.

SQUEAM'ISHNESS, the being of a weak Stomach.

To SQUEEZE [Cpẏran, *Sax.* or, as *Minſhew* will have it, of *quaſſere*, L. quetſchen, *Teut.*] to preſs cloſe together.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming-Houſe*] a ſort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has given him to play.

SQUIBS, a ſort of Fireworks.

A SQUILL [*ſquille*, F. *ſquilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Phyſical Herb.

SQUINAN'CY [*ſquinancie*, F. *ſquinantia*, L.] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which often ſtops the Breath, and hinders the ſwallowing of Meat.

To SQUINT [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of ꞅcentan, *Sax.* ſchewn, or why not of ſcheelen, which ſignifies to look awry; tho' even this laſt is not a natural Etymon, *Teut.*] to look awry.

To SQUIRE, to wait upon a Perſon.

A SQUIRE [*eſcuyer*, F.] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To SQUIRM, to move very nimbly about, ſpoken of an Eel. *S. C.*

A SQUIR'REL [*ſcieure*, F. *ſciurus*, L. Σκίουρος, Gr.] a ſort of Wood Weaſel.

To SQUIRT [ſprupter, Dan. *σκιρτάω*, Gr. to leap] to ſpirt out.

To SQUIT'TER [probably of ſchettere, Belg. q. d. *ſcatter*, or *ſhitter*] to void the Excrement with a Noiſe.

SQUITTER [with *Tinners*] the Droſs of Tin.

A SQUOB'BLE. See *Squabble.*

To STAB [probably of ſtoſſen, or ſtechen, to thruſt, *Teut.*] to wound by a thruſt with a Dagger, Sword, &c.

STA'BLE [*ſtabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, ſure, ſteady, laſting. *F.*

A STABLE [*ſtabulum*, L. ſtall, Teut.] a Place to keep Horſes in.

STABIL'ITY } [*ſtabilité*, F. *ſtabilitas*,
STA'BLENESS } L.] Firmneſs, Sureneſs, Conſtantneſs or Continuance.

STABLE *Stand* [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's Deer, *i. e.* when he is found ſtanding in a Foreſt with his Bow bent, ready to ſhoot; or cloſe by a Tree with Greyhounds ready to let ſlip; the other three being *Back-berond*, *bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw*.

When the Steed's ſtolen ſhut the Stable Door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careleſs Groom, but has a more extended Aim; it intimates, that 'tis a mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumſtances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing what perhaps we may repent of in the Event, to our great Shame and Damage. This is generally the Wiſdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wiſe as Experience can make us. Almoſt all the Miſcarriages of Mankind are for want of Thinking: After-Wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Miſfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow; for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for want of Precaution and Foreſight; an After-thought may inhance our Trouble, but can't relieve our Diſtreſs; it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but cannot make any Satisfaction for what is paſt. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'han perduti buovi*, ſay the *Italians*. *Il eſt temps de fermer l'eſtable quand les Chevaux en ſont allez*, the *French*. *Quando quidem accepto claudenda eſt janua damno*, the *Latins*. And Προμηθεύς ἐςὶ μετά τα πράγματα, the *Greeks*.

To STAB'ULATE [*ſtabulatum*, L.] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCA'DO, a Pale or Fence.

STA'CHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to ſtop a Water Courſe.

A STACK [*ſtacca*, Ital.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCA'TO } [in *Muſick Books*] ſigni-
STOCCA'TO } fies the ſame as *ſpiccato*, Ital. which ſee.

To STACK, to pile up Wood, Hay, &c.

To STACK [ſpoken of a *Horſe*] to ſtumble, as *this Horſe's Leg ſtacks.*

STACTE [ςακτη, Gr.] the Gum or Creamy Juice iſſuing out of Myrrh Trees.

STAD [*q. d.* beſtad] encumber'd. *O.*

A STADDLE, a Mark or Impreſſion made by any Thing lying upon it.

STAD'DLES, young tender Trees. See *Stadils.*

STAD'DLES, the Marks of the ſmall Pox. *N. C.*

STA'DIUM, a *Roman* Meaſure, now taken for a Furlong. *L.*

STADLE, a Staff. *Spen.*

STAFF [Stæf, *Sax.* Staf, Belg. Stab, *Teut.*] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in *Poetry*] a particular Number of Verſes in a Pſalm or Poem.

A STAFF *of Cocks* [among *Cock-fighters*] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-*Tree*, a ſort of Buſh which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAF'FORD [of Stæf, *Sax.* and *Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordſhire*, 104 Miles N. W.

A STAG [probably of Stican, *Sax.* to prick, from its Readineſs to puſh with its Horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG BEETLE, an Inſect.

STAG-*Evil* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, a Palſy in the Jaw.

A STAGE [probably of Stigan, *Sax.* or Steigen, Teut. to aſcend, to mount, becauſe it is raiſed above the Level] a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *ſtade*, F. *ſtadium*, L.] a Journey by Land, or ſuch a Part of it where a Perſon inns, or takes freſh Horſes.

STAG'GARD [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old, of the Red Deer kind.

To STAG'GER [ſtaggere, Belg.] to trip or reel; to wave or be in doubt.

STAG'GERS [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, ſomewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo.*

STAGIA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon who kept his ſtated Reſidence in a Cathedral Church.

STA'GIRITE, *Ariſtotle*, ſo called from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

STAG'MA [in *Chymiſtry*] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Diſtillation.

STAG'NANT [*ſtagnans*, L.] ſtanding, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAGNATE [*ſtagnatum*, L.] to ſtand ſtill as Water; to want a free Courſe, to ſtop as Blood when grown thick.

STAID, grave, ſober.

STAIDNESS, Gravity, Soberneſs.

To STAIN [*Skinner* thinks from *teindre*, F.] to ſpot, defile or daub, to die Colours, to blur or blemiſh one's Reputation.

STAINANT *Colours* [in *Heraldry*] are Tawney and Murrey.

A STAIR [Stæger, *Sax.*] a Step to aſcend by.

STAKE, a ſmall Anvil uſed by Smiths.

A STAKE [*eſtaca*, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge; a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

To STAKER, to ſtagger. *Chauc.*

STALDINGS, a ſort of old Money.

STALE, that is not freſh, old; as *ſtale* Beer, a *ſtale* Maid, *&c.*

To STALE [ſtale, Belg. ſtallen, *Teut.*] to piſs; ſpoken of Cattle.

STALE [ſtalle, Belg. but *Scaliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, becauſe when Horſes come into a Stable, they uſually ſtale] the Urine of Cattle.

STALE [Stele, *Sax.* ſteel, L. S.] a Handle; alſo the round Step of a Ladder.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any Place to allure other Fowls; a decoy Fowl.

STA'LENESS, the being of long Continuance.

STALES [Stala, *Sax.*] Theft, Tricks. *Spenc.*

To STALK [Stælcan, *Sax.*] to walk ſoftly, as Fowlers do; to go ſtately or ſtrut.

A STALK [ſtele, Belg. ſtiel, T. Στελεχος, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant, *&c.*

STALKERS, a ſort of Fiſhing Nets. *O.*

STAL'KING-*Hedge*, an artificial Hedge, uſed by Fowlers, to hide them from being ſeen by their Game.

STALKING-*Horſe*, a Horſe made uſe of in tunnelling for Partridges, a Perſon employed as a Tool to bring about a Buſineſs; a Thing uſed for a Pretence.

STALL [Stal, *Sax.* Stall, *Dan.* and *Teut.* *ſtallo*, Ital.] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, *&c.* or the Fore Part of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall, alſo to glut or cloy.

STALL-*Boat*, a ſort of Fiſher-Boat.

A STALL *Wimper*, a Baſtard. *Cant.*

STA'LLAGE, Money paid for ſetting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the Right of doing it.

STA'LLING *Ken*, a Broker's, or any Houſe that receives ſtolen Goods.

STA'LLION [*eſtalon*, F. *ſtalione*, Ital. prob. of Stal, a Horſe kept in a Stable] a Stone Horſe kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a luſtful Woman to ſatisfy her lewd Deſires; a Gallant or Bully.

STALWORTH, brave, ſtout. *Chauc.*

To STALMFLESH, to Cant. *Cant.*

STAMINA [in *Anatomy*] are the Solids of a Human Body.

STAMINA [among *Botaniſts*] the little fine Threads of Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompaſſing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMINEOUS [*ſtamineus*, L.] that has in it as it were Threads.

STAMI'NEOUS *Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] imperfect Flowers which want the fine coloured Leaves called *Petala*, and conſiſt only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina.*

STA'MMEL, a great flouncing Mare; an over-grown bouncing Wench.

STAM'WOOD, the Roots of Trees grubb'd up. *C.*

To **STAM'MER** [ſtammeren, Teut.] to ſtutter, to faulter in one's Speech.

A **STAMMERER** [Sꞇamoꞃ, *Sax.*] a Stutterer, one who faulters in his Speech.

To **STAMP** [ſtampe, Belg. ſtamper, Dan.] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To **STAMP** [*Eſtamper*, F. *Eſtampare*, Ital.] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A **STAMP** [*Eſtampe*, F. *Eſtampa*, Span. *Stampa*, Ital.] ſuch a Mark or Impreſſion.

STAMPERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

STAMPS, Legs, *Cant.*

To **STANCH** [*etancher*, F. *ſtagnare*, L.] to ſtop a Flux of Blood; to ceaſe to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of ꞅꞇaaꝺan, *Sax.*] ſubſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound.

STAN'CHNESS, Firmneſs, Subſtantialneſs.

STAN'CHIONS [*Eſtanſons*, F.] Supporters in Building.

STAN'CHIONS [in a *Ship*] Pieces of Timber to ſupport the Waſte-Trees,

To **STAND** [ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.* ſtahn, L. S.] to bear upon, or be ſupported by the Feet.

A **STAND** [Sꞇanꝺ, *Sax.*] a Pauſe or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; alſo a Frame to ſet any Thing upon.

STANDARD [*Eſtandart*, F. *Standardo*, Ital.] the chief Enſign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the ſtanding Meaſure of the King or State, to which all Meaſures are framed; the ſtanding Allay of Gold or Silver, as it is ſettled in the King's Mint.

STANDARD *Hill*, in *Eſſex*, ſo called becauſe *William* the *Conqueror* ſet up his Standard on this Hill, before he joined Battle with *Harold*.

STANDARD-*Graſs*, a ſort of Herb.

STAN'DILS } Trees reſerved at the
STANDARDS } felling of Wood for Growth for Timber.

STANDING *Part of the Sheet* [*Sea Term*] is that Part which is made faſt to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STANDING *Lifts* [in a *Ship*] the Lifts for the Sprit-ſail Yard.

STANDING *Ropes* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe which do not run in any Block, but are ſet *tau't*, or let ſlack, as Occaſion ſerves, as *Sheet Stays*, *Back Stays*, &c.

STANDING *Part of a Tackle*, is the End of the Rope where the Block is ſeiz'd or faſtened.

STAND'ISH [of Sꞇanꝺ and Diſh] a ſtanding Inkhorn-glaſs, *&c.* for a Table.

STANES [of Sꞇana, *Sax.* Steene, L. S. Stones] a Town in *Middleſex*, 15 Miles W. S. W. from *London*.

STAN'FORD [of Sꞇan, *Sax.* a Stone, and Ford, *q. d.* Stony Ford] a Place in *Lincolnſhire*, 69 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

STANG [ꞅꞇæŋᵹ, *Sax.* Strange, Teut. Riſtang, C. Br.] a Cowl ſtaff, *N. C.*

STANK, weary, weak or faint. *Spenc.*

A **STANK**, a Dam or Bank to ſtop Water. *N. C.*

STANLEY [of Sꞇan, Stone, and Leaᵹ, a Field, *q. d.* Stony Field] a Sirname.

STAN'NARIES [*Stannaria*, L.] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornwall*, and other Places.

STAN'TON [of Sꞇan, a Stone, and ꞇun, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* Stony Town] a Sirname.

STANZA, a Staff of Verſes, being an intire Strain. *Ital.*

STA'PES [in *Anatomy*] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear.

STAPHY'LOMA [Σταφυλωμα, *Gr.*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye, affecting the two Tunicks the *Cornea* and the *Uvea*. *L.*

STAPHYLOPAR'TES [with *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument to raiſe up the *Uvula*, when it is looſed. *Gr.*

STAPLE [*Eſtape*, F. Stapel, *Teut.* and *Dan.* a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending of them by the Great; a publick Storehouſe.

STA'PLE *Commodities* [probably of ꞅꞇapul, *Sax.* a Baſis or Foundation, are ſuch as are vended abroad in Fairs or Markets, alſo good and ſaleable Commodities, not eaſily ſubject to periſh.

STAPLE's INN, an Inn of *Chancery* by *Holbourn Bars*, ſo called becauſe formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A **STAR** [Sꞇeoꞃꞃa, *Sax.* Sterre, Belg. Stern, Teut. *Stella*, L. Ἀςηρ, *Gr.*] a luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR *of Bethlehem*, a Plant.

STAR BOARD [ꞅꞇeoꞃboꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] the Right hand Side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR *Chamber*, a Chamber in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, ſo called becauſe the Ceiling of it was adorned with the Figures of Stars, where the Lord Chancellor formerly kept a Court in order to puniſh Routs, Riots, Forgeries, *&c.*

STAR-*Fort* [in *Fortification*] a Work having ſeveral Faces, made up from 5 to 8 Points, with Salient and Re-entring Angles, that flank one another on every one of its Sides, containing from 15 to 25 Fathoms.

STAR-*Read*, the Doctrine of the Stars, Aſtronomy. *Spenc.*

STAR-*Redoubt*, a ſmall Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-*Wort*, an Herb. *Stellaria*, L.

STARCH-*Wort*, an Herb. *Antirrhinum*, L.

STARCH [ſtarcke, Teut.] a ſort of thin Paſte for ſtiffening Linnen.

STARCH'LY, affectedly.

STARCH'NESS, Stiffneſs, Affectedneſs.

A **STARE** [ꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* Staar, Teut.] a Starling, a Bird kept for whiſtling.

To STARE [ꞅꞇaꞃian, *Sax. Belg.*] to look ſtedfaſtly, to have a wild Look.

STARK [ꞅꞇaꞃc, *Sax.* ſtark, *Du.* and *Dan.*] rigid, ſevere; alſo ſtrait or tight; alſo thoroughly, as *Stark Mad.*

STARK [of Starr, ſtiff, *Teut.*] ſtiff, weary. *N. C.*

STARK'INESS, Stiffneſs.

STARK'Y, being ſtiff.

To START [ſtare, Belg. *Skinner* derives it from ꞅꞇyꞃ, *Sax.*] to give a ſudden Leap, to make a ſudden Motion with the Body, to begin to run.

A START [Belg. Steert, L. S.] a long Handle of any Thing, a Tail. *N. C.*

To START *a Hare* [*Hunting Term*] to force her to leave her Seat.

START'ING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again, alſo the filling their empty Butts with Beer newly brewed.

START'ISH, ſomewhat apt to ſtart.

To STARTLE, to cauſe to ſtart, or ſurprize by Fright; to ſtart or tremble for fear.

START'UP, a ſort of high Shoe.

To STARVE [ꞅꞇeoꞃꞃan, *Sax.* to kill, ſterve, Belg. to die; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ςερεω, *Gr.*] to kill or periſh with Hunger, Cold, *&c.*

A STARVE'LING, a meagre or very lean Perſon.

STAT'HOLDER [Stadthalter, *Teut.*] a Governor of a Province, chiefly that of *Holland.*

STATE [Staet, Belg. *Status*, L.] Condition, Circumſtance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majeſty.

STATE'LISH, ſtately. *Chauc.*

STATE'LINESS, Majeſtickneſs.

STATE'LY [ſtatelick, Belg. ſtattlich, Teut.] Pompous, Majeſtick.

STA'TER [with *Apothecaries*] a Weight of an Ounce and half.

STATES *General* [General Staeten, *Belg.*] an Aſſembly of the Deputies of the ſeveral *Dutch* Provinces.

STATES'MAN, a Politician, a Miniſter of State.

STAT'ICKS [*Statique*, F. *Statice*, L. of ςατικὴ, *Gr.*] a Science treating of Weights, ſhewing the Properties of Heavineſs and Lightneſs, Equilibriums of natural Bodies, *&c.* a Part of Mechanicks.

STA'TION, a ſtanding Place; a Road for Ships; Poſt, Condition, Rank. *F.* of *L.*

STATION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himſelf and his Inſtruments, to take Angles or Diſtances, as in ſurveying.

STATION [among *Roman Catholicks*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in and gain Indulgence.

STATION *of the Planets* [in *Aſtronomy*] two Points in which the Planets are fartheſt removed from the Sun on each Side.

STATION-*Staff*, a Mathematical Inſtrument uſed by Surveyors.

STA'TIONARY [*Stationaire*, F. *Stationarius*, L.] Settled in a Place.

STA'TIONARY [*Aſtronomy*] a Planet is ſaid to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations: ſo that to an eye placed on the Earth, it appears for ſome Time to ſtand ſtill, and have no progreſſive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STA'TIONER [*Stationarius*, L. *a Statione*, F. becauſe formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street] a Seller of Paper, Books, a Bookbinder, *&c.*

STAT'UARY [*Statuaire*, F. *Statuarius*, L.] a Carver of Statues or Images.

STAT'UARY [*Staturia*, L.] the Art of making Statues.

A STATUE [*ſtatua*, L.] a ſtanding Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, *&c.* *F.*

STAT'URE [*ſtatura*, L.] natural Height, Size or Pitch. *F.*

STA'TUS *de Manerio* [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, aſſembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Cuſtomary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STAT'UTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament relating to the Matter.

STAT'UTE [*ſtatut*, F. *ſtatutum*, L,] a Law, Ordinance, or Degree.

The STATUTE [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament made and eſtabliſhed by the King and the three Eſtates of the Realm.

STATUTE *Merchant*, a Book acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that Purpoſe; the Execution of this Bond is firſt to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or elſe to ſeize upon his Lands and Goods.

STATUTE *Seſſions*, certain petty Seſſions in every Hundred, for deciding Differences between Maſters and Servants; the rating of Servant's Wages, and beſtowing ſuch People in Service, as being fit to ſerve, refuſe to ſeek or get Maſters.

STATUTE *Staple*, a Bond or Record, acknowledged before the Mayor and one of the Conſtables of the Staple; by Virtue of which Bond the Creditor may immediately have the Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods.

STATUTE *Staple Improper*, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Juſtices, or elſe before the Mayor of the Staple, the Recorder of *London.*

STAT'UTES [*ſtatuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament.

STA'TUTO *Mercatoria*, a Writ for the impriſoning of him who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt be ſatisfied. *L.*

STA'TUTO *Stapulæ*, a Writ for ſeizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute Staple.*

STA'TUTUM *de Laborariis*, a Judicial Writ againſt Labourers who refuſe to work according to the Statute.

To **STAVE** [prob. of ſtowe, Belg.] to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrel, Caſk, *&c.*

A **STAVE**, a Board of a Barrel, *&c.*

Cart **STAVES**, thoſe that hold the Cart and the Raers together, which make the Cart's Body.

STA'VERS [in a *Horſe*] the Staggers.

STAVES-*Acre*, an Herb. *Staphys agria*, L.

STAW'D, ſtowed. *N. C.*

To **STAY** [ſtigan, *Sax.* ſtahn, L. S. ſtaac. *Dan.* of *ſtare*, L. of ςάναι, *Gr.*] to continue in a Place, to ſtop.

To **STAY** [*eſtayer*, F.] to ſupport, to bear up.

A **STAY** [ſtaye, Du. *eſtaye*, F.] a Prop, a Support; alſo a Stop, Let, or Hindrance.

STAYS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes which keep the Maſts from falling aft.

To **STAY** *a Ship*, i. e. } is to
To bring a Ship upon the **STAY** } manage her Tackle and Sails ſo that ſhe cannot make any Way forward.

Back **STAYS** [in a *Ship*] Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Maſt from pitching forward or overboard.

STAYS, a ſort of Bodices for Women.

STAY'MAKER, a Maker of Women's Stays.

STEAD [ſteda, *Sax.*] Place, Room.

To **STEAD** *a Perſon*, to ſtand him in ſtead. *Shakeſp.*

STEADFAST [ſtatfeſt, Teut.] firm, conſtant.

STEADFASTLY, firmly.

STEADFASTNESS, Firmneſs, Conſtancy.

STEAD'ILY, firmly.

STEADINESS [ſtadigneſſ, *Sax.* ſtatigkett, Teut.] Conſtancy, Firmneſs.

STEA'DY [ſtedeg, *Sax.* of ſteda, Place, Stadigh, Du. Statig, Teut.] firm, conſtant, ſure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Conder would have the Steerſman to keep the Ship conſtant in her Courſe, from making *Yaws*, or going in and out.

STEAKS [Stecce, *Sax.* of Stucke, Pieces, *Teut.*] Slices or Meat to fry or broil.

To **STEAL** [Stelan, *Sax.* ſtehlen, Teut. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of στερέω, *Gr.*] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man had better ſteal a Horſe, than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not juſtify ſtealing at all; it means very honeſtly, and is only a ſmart Turn upon all partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgment as publick Trials. It intimates, that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws againſt Oppreſſion and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to pot for it; and that inferior Pirates are puniſhed with Death at the Gallows, while great Offenders live ſafe and ſecure under the Helm of Government. This Proverb is for doing all People Juſtice alike, from the higheſt to the loweſt, and in all Caſes whatſoever, either of *Deſert* or *Demerit.* We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age; *Cozening* is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler way of ſtealing now than only to take a Man's Horſe from under him on the Highway, and a little looſe Money out of his Pocket; our *Rapparees* are Men of better Breeding and Faſhion, and ſcorn to play at ſuch ſmall Game, they ſweep away a noble Eſtate with one ſlight Bruſh, and bid both the *Gallows* and *Horſe-Pond* Defiance; and the Mob is not always juſt in this Point, for one Pickpocket deſerves a Horſe-pond as well as another, without any regard to Quality or fine Cloaths. But, *Dat veniam Corvis, vexat Cenſura Columbas*, ſay the *Latins.*

He ſteals a Gooſe, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This Proverb points at ſuch Perſons, who by Acts of Injuſtice, Oppreſſion, and Fraud, amaſs to themſelves large Eſtates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing ſome charitable Acts while they are alive; or when they can no longer poſſeſs them, by leaving their Lands in *Mortmain* to pious and charitable Uſes, as building and endowing Hoſpitals, Alms-houſes, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Chriſtian Charity) but they who think by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly diſparaging the Juſtice of the Almighty: Parallel to this is the *Hebrew* Adage, נפא בחוורין יטתקא לבישא

The **STEALE** [of ſteel, L. S. tiel, Teut.] the Handle of any Thing. *N. C.*

STEALTH, Theft, ſtealing.

To **STEAM** [ſteman, *Sax.*] to ſend forth a Vapour, as hot or boiling Liquor.

A **STEAM** [of Stema, *Sax.*] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

STEAM'INESS, the abounding with Steams or Vapours.

STEAM'Y, full of Steams.

A **STEAN** [Stan, *Sax.* Steen, L. S. Steen, Teut.] a Stone.

STEATOCE'LE [of ςεάτωμα and κήλη, *Gr.* a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Conſiſtence. *L.*

STEATOMA [ςεάτωμα, *Gr.*] a Preternatural Swelling in the *Scrotum*, of a fatty or Suet-like Conſiſtence.

STEATOMATOUS, of a *Steatoma.*

STECCA'DO, the Liſts, a Place railed in for beholding a Combat or Duel. *Span.*

STECCADO [in *Fortification*] a ſort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE [Stete, Teut.] a Place. *O.*

STEDFAST [of Sꞇeꝺa, and ꝼaꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] firm, ſure, conſtant, immoveable. *O.*

STEDSHIP, Firmneſs, or Sureneſs. *O.*

STEE, a Ladder. *N. C.*

STEED′ [ꞅꞇeꝺa, *Sax.*] a Horſe; a Race or War Horſe.

STEEL [ſtaal, *Dan.* ſtael, *Du.* ſtahl, *Teut.* ςομὼμα, *Gr.*] a ſort of refined and hardened Iron.

STEELYARD, a ſort of Balance for weighing.

To **STEEM**, to beſpeak a Thing. *N. C.*

A **STEENKIRK**, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [Sꞇeap, *Sax.*] of difficult Aſcent.

To **STEEP** [Sꞇeap, *Sax.* ſtippe, Belg.] to ſoak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP *Tubs* [at *Sea*] Veſſels for watering Beef or Fiſh.

STEEP′NESS, the being difficult of Aſcent.

STEEP′Y, difficult of Aſcent.

STEEPINGS, a ſort of Gold Coin.

STEE′PLE [Sꞇypel, *Sax.*] that Part of a Church where the Bells, *&c.* are.

A **STEER** [Sꞇeoꞃ, or Sꞇyꞃe, *Sax.*] Stier, *Teut.*] a Bullock or young Ox.

To **STEER** [Sꞇeoꞃan, *Sax.* ſtiere, *Belg.* ſtyrer, *Dan.* ſteweren, *Teut.*] to guide a Ship, alſo to manage an Affair.

STEER′AGE, Steering; alſo a Place in a Ship, before the Bulk head of the great Cabin, where the Steerſman ſtands and lodges.

STEERILESS, without Steerage. *Ch.*

STEERSMAN [Sꞇeoꞃnan, *Sax.* ſteweresman, **T.**] he who guides or ſteers a Ship.

STEEVE [*Sea Term*] the Bowſprit of a Ship is ſaid to *ſteeve*, when it does not ſtand upright, or ſtrait enough forwards.

STEEV′ING, is ſtowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it with Screws.

A **STEG**, a Gander. *N. C.*

STEGANOG′RAPHY [of στεγανος, covert or private, and γραφὴ, *Gr.* Writing] the Art of ſecret Writing; Characters or Cyphers, known only to the Perſons that correſpond one with another.

STEGNOSIS [στεγνοσις, *Gr.*] a ſtopping up the Pores of the Body.

STEGNO′TICKS [*Stegnotica*, **L.** ςηγνοτικα, *Gr.*] binding Medicines.

STEL′LAR [*ſtellaris*, **L.**] ſtarry.

STELLATE [*ſtellatus*, **L.**] ſtarry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals into the Form of a Star, with Beams, as *Croſs-Wort*, *Madder*, &c.

STELLA′TION, and adorning with Stars.

STELL′D, ſtored, contained. *Shakeſp.*

STELLIF′EROUS [*ſtellifer*, **L.**] bearing Stars.

To **STEL′LIFY**, to transform into a Star. *Chauc.*

STEL′LIO, a ſpotted Lizard that caſts her Skin [a ſovereign Remedy for the Falling Sickneſs] every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STEL′LIONATE [in *Civil Law*] all kind of Cozenage and knaviſh Practice in Bargaining, and all ſorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the ſelling or mortgaging a Thing twice; paying Braſs Money; exacting a Debt when it has been already paid.

A **STEM** [Staam, *Teut.* of *ſtamma*, L. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of στημα, Gr.] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; alſo a Race or Pedigree.

The **STEM** [of a *Ship*] is the great Piece of Timber which is wrought compaſſing from the Keel below, and ſerves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To **STEM**, to ſtop, to put a ſtop to.

To **STEM**, to beſpeak a Thing. *N. C.*

STENOCORIASIS [ςενοκοριάσος, Gr.] a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, when the Apple of Sight is ſtrained or weakened.

STENOG′RAPHY [ςενογραφία, Gr.] the Art of ſhort Writing, Steganography.

STENOTHO′RACES [ςηνοθωρακης, of ςτενος, ſtrait, and θωραξ, the Breaſt, *Gr.*] thoſe who have narrow Cheſts, and on that Account are liable to Phthiſical Affections, *&c.*

STENT, ſtint. *Spenc.*

STENTIN, to ſtay, to ſtop, to ſtint, to deſiſt. *Chauc.*

STENTO′RIAN *Voice* [ſo called from *Stentor*, a *Greek* mentioned by *Homer*, who is ſaid to have had a Voice louder than fifty Men together] a roaring loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK *Tube* [an Inſtrument invented by Sir *Samuel Morland*] a ſpeaking Trumpet.

STEP [Sꞇæp, *Sax.* Stap, *Belg.* Stapfe, *Teut.*] a Pace, a Meaſure of two Feet; alſo a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and **LEAP**, one of the ſeven Airs or artificial Motions of a Horſe.

STEP [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Maſts or Capſtans do ſtand at bottom; any Piece of Timber having the Foot of another Timber ſtanding upright fixed into it.

To **STEP** [Sꞇeppan, *Sax.*] to go by Steps, to ſet one Foot before the other.

STEP [Sꞇeop, *Sax.* ſtief, *Du.* and *Teut.*] rigid, ſevere, cruel. Hence,

STEP *Dame* } Sꞇeop, Moꝺeꞃ, *Sax.*
STEP *Mother* } Steef moder, L. S. Stief mutter, *Teut.*] a Mother-in-law.

STEPHEN [Στεφανος, *Gr.* a Crown] a Proper Name of a Man.

STERCORA′NISTS [of *ſtercus*, L. Dung] thoſe who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine ſo far digeſted, as that ſome Part of it was turned into Excrement.

STERCORA'TION, a dunging, mixing or covering with Dung. *L.*

STER'CORARY [*ſtercorarius*, L.] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCOROSUS *Fluxus* [among *Phyſicians*] a Looſeneſs in which much Liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERELICH, earneſtly. *O.*

STEREOGRAPHICK *Projection of the Sphere*, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is ſuppoſed to be in the Surface of the ſame Sphere it projects.

STEREOG'RAPHY [*ſtereographia*, L. of ςερηογραφία, of ςερεος, ſolid, and γραφη, Deſcription, *Gr.*] the Art of repreſenting Solids on a Plane.

STEREOM'ETRY [*ſtereometria*, L. of ςερηομητρια, of ςερεος and μητρεω, to meaſure, *Gr.*] a Science ſhewing how to meaſure ſolid Bodies, or to find their ſolid Contents.

STER'IL [*ſterile*, F. *ſterilis*, L.] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, ſhallow.

STERIL'ITY [*ſterilite*, F. *ſterilitas*, L.] Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs, Dryneſs, Poorneſs.

STER'LING [ſo called from Eſterlings, i. e. *Pruſſians* and *Pomeranians* who in old Times were Artiſts in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britons*] a general Name or Diſtinction for the current lawful Money in *England*.

STER'LING *Penny*, the ſmalleſt *Engliſh* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward* I. marked with a Croſs, or Strokes croſſwiſe, ſo that upon Occaſion it might be cut into half for half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings.

STERN [ꞅꞇeꞃne, *Sax.* probably of Stirne, Teut. the Forehead] ſevere, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Term*] the Tail of a Greyhound, or Wolf.

STERN [ꞅꞇeaꞃne, *Sax.* ſtier, Belg.] the hindermoſt Part of a Ship: but ſtrictly taken, only the outermoſt Part behind.

STERN-*Chaſe*, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A STERN *Chaſe* [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship purſuing another, follows the chaſed aſtern, directly upon one Point of the Compaſs.

To STERN [*ſternere*, L.] to lay down flat. *Chauc.*

STERN-*Faſt* [of a *Ship*] a faſtening of Ropes, *&c.* behind the Stern, to which a Cable or Hawſer may be brought or fixed, in order to hold her Stern faſt to a Wharf.

STERN'LY, ſourly, ſeverely.

STERN'NESS, Sourneſs, Severity.

STERNOHYOI'DES [of ςερέον, the Breaſt, and 'Υοειδος, Gr.] that Pair of Muſcles which ariſe from the inner Part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Inſertion at the Root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*.

STERNOTHYROI'DES [of ςερνον, θυρα, a Door, and 'Υοειδες, Gr.] a Pair of Muſcles ariſing from the upper and inner Parts of the *Sternum*, and inſerted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STER'NON [ςέρνὸν, Gr.] the Breaſt-Bone, the great Bone in the foremoſt Part of the Breaſt, joined to the Ribs, which conſiſts of three or four Bones, and often grows into one Bone in thoſe that are come to Ripeneſs of Age. *L.*

STERNUTA'TION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head ſome ſharp Matter, which twitches and diſturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNU'TATIVE, apt to provoke Sneezing. *F.*

A STERNU'TATORY [*ſternutatoire*, F. *ſternutatorium*, L.] a Medicine which will cauſe Sneezing.

STERTLING, ſudden, unexpected. *Ch.*

To STERVE [ꞅꞇeoꞃꝼan, *Sax.* ſterve, Belg. ſterben, Teut.] to die, to kill, to periſh. *Spenc.*

STE'VEN [Sꞇeven, *Sax.*] Sound, Noiſe. *Spenc.*

To STEW [eſtuver, Dan. *etuver*, F.] to boil gently, and a conſiderable Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fiſh in alive for preſent Uſe.

STEWS [of *eſtuve*, F. *ſtufa*, Ital. ſtue, Dan. a Hot-Houſe] Brothel-Houſe, thoſe Places heretofore permitted to Women of profeſſed Incontinency, ſuppreſſed by King *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1646.

A STEWARD [Sꞇiƿaꞃd, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Juriſdiction.

STEWARD [of a *Ship*] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purſer, ſees it well ſtowed in the Hold, looks to it when there; alſo the Bread, Candle, *&c.* and ſhares out the Proportions of all the ſeveral Meſſes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of ſome Noblemen for High-Treaſon; which being ended, his Commiſſion expires; ſo that he breaks his Wand and puts an End to his Authority.

To STICK [ꞅꞇican, *Sax.* ſticken, Dan. ſtechen, Teut.] to thruſt a pointed Weapon into.

To STICK [ꞅꞇican, *Sax.*] to cleave to.

A STICK [ſteek, Belg. ſtecken, T.] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

A STICKLER [of ꞅꞇican, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a buſy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Perſon.

STICK'LER, an Officer formerly who

cut Wood for the Priory of *Ederoſe*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*. O. R.

STI'CTICUM *Emplaſtrum*, a Plaiſter for healing and cloſing up of Wounds. *L.*

STIFF [ſtiꝼe, *Sax.* ſtuff, L. S. ſteiff, Teut.] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF-*Gale* [*S. T.*] a ſtrong Wind.

A STIFF-*Quean*, a luſty Wench. *N. C.*

To STIFFEN [ſtiꝼian, *Sax.* ſteiffen, Teut.] to make or grow ſtiff.

STIFFLY, inflexibly, rigidly.

STIFFNESS, Inflexibility, Rigidneſs.

To STIFLE [*etouſer*, F. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ςυφω, Gr.] to ſuffocate; alſo to ſuppreſs or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE *Joint* [of a *Horſe*] the firſt Joint and bending, next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

STI'FLED *Horſe*, whoſe Leg Bone is put out, or the Joint much hurt.

STIGAND [of ſtigan, *Sax.* ſteigen, Teut. to climb, *q. d.* the Climber] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William* the Conqueror.

STIGMAT'ICAL } [*ſtigmaticus*, L. of
STIGMAT'ICK } Στιγματικός, Gr.] branded with Infamy or Diſgrace.

To STIG'MATIZE [*ſtigmatiſer*, F. *ſtigmare*, L. στιγματιζω, Gr.] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to ſet a Brand of Infamy upon, to defame, to ſlander.

STIL'BON [Στίλβων, glittering, *Gr.*] the Planet *Mercury*, becauſe it twinkles more than the reſt of the Planets.

STILE [Stigele, *Sax.* a Step] an Entrance into a Field, Lane, *&c.* made to go up with Steps.

STILE *in Writing*. See *Style*.

STILES [with *Joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainſcot.

STILL [ſtille, *Sax.* ſtell, Belg. ſtill, Teut.] quiet, not noiſy.

To STILL [ſtyllan, *Sax.* ſtillen, Teut. ſtiller, Dan.] to quiet, make ſtill, to ſuppreſs a Noiſe.

STILNESS [ſtille, Teut.] Quietneſs.

STILL-BORN [ſtille Borene, *Sax.*] born dead, abortive.

STILL YARD [q. d. *Steel Yard*, ſo called from the great Quantities of Steel ſold there] a Place in *Thames Street, London*, where the Company of *Eaſterlings* or *Hanſe* Merchants had their Abode.

To STILL [of *ſtillare*, to fall Drop by Drop, L.] See *to Diſtill*.

A STILL [of *Stillando*, L.] an Alembick, *&c.*

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATI'TIOUS *Oils* [*ſtillatitius*, L.] Oils drawn out of mixed Bodies, by Force of Fire, and diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are made by Expreſſion.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLET'TO, a Dagger or Tuck. *Ital.*

STI'LLING, a Stand or wooden Frame to ſet a Veſſel on in a Cellar, *&c.*

STILTS [of ſteltzen, Teut. ſtelten, L. S. or Stælcan, *Sax.* to go with Stilts] worn on the Feet for going thro' dirty Places.

To STIM'ULATE [*ſtimulatum*, L.] to move or ſtir up, to ſpur or egg on.

STIMULA'TION, a puſhing or egging on; a Property in angular Bodies, whereby they cauſe Vibrations, Inflations of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of the nervous Fluids into the Part affected.

A STING, a ſort of little Spear in ſome Inſects, ſerving as a defenſive Weapon.

To STING [Stingan, *Sax.* of ςιζω, Gr.] to wound or put to Pain with a Sting.

STI'NGINESS, Niggardlineſs, Covetouſneſs.

STINGO, a ſort of Drink in *Yorkſhire.*

STI'NGY, niggardly, covetous, miſerly.

To STINK [Stencan, *Sax.* ſtincken, T. ſtincker, Dan.] to ſend forth an ill Smell.

A STINK [Stenc, *Sax.* Stanck, Teut.] an ill Smell.

STI'NKARD [of Stenc, and Aerd, Belg. Nature, ſtancker, Teut.] a ſtinking naſty Fellow.

To STINT [ſtintan, *Sax.*] to bound or confine, to reſtrain or curb.

A STINT, a Bound, or Limit.

STI'ONY [of ςια, Gr.] a Diſeaſe within the Eye-lids.

STIPA'TION, guarding, environing. *L.*

STI'PEND [*ſtipendium*, L.] Salary, Hire, Wages, Pay.

STIPE'NDIARY [*ſtipendiarius*, L.] that ſerves for Hire or Wages.

STI'PONY, a ſort of ſweet Liquor.

STI'PTICAL } [*ſtipticus*, L. ςυπτικός,
STI'PTICK } Gr.] ſtopping, more eſpecially of Blood, binding.

To STIPULATE [*ſtipuler*, F. *ſtipulatum*, L.] to covenant, bargain, or agree.

STIPULATION, a Covenanting, Agreeing; an Agreement on Words and Clauſes to be put into a ſolemn Contract. *F.* of *L.*

To STIR [ſtyrian, *Sax.*] to move.

A STIR [ſtyrung, *Sax.*] a Buſtle, a Commotion, a Diſturbance.

STIRIOUS [*Stiria*, L. an Icicle] hanging, or being in Drops like Icicles.

STIRK } [ſtyre, *Sax.*] a young Steer,
STURK } Ox, or Heifer. *Lancaſh.*

STI'RRUP [ſtirap, *Sax.*] an Iron faſtened to the Saddle to reſt the Foot in.

STIRRUP [in a *Ship*] is a Piece of Timber put under the Keel, when ſome Part of it is loſt or beaten off.

A STITCH [ſtice, *Sax.* ſtich, Teut.] the Sewing with a Needle; alſo a ſharp pricking Pain.

To STITCH [ſticken, L. S. and Teut.] to ſew with a Needle.

STITCH-*Wort*, an Herb good againſt Stitches and Pains in the Side. *Caryphyllus holeſteus glaber.* L.

STITHE [of Stiþ, *Sax.* ſteiff, Teut.] ſtrong, ſtiff, as *Stithe Cheeſe.* N. C.

STI'THY [Stiþ, *Sax.*] a Smith's Anvil; alſo a Diſeaſe in Oxen.

STIT'TLE *Back* [ſtichling, Teut.] a little Sort of Fiſh.

STIVEN, Sterneſs. *N. C.*

STIVER [ſtuyver, Belg.] a Coin, in Value 1 and a 5th of a Penny *Engliſh.*

STIVES, Stews, where lewd Women proſtitute themſelves.

STOAK'ED, ſtocked or ſtopped.

STOAKED [*S. T.*] when the Water in the Bottom of the Ship cannot come to the Pump, they ſay, *the Ship is ſtoaked.*

STOACK'ER, one who looks after the Fire in a Brewhouſe.

A STOAT [ſtut, *Sax.*] a Stallion Horſe; alſo a ſort of Rat.

STOCCA'DO [*ſtoccata*, Ital.] a Stab or Thruſt with a Weapon. *Spenc.*

STOCK [ſtocce, *Sax.* ſtock, L. S. and Teut.] the Trunk or Stem of a Tree; a Fund of Money; Part of a Tally ſtruck in the Exchequer.

STOCK [*eſtoc*, F. *ſtocco*, Ital. Staeck, Du. Stock, Teut.] a Race or Family.

STOCK [of *Cards*] the Cards not dealt.

STOCK *Dove*, a Fowl.

STOCK *Drawers*, Stockings. *Cant.*

STOCK'EN *Apples*, a Fruit much eſteemed in Cyder Countries.

STOCK *Fiſh* [ſtockviſch, Belg. ſtockfiſch, Teut.] a Sort of Fiſh dried in Froſty Air without being ſalted.

STOCK *Gilliflower*, a Plant of which there are various Sorts both ſingle and double.

To STOCKS, to ſupply, to furniſh.

STOCKS [ſtocce, *Sax.* ſtock, Belg. and Teut.] an Engine for the Puniſhment of Malefactors; alſo a Frame of great Timber for building and repairing Ships.

STO'ICISM [*Stoiciſmus*, L.] the Maxims and Opinions of the Stoicks.

STOI'CKS [*ſtoiciens*, F. *ſtoici*, L. Στοικός, Gr.] a Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*, Followers of *Zeno*; ſo called from Στοά, Gr. a Porch, becauſe he taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that a wiſe Man ought to be free from all Paſſions, never to be moved with either Joy or Grief, eſteeming all Things to be ordered by an inevitable Neceſſity of Fate.

STO'KER. See *Stoaker.*

STO'LE [*ſtola*, L. ϛολή, Gr.] a Royal Robe or long Garment.

Groom of the STOLE, the Head Officer belonging to the Bed-chamber of a King or Prince.

STOLE, an Ornament worn about the Neck of a Prieſt, and a-croſs his Breaſt, denoting the Yoak of Chriſt, and the Cord that bound him; a Tippet.

STOL'ID [*ſtolidus*, L.] fooliſh.

STOLID'ITY [*ſtoliditas*, L.] Fooliſhneſs.

A STOLY-*Houſe*, a cluttered dirty Houſe. *Suff.*

STO'MA [ϛόμα, Gr.] the Mouth of a Vein or other Veſſel.

STOMACA'CE [ϛομακάκη, Gr.] a Soreneſs in the Mouth, Rankneſs of the Gums.

STOM'ACH [*ſtomachus*, L. of ϛόμαχος, Gr.] that Part of the Body which receives and digeſts the Food; alſo the Appetite to Meat; alſo Choler or Paſſion, a teſty and refractory Humour.

To STO'MACH [*ſtomachari*, L.] to be angry, to reſent a Thing.

STOM'ACHFUL [*ſtomachabundus*, L.] that hath a great Spirit; dogged, peeviſh, loth to ſubmit.

STOM'ACHFULNESS, the being full of Reſentment.

STOMACH'ICAL } [*ſtomachal*, F. *ſto-*
STOMACH'ICK } *machicus*, L. ϛομαχος, Gr.] of, or good for the Stomach.

STOMACHICKS [*ſtomachia*, L.] Medicines good for the Stomach.

STOMACHOS'ITY [*ſtomachoſitas*, L.] Anger, or Indignation.

STOM'ACH *Skins*, a Diſeaſe in young Fowls, occaſioned by thin Skins that breed in their Stomachs.

STONE [ſtan, *Sax.* Staen, Dan. Stein, Teut.] a hard Mineral that may be broken or crumbled into ſmall Parts.

STONE *Break*, *Crop*, *Wert*, [Stanecrop, *Sax.*] ſeveral Sorts of Herbs.

STONE *Cray*, a Diſtemper in Hawks.

STONE *Falcon*, a ſort of Hawk, which builds her Neſt in Rocks.

STONE *Henge*, an admirable Pile of vaſt Stones, upon *Saliſbury-Plain*, in *Wiltſhire*, raiſed within the Compaſs of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another, ſome of the Stones being 28 Feet high, and 7 broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-croſs with Mortiſes, ſo that the whole Frame ſeems to hang. As to the Deſign and Antiquity of it, Authors are not agreed, but ſome think, they were ſet up for Monuments of famous Men that were there ſlain.

STONE of Wool 14 *lb.* Stone of Beef, at *London* 8 *lb.* in *Herefordſhire*, 12 *lb.* Stone of Glaſs, 5 *lb.* of Wax 8 *lb.*

To STONE [ſtænan, *Sax.* ſteinigen, Teut.] to throw Stones at.

STONED [Geſtæned, *Sax.*] pelted with Stones, or put to Death by ſtoning.

STONY [Steinig, Teut.] full of Stones.

STOOD, cropt, *N. C.* as Sheep are ſaid to be *Stood*, whoſe Ears are cropt; and

Men who wear their Hair very ſhort.

STOOK, a Shock of Corn of 12 Sheaves.

A STOOL [ſtole, *Sax.* Stool, Dan. Stuhl, Teut. Yſtol, C. Br. *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of στόλος, Gr.] a Thing to ſit upon.

STOOM'ING [of *Wine*] is putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients in it.

To STOOP [ſtoepe, Belg.] to bow or bend downwards, to cringe or condeſcend.

To STOOP [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to ſtoop, when being upon her Wing ſhe bends down violently to ſtrike the Fowl.

A STOOP [ſtoppa, *Sax.*] two Quarts.

To STOP [ſtoppe, Belg. ſtopper, Dan. *eſtouper*, F.] to ſtay, to hinder, to keep from going abroad.

STOP'PER [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Cable made uſe of to ſtop the Halliards or the Cable, that it may not run out too faſt.

STOP'PING *in the Belly*, a Diſeaſe to which Poultry are ſubject.

STOP'PLE [ſtopſel, Teut.] a Stopper of a Caſk, Bottle, *&c.*

STO'RAGE, Warehouſe Room.

STO'RAX [Στοραξ, Gr.] a Gum of a *Syrian* Tree, that is very ſweet ſcented, and much uſed in Phyſick.

STORE [yſtor, *C. Br.*] Abundance; all Proviſions or Ammunition laid up.

To STORE [ſtuyren, Belg. ſtewern, Teut.] to lay up; alſo to furniſh with.

STORGE [Στοργὴ, Gr.] natural Affection.

STORIAL, Hiſtorical. *Chauc.*

STORK [of Στοργὴ, Gr. natural Affection, becauſe of the great Care it takes of its Dam when grown old] a Fowl.

STORKS *Bill* [ſtorch-ſchnabel, T.] an Herb; alſo an Inſtrument uſed by Surgeons.

A STORM [ſtorm, *Sax.* L. S. B. and Dan. yſtorm, *C. B.* ſturm, T. *ſtorm*, Ital.] bluſtering Weather; a Tempeſt, Buſtle, Noiſe, Aſſault or ſudden Attack; alſo Trouble.

To STORM [ſtorme, Belg. ſturmen, Teut. ſtormen, Dan. *ſtormoi*, Ital.] to chaſe, to fume; to attack a fortified Place furiouſly; alſo to brawl or ſcold.

STORM'INESS, Tempeſtuouſneſs.

STORMY [ſtormigh, Belg. ſturmig, Teut.] boiſterous, tempeſtuous.

A STORY [Contract of *Hiſtory*] a Relation, a Tale, a Lye.

A STORY [ſtor, *Sax.*] a Floor of a Building.

A STOTE [ſtod, *Sax.*] a young Horſe or Bullock. *N. C.*

A STOTE, a kind of ſtinking Ferret.

A STOVE [ſtofa, *Sax.* ſtove, Belg. ſtube, Teut. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtuve*, F.] a Stew or hot Bath; a Room made with an Iron Device in it to cauſe ſweating, or in Northern Countries for Warmth; alſo a Conveniency to burn Sea Coal in a Chimney.

STOVE [with *Confectioners*] a Cloſet well ſtopped on all Sides with ſeveral Stories or Rows of Wire Shelves one above another, for the drying of Sweetmeats.

STOVEL, Straw or Fodder for Cattle.

STOUND [ſtund, *Sax.* ſtunde, Teut.] Hour, Time, Seaſon; alſo Misfortune. *Sp.*

STOUND, a Veſſel that ſtands an End.

STOUND. See *Line.*

A STOUND, a little while. *Suff.*

STOUNDEMEEL [of ſtund mælum, *Sax.*] various, changeable by Turns. *Ch.*

STOUNDS, Sorrows, Dumps, Fits. *Sp.*

STOUR, a Fight, an Aſſault. *Spenc.*

STOUR'MINSTER [of the River *Stour*, and a Miniſter there] a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, 94 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

STOUT [ſtout, B.] luſty, hardy, bold, courageous.

STOUTNESS, Courageouſneſs, Bravery.

STOUTS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOW [Stoƿ, *Sax.*] a Place, a Name.

To STOW [ſtouwe, Belg.] to place Wares, Proviſions, *&c.* in a Warehouſe, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOW'AGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; alſo the Place where laid up.

STOW *your Whids*, ſpeak warily. *Cant.*

STOWERS, Shocks or Brunts. *O.*

STOWK [perhaps of ſtacs, a Stick, *T.*] a Handle to any Thing. *C.*

STOWR, a Hedge-Stake; alſo the Round of a Ladder.

STRA'BISM [*ſtrabiſmus*, L. Στραβισμὸς, Gr.] a ſquinting, or looking a-ſquint. *L.*

To STRAD'DLE [*q. d.* to ſtriddle, or ſtride] to ſpread the Legs wide.

STRAD'DLING [a Corruption of *Eaſterling*] a Sirname.

To STRAGGLE [*ſtravolare*, Ital. *Minſhew* derives it of *extrahendo*, L. *Spelman* from ſtre, *Sax.* away] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron which ſerve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

STRAIGHT [ſtreace, *Sax.* ſtracke, Teut.] right, direct, extended.

STRAIGHT [ſtracks, T. and L. S. preſently, by and by, anon, in a little Time.

STRAIGHT'NESS, the being ſtraight, or direct.

STRAIGHT'WAY, directly, immediately.

To STRAIN [*eſtraindre*, F.] to preſs or ſqueeze; to preſs any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, *&c.* to raiſe the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To STRAIN [of *ſtringo*, L.] to conſtrain, *Chauc.*

A STRAIN, a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength; a Sprain.

A STRAIN [ſtrenge, of ſtrynah, *Sax.* to procreate] a Breed of Horſes; a Tune; a Flight of Speech.

To STRAIN [*Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to *Strain*, when ſhe catches at any thing.

A STRAIN [among *Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A STRAIT [*Eſtrait*, F.] a great Preſſure, a Difficulty, Diſtreſs, extream Want.

A STRAIT [*Hydrography*, *un Eſtroit*, F. *Stretto*, Ital.] a narrow Arm of the Sea, ſhut up on both Sides by Lands, affording a Paſſage from one great Sea to another.

STRAITNESS, Narrowneſs, Difficulty.

STRAITS, a narrow Kerſey Cloth.

A STREAK [Streek, L. S. Strich, Teut.] the Line or Track which a Wheel or any Thing elſe leaves behind it.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

STRAKE, to paſs. *O.*

A STRAND [ſtrand, *Sax. Teut. L. S.*] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the North Weſt of *London*, lying near the Bank of the River of *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [among *Sailors*] a Twiſt of a Rope.

STRAND *and Stream*, Freedom from Cuſtom and all Impoſition upon Goods or Veſſels by Land or Water. *O. R.*

STRANDED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship either by Tempeſt or ill Steerage, is run aground, and ſo periſhes.

STRAN'DY [ſpoken of *Children*] reſtive, paſſionate. *O.*

STRANGE [*eſtrange*, F. q. d. *extraneus*, L.] unuſual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGE'NESS, Uncommonneſs; alſo Shyneſs.

STRAN'GER [*Eſtranger*, F. *Extraneus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; one with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A STRANGER [in *Law*] one who is not privy or Party to an Act.

To STRAN'GLE [*eſtrangler*, F. ſtrangulieren, Teut. *ſtrangulare*, L.] to choak or ſtifle.

STRAN'GLES, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, attended with the running at the Noſe.

STRAN'GLE *Weed*, a kind of Herb.

STRAN'GURY [*Stranguria*, L. of στραγγουρία, Gr.] a Diſeaſe when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and a continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [ſtripp, Teut. ſtrop, Du. *Stroppa*, Ital. F. *Junius* derives it of στρίφος, *Gr.* but *Mer. Caſ.* of στρεπτος, *Gr.* flexible] a Thong of Leather.

STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is ſpliced about any Block, and made with an Eye to faſten it any where on Occaſion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a Sort of Band to ſtretch out Members in the ſetting of broken or disjointed Bones.

STRAPPA'DO, a kind of Rack, a Puniſhment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. *Ital.*

STRAPPING, huge, luſty, bouncing.

STRA'TA [among *Naturaliſts*] Layers or Beds of different Kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. *L.*

STRAT'AGEM [corrupt for *Strategem*, *Stratageme*, F. *Strategema*, L. of στρατήγημα, Gr.] a politick Device or ſubtil Invention of War.

STRATAGEMI'CAL, of or belonging to a Stratagem.

STRATARITMETRY [of στράτος, an Army, ἀριθμὸς, Number, and μετρον, Meaſure] the Art of drawing up an Army, or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figures; and alſo of expreſſing the Number of Men contained in ſuch a Figure, as they ſtand in Array, either near at Hand, or at a Diſtance aſſigned.

STRATIFICA'TION [in *Chymiſtry*] a putting different Matters Bed to Bed, or one Layer upon another, in a Crucible, in order to calcine a Metal, *&c.* *L.*

To STRATIFY *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] to lay a Bed of Cement, and then a Plate of Gold, and then another, and ſo on till the Crucible is full.

STRAOTC'RACY [of στράτος, an Army, and κρατεία, Power, *Gr.*] Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRAT'TON [*q. d.* Strait Town] a Market-Town in *Cornwall*, 174 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

To STRATU'MINATE [*Stratumino*, L.] to pave.

STRA'TUM *ſuper ſtratum*, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT [geſteecker, T.] ſtretched out. *O.*

STRAW [Streaƿ, *Sax.* Stroh, Teut.] Stubble, the Stalk of Corn.

STRAW [*Military Term*] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, ſo that they be ready to return to them upon the firſt firing of a Gun, or Beat of a Drum.

STRAW'BERRY [Streaƿberian, *Sax.*] a Fruit well known.

STRAW-*Worm* [Stroh-Warm, Teut.] a Sort of Inſect.

STRAW'Y [Stre ƿene, *Sax.*] full of or ſtrewed with Straw.

To STRAY [of Stre, *Sax.* away, or *ſtraviare*, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A STRAY, a Beaſt taken wandering from its Paſture.

To STREAK [ſtricken, L. S. *ſtriccare*, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

STREAKINESS, the being full of Streaks.

STREAK'Y [ſtreiffig, Teut.] abounding with Streaks.

A STREAM [Stream, *Sax.* Stroom, L. S. Strom, *Teut.*] a running Water, the

Current or Courſe of a River.

To STREAM [Streamian, *Sax.* ſtroomen, L. S.] to run in a Stream.

STREAM *Anchor* [*Sea Term*] a ſmall Anchor made faſt to a Stream Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREAM'ER [likely of Striemen, a Tract, *Teut.* becauſe it forms by its Motion various Tracts in the Air] a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM *Works*, certain Works in the Tin Mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

To STRECK [ſtreichen, T.] to ſtrike. *Sp.*

STREET [Stræte, *Sax.* Stract, Belg. Straede, Dan. *Strada*, Ital. of *Strata*, L. ſc. *Via.*] a paved Way in a City, *&c.* built on both Sides.

STREET-*Gravel*, the Sum of 2*s.* anciently paid by every Tenant of the Manour of *Cholington*, in *Suſſex*, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

STREMEDEN, ſtreamed, flowed. *Ch.*

STRENE, Race, Deſcent. *Spenc.*

STRENG'TH [Strengð, *Sax.*] Ability, Power.

STRENU'ITY [*Strenuitas*, L.] Valiantneſs, Manhood, Activity.

STRENUOUS [*Strenuus*, L.] ſtout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STREN'UOUSNESS, Vigorouſneſs, Valiantneſs.

STREP'EROUS [*ſtreperus*, L.] hoarſe, jarring; alſo noiſy.

STRE'PEROUSNESS, Noiſineſs.

To STREP'ITATE [*ſtrepitatum*, L.] to make a great Noiſe, to mutter.

STREPITUS *Judicialis* [*Old Law*] the Circumſtances of Noiſe, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Juſtice. *L.*

STRESS [Strece, *Sax.* Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; alſo the main Point in a Buſineſs.

To lay a STRESS *upon*, to inſiſt or rely on.

To STRETCH [Streccan, *Sax.* ſtrecken, L. S. and Teut. ſtrecker, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCHERS [in a *Boat*] thoſe wooden Staves which the Rowers ſet their Feet againſt.

To STREW [Strewian, *Sax.* ſtrewen, Teut.] to ſcatter abroad or upon.

STREWD [Stredde, or geſtrewed, *S.* geſtrewet, Teut.] ſcattered here and there.

STRIÆ [among *Naturaliſts*] are the ſmall Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell-Fiſh.

STRI'ATED, chamfered, channelled.

STRICK'EN, beaten, ſmitten; alſo advanced, as *ſtricken in Years.*

STRICK'LE } [of Strican, *Sax.* to
STRICK'LESS } ſtrike, Streichholtz, Teut.] a Thing to ſtrike the over Meaſure of Corn, *&c.*

STRICT [*ſtrictus*, L.] cloſe, exact, poſitive, punctual, rigid, ſevere.

STRICT'IVE [*ſtrictivus*, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICT'LY, exactly, ſeverely.

STRICT'NESS, Exactneſs, Severity.

STRICTURE [*Strictura*, L.] a Spark from a red hot Iron: but it is chiefly uſed in a figurative Senſe, as *Brutes have ſome Strictures of Ratiocination.*

STRIDE [Stride, *Sax.*] two Steps, or a Meaſure of five Foot.

To STRIDE [of Stræde, *Sax.* or of ſchrijden, L. S.] to ſtep wide, or beſtride, or lay the Leg over a Horſe.

A COCK's STRIDE [*Skinner* derives it of ſtrind, *Sax.* of ſtrinen, *Sax.* to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; alſo a wide Step of a Cock.

STRI'DENT [*ſtridens*, L.] making a Noiſe, gnaſhing with the Teeth.

STRIDULOUS [*ſtridulus*, L.] craſhing or ſcreaking.

STRID'ULOUSNESS, the being ſtridulous or noiſy.

STRIFE [of ſtriben, Teut.] Contention, Endeavour.

The STRIG, the Foot-ſtalk of any Fruit. *Suff.*

To STRIKE [ſtrican, *Sax.* ſtricker, Dan.] to beat or hit; to affect or make an Impreſſion on the Mind; to make even Meaſure with a Strickle.

To STRIKE *Sail* [ſtricken, L. S.] is to let down, or lower the Sail.

A STRIKE [Streiche, Teut.] a Strickle to meaſure Corn, *&c.* alſo a Meaſure containing four Pecks.

A STRIKE [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handful.

A STRING [Streng, *Sax.* of *ſtringere*, L. Stringhe, Belg. *ſtringa*, Ital. all of *ſtringendo*, L.] any Thong, Thread, Line, *&c.* to tie with.

STRING *that Lamprey* [in *Carving*] cut it up.

STRING *Halt* [in *Horſes*] a ſudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRIN'GENT [*ſtringens*, L.] binding, forcing, forcible.

STRINGI'NESS, the being full of Strings.

STRINGS [Strenge, Dan.] the Cords of a Muſical Inſtrument.

STRINGY, full of Strings.

To STRIP [ſtroepe, Belg.] to pull off the Cloaths, Skin, Hide, *&c.*

A STRIP, a ſmall Piece of Cloth, *&c.*

STRIP [in *Law*] Spoil, Deſtruction, as *to make Strip and Waſte.*

A STRIPE [Strepe, Belg. Streiff, Teut.] a Blow or Laſh; alſo a Streak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

STRIPE [of *ſtirps*, L.] Race, Kindred. *Chau.*

STRIP'LING [*q. d.* Trippling, ſays *Minſhew, tripudiando*, L. dancing] a young Man or Youth.

To **STRIVE** [ſtreben, Teut. and L. S. ſtriber, Dan. *eſtrimer*, F.] to endeavour, earneſtly, to contend, to combat with.

A **STROKE** [ꞅꞇꞃice, *Sax.* Streke, Belg. Strich, Teut.] a Streak, Line, or Daſh.

A **STROAK** [Stretch, Teut.] a Blow.

To **STROAK** [ꞅꞇꞃacan, *Sax.* ſtreichen, Teut. *ſtriccare*, Ital. ſtager, Dan.] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STROKAL, an Iron Inſtrument uſed in making Glaſs.

To **STROLE**, to rove or rumble about.

STROM, an Inſtrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. *N. C.*

STRO'MATICKS [of στρῶμα, *Gr.*] Books of ſeveral ſcattered Subjects.

STRONG [ꞅꞇꞃanꝣ, *Sax.* ſtreng, Dan. *ſtrenuus*, L. στρενης, Gr. *Heſych.* but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of στριγμὲνος, *Gr.*] able, luſty, ſtout, of great Strength.

STRONG'LY, luſtily, ſtoutly.

STRONGNESS, the being ſtrong.

STRO'PHE [στροφη, *Gr.*] the firſt of the three Members of a *Greek* Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the ſeveral Twiſts at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STROUGHT, ſtrewed. *Chau.*

STROY, to deſtroy. *Chau.*

STRUC'TURE [*Structura*, L.] a Fabrick or Pile of Building. *F.*

STRUCTURE [in *Philoſophy*] the Combination of all thoſe Qualities of Matter in any natural Body, which diſtinguiſh it from others.

STRUCTURE [in *Rhetorick*] is a Diſpoſure of a Diſcourſe.

STRUDE }
STRODE } a Stock of Breeding Mares.

STRUG'GLE, an earneſt or violent ſtriving.

To **STRUG'GLE** [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of στρύγομαι, *Gr.*] to ſtir one's ſelf violently, to wreſtle, to ſtrive earneſtly.

STRUMA, a Swelling in the Neck, *&c.* the King's Evil. *L.*

STRUMA'TICK [*ſtrumaticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with ſuch Swellings.

STRU'MOUS is applied to ſuch Swellings of the Glands as happen in the *Struma*.

A **STRUMPET** [*Minſhew* derives it of *Trompet*, F. to deceive, or of Stront-pot, Belg. of Streut, Filth, Dung, and Pot, a Pot, q. d. a common Jakes, *&c.*] a common Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, eſpecially of a Horſe. *N. C.*

STRUNTED *Sheep*, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSHINGS, Orts. *N. C.*

To **STRUT** [*q. d.* ſtretch out, *Minſhew*; or of ſtrutzen, Teut. or of ꞅꞇeoꞃp, *Sax.* the Tail, *q. d.* to erect the Tail] to walk after a proud and ſtately Manner.

STRUT'TINGLY, proudly, ſtately.

STRUT }
STROUT } [at *Briſtol* in *England*] an Hoop-Petticoat.

A **STUB** [Sꞇẏobe, *Sax.* Stobbe, Belg. *Stipes*, L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, *&c.*

STUB'BED, ſhort and well ſet.

STUB'BEDNESS, the being ſhort and thick.

STUB'BING [in *Huſbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Broom, *&c.* out of Land.

STUB'BLE [Stropper, L. S. and Teut. *eſtouble*, F. *ſtopple*, Ital. of *ſtipula*, L.] ſhort Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STUB'BORN [*q. d.* ſtout born, *Minſhew*, or of στιβαρὸς, *Gr.* thick, *Mer. Caſ.*] obſtinate, inflexible.

STUB'BORNLY, obſtinately.

STUB'BORNNESS, Obſtinacy.

A **STUCK'LING**, an Apple-paſty or Pye. *Suſſ.*

STUD [Sꞇuuꝺ, *Sax.*] a Nail emboſſed in any Thing; a ſort of Button.

A **STUD** [Sꞇuꝺ, *Sax.* Stuterey, T.] a Stock of Breeding Mares.

STUD'DING *Sails* [on *Ship Board*] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STU'DENT [*un Etudiant*, F. *Studens*, L.] one who ſtudies any Art or Science, eſpecially at an Univerſity.

STU'DENT [*ſtudens*, L.] ſtudious. *Ch.*

STU'DIOUS [*ſtudieux*, F. *ſtudioſus*, L.] much given to ſtudy; alſo earneſt for, deſirous of, regardful.

STU'DIOUSLY, with Study, diligently.

STU'DIOUSNESS, the being very ſtudious.

STUDS, Buttons for Shirt-Sleeves, *&c.*

STUD'Y [*Etude*, F. *Studium*, L.] Application of Mind to learn, or do any thing; alſo a Cloſet to ſtudy in, a Library.

To **STUD'Y** [*etudier*, F. *ſtudere*, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF [Stoffe, Du. *eſtoffe*, F. *ſtoffa*, Ital. Yſtwff, C. Br.] Matter; alſo thin woollen Cloths; alſo a general Name for all Kinds of Works made of Gold, Silver, Silk, Wool, Hair, Cotton or Thread.

To **STUFF** [either of *Stuff*, as above, or as *Mer. Caſ.* conjectures, of στυφεω, *Gr.*] to cram or fill.

STUF'NET, a Poſnet or Skillet. *Suſſ.*

STUKE }
STUCK } [*Stuc.* F. *Stucco*, Ital.] Mortar made of Chalk and white Marble, pounded together and ſifted, fit for the making of Imagery; Plaiſter of *Paris*.

A **STULL**, a Luncheon; a great Piece

of Bread, Cheeſe, or other Victuals. *Eſſex.*

STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of a Mine,

STULTIE [*ſtultus*, L.] fooliſh, ſilly. *Chauc.*

STULTIL'OQUENCE [*Stultiloquentia*, L.] fooliſh Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, ſet a working.

To STUM, to put Ingredients in Wine decayed, to revive it, and make it briſk.

To STUMBLE [Stamma, *Swed.* q. d. to *tumble*] to falter, to fall in going.

A STUMP [Stompe, Belg. Stump, Dan. Stumpff, Teut.] a broken Piece of a Tree, ſtanding out of the Ground; alſo that Part of a broken Tooth that remains in the Jaw Bone.

To STUMP [Stumper, Dan. Stumpffen, Teut.] to cut off a Stump; alſo to brag or boaſt.

A STUMPER, a Boaſter or Bragger.

To STUN [*eſtonner*, F. geſtun, *Sax.* erſtannen, Teut. a Noiſe] to render ſtupid by a Blow or Noiſe.

STUNT [Stunta, *Sax.*] a Fool; ſullen, angry. *Lincolnſh.*

STUNTED, hindered in the Growth,

STUPEFACTION, a making ſtupid, dull or ſenſeleſs; an extraordinary Aſtoniſhment. *F.* of *L.*

STUPEFAC'TIVE [*ſtupefiant*, F.] that is of a ſtupifying Quality; as a *ſtupefactive Medicine.* L.

STUPEN'DIOUS }
STUPEN'DOUS } [of *Stupere*, L.] prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

STUPENDIOUSNESS, wonderfulneſs.

STU'PES [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of Tow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be applied to the Parts affected.

STUPID [*ſtupide*, F. *ſtupidus*, L.] blockiſh, dull, ſenſeleſs.

STU'PIDNESS, Dulneſs, Blockiſhneſs.

STUPID'ITY [*ſtupidité*, F. *ſtupiditas*, L.] dulneſs, blockiſhneſs, ſenſeleſſneſs.

To STU'PIFY [*Stupifier*, F. *Stupificare*, L.] to make ſtupid, dull, or ſenſeleſs, to benumb, to aſtoniſh or diſmay.

STU'POR [*Stupeur*, F.] lack of Senſe or Feeling, Inſenſibleneſs, Stupidity. *L.*

To STU'PRATE [*Stupratum*, L.] to raviſh a Woman.

STUPRA'TION, deflowering or raviſhing a Woman, committing a Rape.

STUR'BRIDGE [of *Sture*, the Name of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near *Cambridge*, where a great Fair is kept every Year in *September.*

STUR'DILY, luſtily, obſtinately.

STURDINESS, Luſtineſs, Obſtinateneſs.

STUR'DY [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ςιβαρος, *Gr.* corpulent] ſtrong, luſty, bold, reſolute; alſo a Diſeaſe in Cattle.

STURGEON [*Eſtourgeon*, F. *Sturio*, L.] Fiſh.

STURK [Styrc, *Sax*] a young Ox or Heifer.

To STUR'KEN, to grow, to thrive. *N. C.*

STUR'RY, inflexible, ſturdy, ſtiff. *S. C.*

To STURT, to ſtraggle. *O.*

To STUT'TER [Stottern, Teut.] to ſpeak haſtily, and brokenly.

STUT [Stut, *Sax.*] a Gnat. *O.*

A STY' [Stige, *Sax.* Stig, Dan.] a Place for keeping or fatting Swine in.

A STY [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of ςια, *Gr.* but *Skinner* of ſtigan, *Sax.*] a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STY'GIAN [*Stygius*, L.] belonging to the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign to be the River of Hell; alſo infernal, helliſh.

STYGIAN *Liquors* [with *Chymiſts*] acid Spirits, ſo named of their Efficacy in deſtroying or diſſolving mixed Bones.

STYLE [*Stylus*, L. of Στύλος, *Gr.*] a Manner of Writing, a Way of Expreſſion. *F.*

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular Method of reckoning the Year, according to the *Old* or *New Style.*

NEW STYLE, the New Computation of Time according to the Settlement of Pope *Gregory* XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old; the firſt Day of the Month, among thoſe that go by the *Old Style*, being the twelfth with thoſe that obſerve the *New*; ſo that their fixed Feſtivals fall 11 Days before ours: This Style is uſed in moſt Places beyond Sea.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of Time according to the Settlement of *Julius Cæſar:* This Style is in uſe in *England* and ſome other Proteſtant Countries.

STYLE [in *Dialing*] a Line whoſe Shadow on the Plane of the Dial ſhews the true Hour Line, and is the upper Edge of the Gnomon, Cock or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botaniſts*] is that middle prominent Part of the Flower of a Plant, which adheres to the Fruit of Seed, being uſually long and ſlender, whence it takes its Name.

STYLOBA'TA [Στυλοϐάτη, *Gr.*] the Pedeſtal of a Column or Pillar, the Baſe on which it ſtands. *L.*

STYLOCERATOHYOI'DES [of ςυλος a Pillar, κέρας, a Horn, and ὑοειδὴς, *Gr.*] are Muſcles of the *Os Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*; as alſo the Jaws in Deglutition, or of the Act of ſwallowing.

STYLOGLOS'SUM [of στύλος, and γλῶσσα, *Gr.* the Tongue] is the Pair of

Muſcles which lifts up the Tongue.

STYLOIDES [Στυλοειδης, Gr.] certain Proceſſes of Bone, ſhaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STYLOPHARYNGÆ'US [of στυλος, and φαρυγξ, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muſcles which dilate the *Gullet*, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

STYM'MA [Στύμμα, Gr.] is that thick Maſs, which remains after the ſteeping of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.* and preſſing out the Oil.

STYP'TICK [*Styptique*, F. *Stypticus*, L. of Στυπτικος, Gr.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYP'TICK *Water* [among *Chymiſts*] a Liquor made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol diſſolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a young Man, *&c.* for ſtopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poiſonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods ſwore, and he that ſwore falſly was baniſhed from Heaven and Nectar for 1000 Years.

SUADA, the Goddeſs of Eloquence. *L.*

SUA'SIBLE [*ſuaſibilis*, L.] that may be perſuaded.

SUA'SION, a perſuading. *L.*

SUA'SIVE, belonging to Perſuaſion.

SUA'SORY [*ſuaſorius*, L.] tending to perſuade.

SUAVIA'TION, an amorous kiſſing. *L.*

SUAVIL'OQUENCE [*ſuaviloquentia*, L.] ſweet and pleaſant Talk.

SUAV'ITY [*ſuavité*, F. *ſuavitas*, L.] Sweetneſs, Pleaſantneſs.

SUBAC'TION, a kneading or working; a bringing under or ſubduing. *L.*

SUBAC'TION [among *Apothecaries*] is the working or ſoftening of Plaiſters.

To SUBA'GITATE [*ſubagitatum*, L.] to ſollicit; alſo to have to do with a Woman. *L.*

SUBAL'BID [*ſubalbidus*, L.] whitiſh.

SUBA'LPINE [*Sub-Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows on or under the Mountains called the *Alps*.

SUBAL'TERN [*ſubalterne*, F.] that ſucceeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as, *Every Triangle is right angled, ſome Triangles are right angled.*

SUBALTERNS [*Subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS [*ſubaquaneus*, L.] that lies under Water.

SUBCARTILAGIN'EUM [among *Anatomiſts*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Griſtles of the Cheſt, the ſame as *Hypochondria.*

SUB-CHANTOR, an under Chantor, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Abſence of the Chantor.

SUBCINERI'TIOUS [*ſubcineritius*, L.] baked under the Aſhes.

SUBCLA'VIAN *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that paſs under the *Clavicles.*

SUBCLA'VIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ariſing from the lower Side of the *Clavicula*, near the *Acronium*, and deſcends obliquely to be inſerted into the upper Part of the firſt Rib near the *Sternum.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION [in *Aſtronomy*] a leſſer Conſtellation.

SUBCONTRARY *Poſition* [in *Geometry*] is when two ſimilar Triangles are ſo placed, as to have the Angle at the Vertex common, and yet their Baſes not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY *Propoſitions* [in *Logick*] are ſuch as differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as, *Some Man is a Creature, ſome Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUENTIALLY, by way of Conſequence, from a former Conſequence.

SUBCUTA'NEUS [*Anatomy*] a Branch of the Baſilick Vein that runs towards the inner *Condyle*, or Joint of the Arm. *L.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS [*ſubcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to the Dean.

SUBDEL'EGATE *Judge*, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To SUBDEL'EGATE [*ſubdeleguen*, F. *ſubdelegatum*, L.] to ſubſtitute or appoint another to act under one's ſelf.

SUBDEND [ſpoken of *Verſe*] low, groveling, mean.

SUBDITI'TIOUS [*ſubdititius*, L.] that is put in the Room of another, that is not what he pretends to be; foiſted, forged.

To SUB-DIVI'DE [*ſubdiviſer*, F. of *ſub*, and *dividere*, L.] to divide the Part of any Thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is divine, but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, *&c.*

SUB'DOLOUS [*ſubdolus*, L.] ſubtil, crafty, deceitful, ſly.

To SUBDU'CE [*ſubducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to ſeduce.

SUBDU'CTION, a taking privately from, a Subtraction, an Abatement.

To SUBDU'E [*ſubdere*, L.] to bring under, maſter, conquer, mortify.

SUBDU'PLE *Proportions* [in *Mathematicks*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice; thus 3 is ſaid to be ſubduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGA'TIONS, a Ceremony uſed by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incenſe.

SUB'JECT [*ſujet*, F. *ſubjectus*, L.] bound, obliged to ſome Dependance; liable, apt, inclinable, wont, or uſed to be.

A SUB'JECT [*Sujet*, F. *ſubjectus*, L.] one who is under the dominion of a ſovereign Prince.

A SUB'JECT [*Sujet*, F. *ſubjectum*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is converſant about.

SUB'JECT [with *Philoſophers*] the Subject to which qualities are joined.

To SUB'JECT [*ſubjectum*, Sup. of *ſubjicere*, L.] to make ſubject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECTION [*Subjection*, F.] being ſubject; obedient to a Superior; great Dependance; Slavery; Obligation; Neceſſity. *L.*

SUBJEC'TIVE [*ſubjectivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To SUBJOIN' [of *ſub* and *joindre*, F. *ſubjungere*, L.] to annex, join or add to.

SUBITA'NEOUS [*ſubit*, F. *ſubitaneus*, L.] ſudden, haſty.

SUBIT'O [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies quick and nimble; *Volti ſubito*, turn over quick, without Loſs of Time. *Ital.*

To SUB'JUGATE [*ſubjuguer*, F. *ſubjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to ſubdue.

SUBJUGA'TION, ſubduing, taking.

SUBJUNC'TION [in *Rhetorick*] the ſame as *Hypozeuxis*.

SUBJUNC'TIVE *Mood* [in *Grammar*] a Mood ſo called, becauſe it has ſome Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPSARIANS [of *ſub*, after, and *lapſus*, L. the Fall.] a Sect who held that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLA'TION, a lifting up. *L.*

SUBLAXA'TION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Diſlocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. *L.*

SUBLEVATE [*ſublevatum*, L.] to lift up, ſuccour, or eaſe.

SUBLEVA'TION, a lifting up, eaſing or ſuccouring. *L.*

SUBLIGA'CULUM [with *Surgeons*] a ſort of Truſs uſed in Ruptures. *L.*

To SUBLI'GATE [*ſubligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. *L.*

SUBLIGA'TION, a binding or tying underneath. *L.*

To SUB'LIMATE [*ſublimer*, F. *ſublimatum*, L.] to raiſe any volatile or light Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*Sublimatum*, L.] Mercury ſublimate.

SUB'LIMATE *Corroſive* [with *Chymiſts*] a ſtrong corroſive Powder, made of Quickſilver, impregnated with Acids, and then ſublimated up to the Top of the Veſſel. *F.*

SUBLIMA'TION [with *Chymiſts*] differs little from Diſtillation, except that in Diſtillation only the fluid Part of Bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the Matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but in Sublimation is only made of ſolid Subſtances.

SUBLIMA'TORIES, ſubliming Pots. *Ch.*

SUBLI'ME [*ſublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great; as, a *ſublime Style*, *Notion*, &c.

To SUBLIME [*ſublimer*, F.] to raiſe, to refine; the ſame as *Sublimate*.

SUBLI'MING *Pots*, Veſſels uſed for ſubliming mixed Bones. See *Alludels*.

SUBL'IMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muſcles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIMITY } [*ſublimité*, F. *ſublimitas*, L.] Height,
SUBLIME'NESS } or Loftineſs.

SUB'LIMY, the ſame as *Sublimate*.

SUBLINGUA'LES [with *Anatomiſts*] certain ſmall Glands which run on each Side the Tongue near its Tip. *L.*

SUBLI'TION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. *L.*

SUBLU'NARY [*ſublunaire*, F. *ſublunis*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

To SUBMER'GE [*ſubmerger*, F. *ſubmergere*, L.] to drown, dip, or plunge under Water.

SUBMER'SION, a plunging under Water, drowning, ſinking, or dipping. *F.* of *L.*

SUBMIS'SION, a yielding to; Reſpect, Humbleneſs. *F.* of *L.*

SUBMIS'S } [*ſubmiſſus*, L.] humble,
SUBMIS'SIVE } lowly, reſpectful.

SUBMIS'SIVENESS, Humbleneſs, Lowlineſs.

To SUBMIT' [*ſubmittere*, L.] to be ſubject, to humble one's ſelf, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMU'LTIPLE *Number* or *Quantity* [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Times exactly; thus 4 is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it juſt ſix Times.

SUBMULTIPLE *Proportion* [*Mathematicks*] the Reverſe of multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVATE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs, or Leg, to hamſtring. *O. L.*

SUBNORMAL [*Mathematicks*] is a Line determined, in any Curve, the Interſection of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBORD'INATE [of *ſub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another.

SUBOR'DINATE [*ſubordonner*, F. of *ſub* and *ordinatum*, L.] to place or ſet under another.

SUBORDI'NATION, Dependance of Perſons or Things with reſpect one to, or upon one another. *F.*

To SUBOR'N [*ſuborner*, F. *ſubornare*, L.] to put one upon bearing falſe Witneſs, or any miſchievous Deſign, to ſend one privily, and inſtruct him what to do or ſay.

SUBORNA'TION, a ſetting up or hiring falſe Witneſs; alſo an enticing thereto. *F.* of *L.*

SUBORNA'TION [in *Law*] a ſecret or underhand preparing or inſtructing; a bringing a falſe Witneſs; alſo the enticing or alluring to do ſuch an Act.

SUB-POENA [*i. e.* under the Penalty, as *ſub pœna centum librarum*, i. e. under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in *Chancery* only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Proviſion; a Writ for the ſummoning of Witneſſes, to teſtify in other Courts. *L.*

SUB-*Reader*, an under-Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to diſcourſe upon, and aſſiſts him in the Reading.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. See *Surreptitious.*

SUBRIG'UOUS [*ſubriguus*, L.] wet, moiſt, watry underneath.

SUBRIS'ION, a ſmiling. *L.*

To SUBROGATE [*ſubroger*, F. *ſubrogatum*, L.] to ſubſtitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGA'TION [*Civil Law*] putting another Perſon in the Place and Right of him who is the proper Creditor. *F.* of *L.*

SUBSANNA'TION, a mocking at. *L.*

SUBSCAPSULA'RIS [*Anatomy*] is the Muſcle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Parts of the Shoulder-Blade.

To SUBSCRIBE [*ſubſcribere*, L.] to ſign or ſet one's Hand to a Writing; alſo to conſent, to ſubmit to.

SUBSCRIP'TION, a ſigning or ſetting one's Hand to the Bottom of a Writing. *L.*

SUBSCRIP'TION [among *Bookſellers*] is when the Undertakers propoſe Advantages to thoſe that take ſo many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impreſſion is finiſhed.

SUBSE'QUENT [*ſubſequens*, L.] immediately following, or coming next after. *F.*

To SUBSERV'E [*ſubſervire*, L.] to promote or help forward.

SUBSER'VIENCY, a being ſubſervient.

SUBSER'VIENT [*ſubſerviens*, L.] ſerviceable, helpful.

SUBSEQUIAL'TERAL *Proportion.* See *Seſquialteral.*

To SUBSI'DE [*ſubſidere*, L.] to ſink or become lower; as *the Streams ſubſide from their Banks.*

SUBSI'DENCE [*ſubſidentia*, L.] the ſettling to the Bottom, as Settlement in Urine, *&c.*

SUBSID'IARY [*ſubſidiaire*, F. *ſubſidiarius*, L.] that is given or ſent to the Aid and Aſſiſtance of another; helping.

SUB'SIDY [*ſubſidé*, F. *ſubſidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the King upon an urgent Occaſion, and impoſed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands or Goods.

To SUBSIST' [*ſubſiſter*, F. *ſubſiſtere*, L.] to ſtand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

SUBSIST'ENCE [*ſubſiſtance*, F. *ſubſiſtentia*, L.] Being, Abiding, Continuance, Food, Livelihood.

SUBSIST'ENCE-*Money*, Half pay given to Soldiers for their preſent Support.

SUBSORTI'TION, a chuſing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refuſed.

SUBSTANCE [*Subſtantia*, L.] Eſſence or Being; Matter, Reality; Eſtate, Goods, Wealth; alſo the moſt material Points of a Diſcourſe; the beſt and moſt nouriſhing Parts of a Thing. *F.*

SUBSTAN'TIAL [*ſubſtantial*, F. *ſubſtantialis*, L.] eſſential, real, ſtrong, ſolid, pithy; rich, wealthy.

SUB'STANTIVE [in *Grammar*] as a *Noun Subſtantive*, a Word which denotes the abſolute Being of a Thing, and which joined with a Verb ſerves to make a perfect Sentence. *F.* of *L.*

To SUB'STITUTE [*ſubſtituer*, F. *ſubſtituere*, L.] to put in the Room of another.

A SUB'STITUTE [*Subſtitut*, F. *Subſtitutus*, L.] a Deputy, one who ſupplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITU'TION [in *Algebra* or *Fractions*] is the putting in the Room of any Quantity of an Equation, ſome other Quantity which is equal, but expreſſed after another Manner. *F.* of *L.*

SUBSTRUC'TION, an under pinning, groundſelling, or laying the Foundation of a Houſe. *L.*

SUBSTY'LAR *Line* [in *Dialing*] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style ſtands at right Angles with the Plane.

To SUBSUL'T [*ſubſultare*, L.] to lead under or about.

SUBSULTA'TION, ſuch a leaping.

SUBSUL'TORY, leaping under or up and down.

SUB SUPRA *Particular Propoſition* [in *Mathematicks*] is contrary to *ſuper particular Propoſition.*

SUBTAN'GENT [in any *Curve*] is the Line which determines the Interſection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULA'NEOUS [*ſubtegulaneus*, L.] under the Houſe Eaves or Roof.

SUBTENSE [in *Mathematicks*] is a right Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve-Line; or a right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle in two equal Parts, to both which it is ſubtended.

SUBTERDU'CTION, a private leading away or ſtealing.

SUB'TERFLUOUS [*ſubterfluus*, L.] that flows or runs under.

SUB'TERFUGE [*ſubterfugium*, L.] Evaſion, Eſcape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at.

SUBTERRA'NEOUS } [*ſubterraneus*,
SUBTERRA'NEAN } L. *ſouterrain*, F.] is whatſoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth; that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRA'NEITY, a being ſubterraneous.

SU'BTILE } [*ſubtil*, F. and *ſubtilis*, L.]
SU'BTLE } crafty, cunning, ſharp, quick, ready; alſo thin, pure, fine, ſeparated from its groſſer Parts.

SUBTILIZA'TION [*ſubtilization*, F.] the Act of ſubtilizing.

To **SU'BTILIZE** [*ſubtilizer*, F.] to make ſubtle or thin; alſo to uſe Subtilties, Tricks or Shifts.

SU'BTILTY, craftily.

SU'BTILTY } [*ſubtilité*, F. of *ſubtili-*
SU'BTILITY } *tas*, L.] Craft, Sharpneſs of Wit; a ſubtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To **SUB'TRACT** [*ſubtractum*, L.] to deduct or take from.

SUBTRAC'TION [in *Arithmetick*] is the taking one Thing from another, to find the Remainder. *L.*

SUBTRACTION *Compound* [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of ſeveral different Species, from another Sum compounded likewiſe of the ſame Sorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

SUBTRAHEN'D [*ſubtrahendum*, L.] the leſſer Number, which is to be taken or ſubtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE *Proportion* [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another juſt three Times, as 2 is ſaid to be Subtriple of 6, and 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVEC'TION, a ſecret Conveyance or Carriage. *L.*

SUBVENTANEOUS [*ſubventaneus*, L.] under the Wind; alſo addled, as a ſubventaneous Egg, *i. e.* an addled Egg.

SUBVEN'TION, Supply, Aid, Subſidy. *F.* of *L.*

SUBVER'SION, turning upſide down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Deſtruction of a State or Kingdom. *F.* of *L.*

To **SUBVERT'** [*Subverter*, F. of *Subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow, or ruin; as to *ſubvert the Government*.

SUBURBA'NITY [*Suburbanitas*, L.] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUBUR'BIAN [*Suburbanus*, L.] belonging to the Suburbs.

SUB'URBS [*Suburbia*, L.] that Part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBU'BERES [of *Sub*, under, and *Uber*, the Breaſts, L.] ſucking Infants.

SUBVULTU'RIAN [*Subvulturius*, L.] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUC'CAGE, the ſame as *Apochyliſma*.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS [*Succedaneus*, L.] ſucceeding, or coming in the Room of another; as a *ſuccedaneous Medicine*, is the Medicine uſed after or inſtead of another.

SUCCE'DENT [*Succedens*, L.] ſucceeding, following after.

SUCCE'DENT *Houſes* [among *Aſtrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh; ſo termed becauſe they follow or ſucceed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not ſo much in Order, as in Dignity and Condition.

To **SUCCEED** [*Succeder*, F. *Succedere*, L.] to follow, to come next after, to come in the Place of another; to ſpeed well or proſper; to come to paſs or fall out.

SUCCEN'TOR, one who ſings the Baſs or loweſt Part in a Concert of Muſick. *L.*

To **SUCCENTU'RIATE** [*Succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCES'S [*Succez*, F. *Succeſſus*, L.] the Event or Iſſue of a Buſineſs either good or bad; but it is moſt commonly taken for a happy Iſſue, or good Luck.

SUCCES'SFUL, fortunate, lucky.

SUCCES'SFULLY, fortunately, luckily.

SUCCES'SFULNESS, the being fortunate or lucky.

SUCCES'SION, a ſucceeding or coming after; a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCES'SION *of the Signs* [in *Aſtrology*] is that Order in which they are uſually reckoned, as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. it is otherwiſe termed *Conſequence*.

SUCCES'SIVE [*Succeſſivus*, L.] that ſucceeds, or follows one after another. *F.*

SUCCES'SOR [*Succeſſeur*, F.] one who ſucceeds another in his Place or Eſtate. *L.*

SUCCID'UOUS [*ſucciduus*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCCINC'T [*Succinctus*, L.] brief, ſhort, comprehended in a few Words. *F.*

SUCCINCT'LY, briefly, conciſely.

SUCCINCT'NESS, Briefneſs, Comprehenſiveneſs.

SUCCIN'EOUS [*ſuccineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUC'CORY [*Cichorium*, L. κιχώριον, Gr.] an Herb good to cool, and open Stoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCCOS'ITY [*Succoſitas*, L.] Fulneſs of Juice.

SUCCOTRI'NE *Aloes* is the fineſt Sort that comes from the Iſle of *Succotra*, on the Coaſt of *Arabia*; and from its Colour is called *Aloes Hypatica*, or Liver-coloured *Aloes*.

To **SUCCOUR** [*ſuccurrere*, L. *ſecourir*, F.] to aſſiſt, help, or relieve.

To **SUCCOUR** [*Sea Term*] to ſtrengthen or make more firm, as, *to ſuccour a Maſt*, *Cable*, &c.

To **SUCCOUR** *a Place*, is to raiſe the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUCCOUR [*Secours*, F.] Help, Relief, Supply.

SUC'COUS [*ſuccoſus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUC'CUBUS [*Succube*, F.] a Devil or Demon which aſſumes a Woman's Shape to lie with a Man. *L.*

SUC'CULA [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round without any *Tympanum*. L.

SUC'CULENCY, a being ſucculent.

SUC'CULENT [*ſucculentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. *F.*

To **SUCCUMB'** [*ſuccomber*, F. *ſuccumbere*, L.] to fall down, ſink, or fall under; as, *to ſuccumb under the Weight of Afflictions.*

SUCCUS *Pancreaticus* [with *Anatomiſts*] the Pancreatick Juſtice. *L.*

SUCUSSA'SION } [with *Phyſicians*]
SUCUS'SION } ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by ſtrong *Stimuli*, like *Stimulatories*, *Friction*, and the like, which are commonly uſed in Apoplectick Affections.

SUCUS'SION [in *Philoſophy*] a violent jolting or ſhaking. *L.*

SUCH [ꞅƿylc, *Sax.* ſulch, Du. ſolch, Teut.] like this.

To **SUCK** [ꞅuccan, *Sax.* ſooghen, Du. ſaugen, Teut. *ſucer*, F. *ſuccare*, It. of *ſugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, *&c.*

SUCK'ERS *of Trees* [in *Huſbandry*] unprofitable Shoots which ſpring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCK'INY, a Frock, a white Attire like a Rochet. *Chauc.*

SUCK'STONE, a Sea-Lamprey, a Fiſh.

To **SUCK'LE** [of Succan, *&c.* as above] to give Suck.

SUC'TION, a Sucking. *L.*

SUD [*Sea Term*] the South Wind. *F.*

SUDA'TION, a Sweating. *F.*

SU'DATORY [*Sudatorius*, L.] belonging to ſweating, a ſweating Houſe.

SUD'DEN [ꞅoden, *Sax.* *ſoudain*, F. *ſubitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, haſty, quick.

SUDDENLY, haſtily, quickly.

SUDDENNESS, Haſtineſs.

SUDIM'INA [among *Phyſicians*] certain red and angry Pimples in the ſkin, like Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youth; eſpecially thoſe who are of a hot Temper, and have much Exerciſe; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breaſt, Arms, *&c.* and moſtly about the Privities, *L.*

SUDORIF'EROUS } [*ſudorifique*, F. *ſu-*
SUDORIF'ICK } *dorificus*, L.] provoking or cauſing Sweat.

SUDORIF'ICKS [*Sudorifica*, L.] ſweating Medicines, the ſame as *Hydroticks* and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [of Ᵹeꞅoden, ſodden, of ꞅeoðan, *Sax.* to boil] the ſoapy Liquor in which Clothes are boiled.

To **SUE** [of *ſuivre*, F. q. d. *ſequi*, L.] to proſecute at Law; to entreat earneſtly; to put in, or ſtand for an Office, *&c.*

To **SUE** [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is ſaid to *ſue*, when ſhe whets her Beak.

SU'ET, a hard ſort of Fat.

To **SUFFAR'CINATE** [*ſuffarcinatum*, L.] to ſtuff.

SUFFEC'TION, a ſubſtituting. *L.*

To **SUFFER** [*ſouffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to bear with, give leave, permit.

SUF'FERABLE, that may be endured or ſuffered.

SUF'FERANCE [*Souffrance*, F. *Sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permiſſion, Leave, Forbearance; a ſuffering or bearing Pains or Affliction; alſo Affliction itſelf.

SUFFEREN'TIA *Pacis* [*Old Law*] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truce.

SUFFERSU'RÆ, certain Puſtules or Wheals in Children, occaſioned by Heat.

To **SUFFI'CE** [*ſuffire*, F. *ſufficere*, L.] to be enough; to ſatisfy, to afford Satisfaction.

SUFFI'CIENCY [*ſuffiſance*, F. *ſufficientia*, L.] a being ſufficient; Ability, Capacity.

SUFFI'CIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Preſumption. Sir *William Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT [*ſuffiſant*, F. *ſufficiens*, L.] that ſuffices or is enough to ſatisfy Neceſſity; able, capable.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, well enough, fully, ſatisfactorily.

SUFFIMEN'TUM } a Perfume which is
SUFFI'TUS } burnt or ſmoaked; Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, *&c.* which, thrown upon Coals, ſmell pleaſantly. *L.*

SUFFIRABLE, patient. *Chauc.*

SUFFISAUNCE, Sufficiency. *Chau.*

To **SUFFLA'TE** [*ſufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow up.

To **SUF'FOCATE** [*ſuffoquer*, F. *ſuffocatum*, L. of *ſub.* and *faux*] to ſtop the Breath, to ſtifle, ſmother, or choak.

SUFFOCA'TION, a ſtifling, a Stoppage of of the Breath ; a ſmothering. *L.*

SUF'FOLK, [Suðfolc, *Sax.* q. d. South-folk, in Oppoſition to thoſe of *Norfolk*] a Southern County of *Britain.*

SUFFOS'SION, an undermining. *L.*

SUF'FRAGAN [*Suffragant*, F. *Suffraganeus*, L. *q. d.* Aſſiſtant] a Biſhop's Vicar, or a Biſhop that is ſubordinate to an Archbiſhop.

SUF'FRAGE [*Suffragium*, L.] a Vote given at an Election in favour of any Perſon; Approbation or Allowance in general.

SUFFRAUNCE, Patience. *Chauc.*

SUFFRU'TEX [among *Botaniſts*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which ſends forth no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the Bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender*, *Rue*, *Sage*, &c.

To SUFFU'MIGATE, [*ſuffumigatum*, L.] to ſmoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, a Smoking or Fuming underneath. *F.* of *L.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION [in *Phyſick*] is an external Remedy, conſiſting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.* the Smoke of which is conveyed into the Body from a Cloſe Stool, for Diſeaſes of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

SUFFU'SION, a pouring upon, or ſpreading abroad. *L.*

SUFFU'SION [among *Oculiſts*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye called a Pin or Web.

SUG, an Inſect called a Sea-Flea.

To SUG [*ſugere*, L.] to ſoak in Water.

SU'GAR [*Sucre*, F. *Zuccaro*, Ital. Zucker, Teut. Sucker, Dan. Suwgr, C. Br. *Saccharum*, L. Σακχαρον, Gr.] a ſweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, which being bruiſed and preſſed, are put into Veſſels, where the Liquor is boiled ſeveral Times, till it is brought to a Conſiſtence, *&c.*

To SUGGEST [*ſuggerer*, F. *ſuggeſtum*, L. of *ſub* and *gero*, q. d. to aſſiſt underhand] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGEST'ED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Shakeſp.*

SUGGES'TION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Inſinuation. *L.*

To SUGILLATE [*ſugillatum*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SU'ICIDE [*Suicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-Murder.

SUIT [*Suite*, F.] a proſecuting a Perſon at Law, being the ſame as Action, either real or perſonal.

SUIT, a Petition, a Requeſt or Motion.

SUIT *of Courts* } [*Law Term*] Attend-
SUIT *Service* } ance which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT *Covenant*, where the Anceſtor of one Man has covenanted with the Anceſtor of another to ſue to his Court.

SUIT *Cuſtom*, when I and my Anceſtors have been poſſeſſed of our own and our Anceſtors Suit Time out of Mind.

SUIT *Real* } is when Men come to the
SUIT *Regal* } Court called the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

SUIT *of the King's Peace*, is the purſuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treaſons, Inſurrections, or Treſpaſſes.

SUIT *Silver* [in the Manour of *Clun* in *Shropſhire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuſe them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

SUITABLE, agreeing, matching.

SUIT'ABLENESS, Agreeableneſs.

SUIT'ABLE, agreeable.

SUI'TOR, one who courts a Woman, or ſues for any Place or Office.

To SUITOR, to woo or court a Woman.

SULCA'TION, a making Furrows.

SULCUS *Aquæ* [*Old Law*] a ſmall Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough. *W. C.*

SULL *Paddle*, a Tool to cleanſe the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W. C.*

SUL'LEN [q. *Solaneus*, L. i. e. affecting Solitude] dogged, ſtubborn, peeviſh.

SUL'LENLY, ſtubbornly.

SUL'LENNESS, Doggedneſs, Stubbornneſs.

To SULLY [*Souiller*, F. *Segliare*, Ital. ſuglen, Teut.] to defile, dirty, daub, or foul, to blemiſh one's Reputation.

To SULLY *the Fancy*, to fill it with filthy, naſty, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR [in *Chymiſtry*] the ſecond Hypoſtatical or active Principle; a Liquid clammy Subſtance which ſoon takes Fire, and riſes up like Oil after Diſtillation.

SULPHUR *vivum*, the greyiſh Sulphur, as it comes from the Earth. *L.*

Flower of SULPHUR [among *Chymiſts*] the pureſt Part of Sulphur that ſticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SULPHUR *of Antimony* [among *Chymiſts*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and ſtrained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, ſo that the Reddiſh or Gold coloured Powder will ſink to the Bottom of the Veſſel, which is called *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

SULPHU'REOUS [*Sulphure*, F. *Sulphureus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

SUL'TAN, the Grand Signior, or other *Mahometan* Prince.

SULTA'NA, the Grand Signior's Conſort, the Sultaneſs.

SULTA'NAS, *Turkiſh* Ships ſo called.

SULTAN'IN, a *Turkiſh* Gold Coin, worth about 8*s.* *Engliſh* Money.

SUL'TRINESS, exceſſive Heat.

SUL'TRY [q. d. *Sweltry*] exceſſive hot, ſpeaking of the Weather. See *Sweltry*.

SUM } [*Somme*, F. *Summa*, L.] a certain Quantity of Money; the Subſtance of a Diſcourſe; an Abridgment of a Book.
SUMM

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which ariſes from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is when the abſolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to (o).

SUM'ACK } a rank ſmelling Shrub, that bears a black Berry, uſed by Curriers in dreſſing Leather.
SUMA'CH

SU'MAGE } a Toll paid for a Horſe-Carriage; alſo an Horſe-Load.
SUM'MAGE

SUM'MA [in *Ancient Deeds*] any Load or Burden of a Horſe.

SUM'MARILY, conciſely, briefly.

A SUM'MARY [*un Sommaire*, F. *Summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgment.

SUM'MARY [*ſommaire*, F. *ſummarius*, L.] conciſe, ſhort, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUM'MED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyry or Mew.

SUM'MER [Sumeꞃ, *Sax.* Sommer, Teut. and Dan.] one of the four Seaſons of the Year.

SUM'MER [q. d. *trabs ſummaria*, L.] a main Piece of Timber that ſupports a Building an Architrave between two Pillars.

SUMMER *Sault* [*Soubreſault*, F.] a Feat of Activity ſhown by a Tumbler.

To SUMMER *Stir*, to fallow or till Land in the Summer. *C.*

SUMMER-*Tree* [*Architect.*] a Beam full of Mortiſes for the Joiſts to lie in.

SUM'MIST, an Abridger.

SUM'MIT } [*Sommité*, F. *Summitas*, L.] the higheſt Part or Top of a Thing.
SUMM'ITY

SUMMITA'TES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. *L.*

To SUM'MON [*ſommer*, F. *ſummonere*, L. of *ſub* and *moneo*, q. to give one private Notice] to call one to appear before a Judge or Magiſtrate; alſo to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMO'NEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diverſity, according to the divers Caſes wherein it is uſed.

SUM'MONER } a petty Officer who calls a Man to any Court of Juſtice, eſpecially the Eccleſiaſtical Court; an Apparitor.
SUM'NER

SUMMONI'TOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite Offenders to appear, at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer to the Charge exhibited againſt them. *L.*

SUM'MONS [*ſummonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SUM'MONS *ad Warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby the Vouchee is called.

SUM'MONS *in Terra Petitia*, is a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party ſending the Summons, ſeeks to have. *Lat.*

SUM'MUM *Bonum* [*i. e.* the chiefeſt Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy.

SUMPTER *Horſe* [Sommer, Du. a Burden, Saumpford, Teut.] a Horſe which carries Neceſſaries for a Journey.

To SUMPTIFY [*ſumptificare*, L.] to make great Coſts and Charges.

SUMP'TUARY [*ſumptuarie*, F. *ſumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expences.

SUMP'TUARY *Laws*, Laws made to reſtrain Exceſs in Diet or Apparel, which were repealed in *England*, *Anno* 1. *Jac.* 1.

SUMPTUOS'ITY [*ſumptuoſité*, F. *ſumptuoſitas*, L.] Sumptuouſneſs, Coſtlineſs, Statelineſs, Magnificence.

SUMP'TUOUS [*Sumptueux*, F. *Sumptuoſus*, L.] rich, coſtly, ſtately, magnificent.

SUMP'TUOUSLY, richly, magnificently.

SUMP'TUOUSNESS, Coſtlineſs, Magnificence.

The SUN [Sunne, *Sax.* Son, Belg. Sonne, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNDAY [Sunnan dæg, *Sax.* Sondag, Du. Sondagh, Dan. Sondag, Teut.] the firſt Day of the Week, ſo called from its being ſet apart by our *Saxon* Anceſtors for worſhipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUN'DAY *Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

SUN DEW, an Herb. *Ros Solis*, L.

SUN'DRY [Sundeꞃ, *Sax.*] divers.

SUONA } *See* Sona. *Ital.*
SUONO

SUONA'TA } [in *Muſick Books*] is the Name of certain Pieces of Inſtrumental Muſick well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chapels, called *Sonata di Chieſa*, or Church *Sonatas*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *Sonata di Camera*, or Chamber *Sonatas*. Ital.
SONA'TA

SUONATINA, a little, ſhort, plain, and eaſy Sonata. *Ital.*

SU'PERABLE [*ſuperabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or ſurpaſſed.

To SUP [ſupan, *Sax.* ſuppen, Du. ſupfen, Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To SUP [*ſouper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To SUPERABOUND' [*Surabonder*, F. *ſuperabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [*Surabondance*, F. *Superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Exceſs.

SUPERABUNDANT [*Surabondance*, F. *Superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, exceſſive, enough and too much.

To **SUPERAD'D** [*Superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERAFFU'SION, a pouring upon. *L.*

SUPERAN'NUATED [*Suranne*, F. *Superannatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, paſt the beſt.

SUPERANNUA'TION [*Superannuatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, &c.

SUPERB [*Superbe*, F. *Superbus*, L.] proud, haughty, arrogant.

SUPERBIF'ICK [*Superbificus*, L.] making proud.

SUPERBIL'OQUENCE [*Superbiloquenda*, L.] a ſpeaking proudly.

SUPERBIPAR'TIENT *Number* [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

SUPERBUS [*Anatomy*] the Muſcle *Attolens*, thus called becauſe it lifts up the Eyebrows, and gives an Air of Pride. *L.*

SUPERCAR'GO, one employed by the Freighters of a Ship to go a Voyage, to overſee the Cargo or Lading, and to diſpoſe of it out and in to their beſt Advantage. *Ital.*

SUPER'CHERY [*Supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; alſo an Injury or ſudden Aſſault.

SUPERCIL'IOUS [*Supercilioſus*, L.] of a ſour Countenance; of an affected lofty Carriage, proud, arrogant, haughty.

SUPERCILIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartillage or Griſtle of the *Coxendix* or Hip Bone.

SUPER DAINTY, over dainty, too dainty. *Shakeſ.*

SUPEREM'INENCE [*ſupereminentia*, L.] ſingular Excellence, Authority or Prerogative above another.

SUPEREM'INENT [*ſupereminens*, L.] excelling above another.

To **SUPERE'ROGATE** [*ſupererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*ſupererogatio*, L.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than one is bound to do.

SUPEREROGATORY [*ſurerogatoire*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETA'TION [*ſuperfœtatio*, L.] a ſecond conceiving before the firſt young is brought forth, ſo that both Conceptions are in the Womb together, a breeding Young upon Young, as Hares and Coneys do.

SUPERFI'CIAL [*ſuperficiel*, F.] belonging to a Superficies, or Surface, outward, or light, ſlight, imperfect.

SUPERFICIAL *Content.* See *Area.*

SUPERFICIAL *Wound* [with *Surgeons*] one that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

SUPERFICIALLY, ſlightly, imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, Slightneſs, Imperfectneſs.

To **SUPERFI'CIALIZE**, to do a Thing ſuperficially.

SUPERFICIARY [*ſuperficiarius*, L.] he that pays a Quit-Rent for a Houſe, built upon another Man's Ground.

SUPERFI'CIES [*ſuperficies*, L.] the Surface or outermoſt Part of a Thing; the Outſide. *L.*

SUPERFICIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extenſion which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickneſs.

SUPERFINE [*ſuperfin*, F.] very fine or thin.

SUPERFLUITY [*ſuperfluitè*, F. *ſuperfluitas*, L.] that which is ſuperfluous or more than needs, Overplus, Exceſs.

SUPER'FLUOUS [*ſuperflu*, F. *ſuperfluus*, L.] over much, more than needs, enough and to ſpare; alſo unneceſſary, idle, needleſs, unprofitable.

SUPERFLUOUSLY, needleſly.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS, the being ſuperfluous, needleſs.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS [with *Anatomiſts*] a winding Veſſel, joined to the Teſticles, the ſame as *Epididimis.* L.

SUPERHUMA'NE [of *ſuper* and *humanus*, L.] more than human; above Man's Capacity or reach.

SUPERHUMERA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. *L.*

To **SUPERINDUCE** [*ſuperinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any Thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUC'TION, an adding or bringing in, over and above, &c.

SUPERINJECT [*ſuperinjectum*, L.] to caſt or lay over and above.

SUPERINSTITUTION [*Law Term*] one Inſtitution upon another; as when a Clerk is advanced and inſtituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewiſe inſtituted to it by the Preferment of another Patron. *L.*

To **SUPERINTEND'** [of *ſuper* and *intendere*, L.] to overſee, or to have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY [*Superintendance*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTEN'DENT [among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*] a ſort of Biſhop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTENDENT [of *ſuper* and *in-*

tendens, L. *ſurintendant*, F.] one who over-rules or governs.

SUPERIO'RITY [*ſuperiorité*, F.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others, alſo a being a Superior of a Monaſtery.

SUP'ERIOUR [*ſuperieur*, F. *ſuperior*, L.] upper or uppermoſt, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, *&c.*

SUPERIOURS [*ſuperiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magiſtrates, *&c.*

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] ſmall Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs by a like Letter or Figure to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Aſtronomy*] the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, ſo called by way of Eminence, becauſe their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLA'TION } [*Superlativus*, L.]
SUPER'LATIVE } of the higheſt Degree, very eminent or extraordinary. F.

SUPERLATIVE *Degree* [in *Grammar*] the higheſt Degree in Compariſon, uſually expreſſed in *England* by putting the Particle *eſt* at the End, or *moſt* before the Adjective, as *higheſt*, *moſt Noble*, &c.

SUPER'LATIVELY, eminently.

SUPER'LATIVENESS, the being moſt excellent or eminent.

SUPERLIGAM'INA [among *Surgeons*] upper Swathes or Bands. *L.*

SUPERLI'GULA [with *Anatomiſts*] the Cover of the Wind Pipe.

SUPER'NAL [*Supernus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPERNALLY, deſcending from above.

SUPERNATA'TION [with *Philoſophers*] a floating or ſwimming at Top. *L.*

SUPERNAT'URAL [*Surnatural*, F. of *ſuper* and *naturalis*, L.] that is above the Courſe, Strength, or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURAL'ITY, the being above the Courſe of Nature.

SUPERNA'TURALNESS, the being above the Courſe of Nature.

SUPER'NITY [*Supernitas*, L.] being above or aloft.

SUPERNU'MERARY [*ſupernumeraire*, F. *ſupernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or uſual Number; alſo an Officer in the Exciſe.

SUPERONERATIONE *Paſturæ*, a Writ againſt one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burthening of a Common with his Cattle, in caſe he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cauſe removed to the King's Court at *Weſtminſter*.

SUPERPARTICULAR *Proportion* [*Mathematicks*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part whoſe Number is 1, ſo that the Number which is ſo contained in the greater is ſaid to be to it, in *ſuperparticular Proportion.*

SUPERPAR'TIENT *Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and ſome Number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as 1 Two Thirds, 1 Three Fourths, and the like.

SUPERPON'DERANT [*ſuperponderans*, L.] weighing over and above.

SUPER *Prerogativa Regis*, a Writ lying againſt the King's Widow marrying without his Leave. *L.*

SUPERPURGA'TION, an overmuch purging by Stool. *L.*

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle that helps to draw the Arm backwards; the ſame as *Infraſpinatus.*

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS *Superior*, the ſame as *Supraſpinatus.*

To SUPERSCRIBE [*ſuperſcribere*, L.] to write over or on the Outſide of a Letter, Deed, *&c.*

SUPERSCRIPTION [*Suſcription*, F.] a Writing on the Outſide of a Letter; alſo that which is written on the Outſide of a Letter, a Direction.

To SUPERSE'DE [*Superſider*, F. *Superſedere*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to ſuſpend, to put off, or ſtop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSE'DEAS, a Writ to ſtay the doing of that which otherwiſe ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reaſon on which the Thing is granted. *L.*

SUPER SERVICEABLE, more than ſerviceable enough. *Shakeſp.*

SUPER *Statuto*, 1 *Edward* III. a Writ which lay againſt the King's Tenants, holding in chief, who alienated the King's Land without his Licence. *L.*

SUPER *Statuto de Articulis Cleri*, a Writ againſt the Sheriff or other Officer that diſtrains in the King's Highway, or in the Glebe Land, anciently given to Rectories.

SUPER *Statuto de York*, &c. a Writ lying againſt one who uſes Victualling either in Groſs or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER *Statuto facto pour Seneſchal*, &c. a Writ lying againſt the Steward or Marſhal for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold, Treſpaſs, or Contracts not made within the King's Houſhold.

SUPER *Statutum Edwardi* III. *verſus Servantes*, &c. a Writ which lies againſt him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service againſt Law.

SUPERSTI'TION [of *ſuper*, and *ſto*, q.d. too great Nicety as to Things above us] a being over-ſcrupulous and Nice in Divine Worſhip; too much Ceremony in Divine Worſhip; miſtaken Devotion. *F.* of *L.*

SUPERSTITIOUS [*ſuperſtitieux*, F. *ſuperſtitioſus*,

perſtitioſus, L.] addicted to Superſtition, bigoted, over nice.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, over ſcrupulouſly, bigottedly.

SUPERSTITIOUSNESS, the being over ſcrupulous or bigotted.

To SUPERSTRUCT [*ſuperſtructum*, L.] to build upon, or to build one Thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUC'TURE [of *Super* and *Structura*, L.] that which is built or raiſed upon ſome Foundation.

SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT *Number* }
SUPERTRIPAR'TIENT *Quantity* }
[in *Mathematicks*] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves ſome Remainder.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS [*ſupervacaneus*, L.] ſuperfluous, unprofitable, needleſs, that ſerves to no Uſe or Purpoſe, unneceſſary.

To SUPERVENE [*ſurvenir*, F. *ſupervenire*, L.] to come unlooked for, to come upon a ſudden, to come in unlooked for, or unſuſpected.

SUPERVE'NIENT *Signs* [*Phyſick*] ſuch as ariſe at the Declenſion of a Diſtemper.

A SUPERVEN'TION [*Superventus*, L.] a coming upon one ſuddenly.

To SUPERVISE [of *ſuper* and *videre*, *viſum*, L.] to overſee.

SUPERVI'SOR, an Overſeer or Surveyor. *L.*

SUPERVI'SOR [of a *Will*] one that is appointed to aſſiſt the Executor, and ſee that the Will is juſtly performed.

SUPINA'TOR *Radii Brevis* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, ariſing from the upper and outward Part of the *Ulna*. L.

SUPINA'TOR *Radii longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the *Radius*, ariſing from the upward and outward Part of the Shoulder Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*. L.

SUPI'NE [*ſupinus*, L.] idle, careleſs, negligent, retchleſs.

SUPINES [in *Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an infinitive Mood, the one in *um*, which has an Active Signification, the other in *u*, which has a Paſſive.

SUPIN'ITY } [*ſupinitas*, L.] Sloth,
SUPINE'NESS } Negligence, Careleſſneſs.

To SUPPED'ITATE [*ſuppeditatum*, L.] to find, ſupply, or furniſh, as to *ſuppeditate Matter*.

To SUPPLANT' [*ſupplanter*, F. *ſupplantare*, L.] to trip up one's Heels; to deceive, to beguile, to undermine.

SUPPLANTA'LIA [among *Phyſicians*] Plaiſters apply'd to the Feet, for the moſt Part made of Leaven, Muſtard, wild Radiſh, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, *&c.* L.

SUP'PLE [*ſouple*, F.] ſoft or limber, pliant; alſo ſubmiſſive, complaiſant.

To SUP'PLE, to make limber or pliant.

SUPPLENESS, Limberneſs, Pliantneſs.

SUPPLEMENT [*Supplementum*, L. of *ſub* and *pleo*] any Addition that is made to ſupply ſomething deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatiſe. *F.*

SUPPLEMENT *of an Arch* [in *Geometry*] is the Number of Degree that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as Complement ſignifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLE'TORY [of *ſupplere*, L.] that ſerves to ſupply ſome Imperfection or Defect.

SUP'PLIANT } [*ſuppliant*, F. *ſupplicans*, L.] a Petitioner
SUP'PLICANT } or humble Suitor.

To SUP'PLICATE [*ſupplier*, F. *ſupplicatum*, L. of *ſub* and *plico*, q. d. to bend downwards] to make humble Requeſt, to beg, to entreat or beſeech earneſtly.

SUPPLICA'TION, humble Suit, Petition; earneſt and ſubmiſſive Prayer. *F. of L.*

SUPPLICAVIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace againſt a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Mimis*.

SUP'PLICE [*ſupplicium*, L.] Puniſhment.

To SUPPLIER, to make Supplication.

SUPPLO'SION, a Stamping or Noiſe made with the Feet. *L.*

To SUP'PLY' [*ſuppleer*, F. *ſupplere*, L.] to make up what is wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furniſh with Neceſſaries.

SUPPLY', Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [in *War*] Recruits of Forces, the furniſhing an Army with freſh Men.

To SUPPORT [*ſupporter*, F. *ſupportare*, L.] to bear or prop up; to protect or uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back; to aſſiſt.

SUPPORT' [*ſupportatio*, L.] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, Protection. *L.*

SUPPORT'ABLE, that may be endured or ſuffered; tolerably, ſufferable. *L.*

SUPPORT'ABLY, in a Manner that may be borne.

SUPPORTA'BLENESS, Capableneſs of being borne.

SUPPORT'ED *of the Pale* [in *Heraldry*] is when any Beaſt is drawn upon the Pale of an Eſcutcheon.

SUPPORT'ERS [in *Architecture*] Images to bear up Poſts, *&c.* in a Building.

SUPPORTERS [in *Heraldry*] ſome kind of Savage Beaſts, as Lions, Tygers, Griffins, Eagles, *&c.* which in Atchievements are drawn ſtanding on each Side of the Shield or Eſcutcheon, and ſeem to ſupport it; which Atchievement is allowed to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPO'SABLE, that may be ſuppoſed.

SUPPOSAILE, Suppoſition. *Chauc.*

To SUPPO'SE [*ſuppoſer*, F. *ſuppoſitum*, L.] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; alſo to produce a falſe Thing inſtead of a true.

SUPPOSI'TION } Imagination; alſo a
SUPPO'SAL } thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation. *F.* of *L.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS [*ſuppoſititius*, L.] put in the Room of another, that is real or proper; falſe, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, counterfeitly, ſpuriouſly.

SUPPOS'ITORY [*Suppoſitoire*, F. *Suppoſitorium*, L.] a ſolid Medicine put up the Fundament to looſen the Belly; it is uſually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To SUPPRES'S [*ſupprimer*, F. *ſuppreſſum*, L.] to keep under; to put a Stop to; to ſmother; to take away or put down an Office; to conceal, or paſs over in Silence.

SUPPRES'SION, a putting a Stop to, ſmothering, concealing, *&c.* *F.* of *L.*

SUPPRES'SION *of the Courſes* [in *Women*] is when they are ſtopped, and have not a free Paſſage.

SUPPRESSION *of Urine*, a Difficulty in making Water.

SUPPRESSIONIS *Ignis* [with *Chymiſts*] a Fire made above the Sand.

To SUP'PURATE [*ſuppurer*, F. *ſuppuratum*, L. of *ſub* and *pus*] to run with, or void Matter as a Sore does.

SUPPURA'TION, ripening of a Boil or Impoſthume, a gathering into Matter. *F.* of *L.*

SUP'PURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGA'TION, a too often Uſe of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, a counting, caſting up, a Reckoning. *F.* of *L.*

SUPRALAPSA'RIANS [of *ſupra* and *lapſus*, L.] thoſe who hold that God paſſed his Decree of Election and Reprobation, before the fall of *Adam*.

SUPRAMUND'ANE [of *ſupra* and *mundanus*, L.] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULARIS *inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle in the Arm, the ſame as *Infraſpinatus*. L.

SUPRASCAPULARIS *ſuperior* } [in *A-*
SUPRASPINA'TUS *ſuperior* } *nat.*] a Muſcle ſo called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPREM'ACY [*Suprematie*, F.] Sovereignty, the moſt tranſcendant Height of Power and Authority, more eſpecially the ſupreme or chief Power of the King or Queen of *England* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

SUPRE'ME [*ſupremus*, L.] higheſt, chiefeſt, moſt eminent, advanced to the higheſt Degree of Authority or Dignity. *F.*

SUPREME'LY, moſt eminently.

SUPREM'ITY [*Supremitas*, L.] the laſt End, the State of Men after Death.

SU'RA [in *Anatomy*] the leſſer Bone of the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SU'RAL *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] a vein which runs down the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SURA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Crural Vein, ſpreading itſelf into two Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANT'LER [among *Hunters*] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SURBA'TE } [of *ſur* and *batre*, F.] a
SURBATING } Bruiſe under a Horſe's Foot, often occaſioned by travelling too long unſhod.

SUR'BET, wearied. *Spenc.*

To SUR'CEASE [of *ſurceoir*, F. *q. d.* *ſuperceſſare*, or *ſupercedere*, L.] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To SURCHAR'GE [*ſurcharger*, F.] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in *Traffick*] Charge in any Thing, which is over and above that which is juſt, Charge upon Charge. *F.*

SURCHARGER [of the *Foreſt*] he who puts more Beaſts into the Foreſt than he hath a Right to do. *F.*

SURCINGLE [*ſopracinghia*, Ital. *q. d.* *ſupercingulum*, L.] a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of *England* uſually tie their Caſſocks; a ſort of upper Girth or Harneſs for Horſes.

SURCO'AT [of *Sur*, F. and *Coat*, q. d. *Superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a ſort of upper Garment.

SUR *cui in Vita*, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whoſe Huſband has alienated her Lands in Fee, and ſhe brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it; in which Caſe the Heir may have this Writ againſt the Tenant after her Deceaſe.

SURCULA'TION, pruning or lopping of Trees. *L.*

SURCULO'SE [*Surculoſus*, L.] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SURCU'LUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. *L.*

SURD [*ſurdus*, L.] Deaf, alſo void of Senſe or Reaſon.

SURD [in *Mathematicks*] as *a Surd or irrational Root*, is a ſquare Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURDI'TY [*Surdite*, F. *Surditas*, L.] Deafneſs, Dulneſs.

SURDS [in *Geometry*] are Figures incommenſurable to the rational Square, or Lines which have not any common Meaſure with the rational Line given.

SURE [*ſeur*, F. *ſecurus*, L.] ſafe ſecure, truſty, faithful.

SURE'LY, certainly, faithfully.

SURE'NESS, Certainty, Faithfulneſs.

SURE'BY [*q. d.* Sure-bay, *Ptolemy* calls it Ἐυλιμενον, Gabrantovicorum] in *Yorkſhire*.

SUREMENT, Security. *Chauc.*

SURE'TISHIP, the being Surety for another.

SURE'TY [*Seureté*, F. *Securitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURE'TY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of a Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY *of the good Abearing*, differs from the Security of the Peace in this Reſpect. That whereas the Peace is not broken without an Affray or Aſſault, yet the *good Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons and Harneſs.

SUR'FACE [q. d. *Superfacies*, L. *ſurface*, F.] the bare Outſide of a Body, the Superficies.

SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickneſs, the ſame as *Superficies*.

A Plain SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the ſame Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is convex above or without, and concave below or within; which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a right Line, or of a curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line on a right one.

To SUR'FEIT [of *ſuprafare*, Ital. to oppreſs, q. d. *ſuprafacere*, L.] to cauſe an Indiſpoſition in the Body by over-charging the Stomach; to cloy.

A SURFEIT [q. d. *ſurfait*, F.] an Indiſpoſition cauſed by Exceſs in eating, drinking, and overcharging the Stomach.

A SURGE [of *Surgendo*, L.] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, eſpecially ſuch as beat upon the Shore.

To SURGE [*ſurgere*, L.] to riſe up in Surges or Waves.

To SURGE [*Sea Phraſe*] when Men heave at the Capſtan, and the Cable happens to ſlip back a little, they ſay, *the Cable Surges*.

SUR'GEON [*Chirurgeon*, F. *Chirurgus*, L. of χειρουργος, Gr.] one who is ſkilled in, or profeſſes Surgery.

SUR'GERY [*Chirurgie*, F. *Chirurgia*, L. χειρουργια, Gr. of χειρ, a Hand, and ἔργον, Work, *q. d.* manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diſeaſes of a human Body, by the Help of the Hands. The ſeveral Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplerosis*, *Diæreſis*, *Diorthoſis*, *Exæreſis*, and *Syntheſis*. Alſo a Room where Surgeons keep their Medicines and Inſtruments, and perform their Operations.

SURK'NEY, a kind of white Garment like a Rochet.

SUR'LILY, moroſely, croſly.

SUR'LINESS [of ſawer, Teut. Sour.] Moroſeneſs, Croſſneſs.

SUR'LY [Sunlic, *Sax.*] moroſe, crabbed, dogged.

SURMICHA [*Old Law*] a Loaf of coarſe white Bread.

To SURMISE [*ſurmiſer*, F. obſol.] to imagine, ſuppoſe or think, to have a Suſpicion of.

A SURMI'SE [*ſurmiſe*, F. obſol.] an Imagination, Suppoſition, or Suſpicion.

To SURMOUNT [*ſurmounter*, F. *ſurmontare*, Ital.] to overcome, to get the better of, to ſurpaſs or outdo.

SURMOUNTED [*ſurmonté*, F.] overcome, outdone, *&c.*

SURMOUNTED [in *Heraldry*] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

SUR'NAME [of *ſur*, i. e. *ſuper* and *name*] the Name of the Family, a Perſon is deſcended from.

To SURPAS'S [*ſurpaſſer*, F.] to go before, to exceed or excel.

SUR'PLICE [*Surplis*, F. q. d. *ſuperpelicium*, L.] a Linnen Veſtment worn by Clergymen when they officiate at Divine Service.

SURPLUS'AGE [*Surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SUR'PLUSAGE [in *Common Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which ſometimes cauſeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRI'SAL }
SURPRIZE } [*Surpriſe*, F.] a ſudden aſſaulting or coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Aſtoniſhment.

To SURPRI'SE }
To SURPRIZE } [*ſurprendre*, F.] to take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error by cauſing to do a Thing over-haſtily; to amaze or aſtoniſh.

SUR'PRIZING [*ſurprenant*, F.] which cauſes Surprize, wonderful, ſtrange.

SURPRIZ'INGLY, ſtrangely, wonderfully.

SURQUEDRY [of *Surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Preſumption; an over-weening Conceit of one's own Knowledge. *O.*

SURREBUT'TER [*Law Term*] a ſecond Rebutter; a Rebutting more than once.

SURREJOINDER [*ſurjoindre*, F. obſol.] a ſecond Defence of the Plaintiff's Action oppoſite to the Defender's Rejoinder, called *Triplicatio* by the *Civilians*.

To SURRENDER [*ſurrendre*, F. obſol.] to yield or deliver one's ſelf up; to give up a Thing; to lay down one's office.

A SUR'RENDER, a reſigning or giving up.

SURRENDER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reverſion.

SURREP'TION, a ſtealing upon one, a Surprize. *L.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS [*ſurreptitius*, L.] ſtolen, or done by Stealth, falſly come by, got by Stealth or Surprize.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, done by way of Stealth.

SUR'REY [of Suð, *Sax.* the South, and ꞃea, *Sax.* a River, according to *Camden*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

To SUR'ROGATE [*ſurroger*, F. *ſurrogatum*, L.] to depute or appoint in the Room of another, moſt commonly ſaid of a Biſhop or a Biſhop's Chancellor.

SURROGA'TION, the Act of appointing a Deputy. *F.* of *L.*

To SURROUND' [*ſurronder*, F. obſol.] to go round or encompaſs.

SURSANURE [q. d. *ſurſum ſanatum*, L.] a Sore, whole without, and feſtering inwardly. *Chauc.*

SURSI'LE, ſuch Penalties as are laid upon thoſe who pay not their Duties or Rent for Caſtleward at their Days. *F.*

SURSOL'ID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power from any given Root, either in Species or Numbers.

SURSOLID *Problem* [in *Mathematicks*] is that which cannot be reſolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

SURTOOT } [*ſur tout*, F.] a great up-
SURTOUT } per Coat.

SURTOUT [among *Confectioners*] a *Piſtachios in Surtout*, is the Kernels of Piſtachio Nuts prepared after the ſame Manner as Almond Sugar Plums.

SURTOUT [in *Cookery*] as *Pidgeons dreſs'd in Surtout*, is farced, roaſted with Veal Collops, and ſerv'd up in Ragoo. *F.*

To SURVEY' [of *ſurvoir*, F. obſol. *q. d. ſupravidere*, L.] to view or look upon on all Sides, to overſee; to meaſure Land.

A SURVEY', a general Review; a Draught of one's Land; a Deſcription of a Country.

SURVEY'AUNCE, ſurveying. *Chauc.*

SURVEYER or SURVEY'OR, a Meaſurer of Land; Overſeer of the Cuſtoms, Land, Building, *&c.*

SURVEYER [of the *Melting*] an Officer of the Mint, whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee the Bullion caſt out, and that it be not altered after the Delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER *of the Navy*, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to know the State of all Stores, and ſee all Wants ſupplied; to ſurvey the Hulls, Maſts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Boatſwains, *&c.* Accounts.

SURVEYER *of the Ordnance*, an Officer whoſe Charge is to ſurvey all the King's Ordnance, Stores and Proviſions of War, in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of *London*; to allow all Bills of Debt; alſo to keep a Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Work.

SURVEY'ING [of *Land*] the Art of meaſuring the Areas or ſuperficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, *&c.* by the Help of proper Inſtruments.

SURVI'VANCE [*Survivance*, F.] an out-living one.

To SURVI'VE [*ſurviver*, F. q. d. *ſupravivere*, L.] to out-live.

SURVI'VOR [*ſurvivant*, F.] one who out-lives another.

SURVI'VOR [in *Law*] is the longer Liver of two joint Tenants.

SURVI'VORSHIP, the Condition, State, or Circumſtances of a Survivor.

SUSAN'NA [שושנה, *Heb.* i. e. a Lily] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPT'IBLE [*ſuſceptum*, L.] capable of receiving an Impreſſion or Form. *F.*

SUSCEP'TIBLENESS, the being capable of receiving an Impreſſion.

SUSCEP'TION, the undertaking of, or Capableneſs of a Thing. *L.*

SUSCI'PIENT [*ſuſcipiens*, L.] capable of receiving, undertaking.

To SUS'CITATE [*ſuſciter*, F. *ſuſcitatum*, L.] to raiſe up or quicken.

SUSCITA'TION, a raiſing up or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

SU'SHIN, a ſort of old Corn.

To SUSPECT [*ſuſpicari*, L.] to fear or miſtruſt.

SUSCEPTIOUN, Suſpicion. *Chauc.*

SUSPECT'FUL, apt to ſuſpect or miſtruſt.

SUSPECT'FULNESS, the being too apt to miſtruſt others.

SUSPENCE' [*Suſpenſe*, F. *Suſpenſio*, L.] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To SUSPEND [*ſuſpender*, F. *ſuſpendere*, L.] to delay, put off, or ſtop; to deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid the Exerciſe of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To SUSPEND [in *Law*] ſignifies a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPEND'ED [*ſuſpendu*, F. *ſuſpenſus*, L.] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPEN'SION, a hanging up, Ceſſation or ceaſing for a while; alſo the being ſuſpended from an Office. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPENSION [in *Common Law*] is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Seigniory or Rent, *&c.* by Reaſon of the Unity of Poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, lies dormant for ſome Time.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the leſſer Excommunication.

SUSPEN'SOR *Teſticuli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle called alſo *Cremaſter*.

SUSPENSO'RIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which ariſes from the forepart of the *Os pubis*, and is fixed to the upper Part of the *Dorſum Penis*.

SUSPEN'SORY [*Suſpenſoire*, F. *Suſpenſorium*, L.] a ſort of Truſs or Bandage; alſo a Cord hung up in a Bed for a ſick Perſon to eaſe and turn himſelf.

SUS'PICABLE, liable to Suſpicion. *L.*

SUSPI'CION, Jealouſy, Fear, Conjecture, Diſtruſt. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPI'CIOUS [*ſoupſonneux*, F. *ſuſpicioſus*, L.] full of Suſpicion or Jealouſy, diſtruſtful, jealous; alſo that may be ſuſpected or feared.

SUSPICIOUSLY, diſtruſtfully.

SUSPICIOUSNESS, Diſtruſtfulneſs.

SUSPIRAL [*ſoupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water paſſing under Ground towards a Conduit or Ciſtern; alſo a Breathing Hole, a Vent or Air Hole.

SUSPIRATION, a Sighing. *O. L.*

SUS'SEX [Suðꞅex, *Sax.* q. d. *South Saxony*, or the Country of the *South Saxons*] a Southern County of *England*.

To SUSTAIN' [*ſoutenir*, *ſuſtenter*, F. *ſuſtinere*, L. of *ſub* and *teneo*] to uphold or ſupport, to bear, hold, or keep up, to ſtrengthen or nouriſh, to bear or endure.

SUSTENANCE, Nouriſhment, Food.

SUSTERNE [ſuſter, L. S.] Siſter. *Ch.*

SUSURRA'TION, a whiſpering. *L.*

To SUSUR'RATE [*ſuſurratum*, L.] to whiſper or ſpeak low.

A SUTE } [of *ſuite*, F.] a compleat Set
SUIT } of Garments.

To SUTE [of *ſuitte*, or *ſuivre*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [*i. e.* the South Well; *Bede* calls it Foonl Fingaceſter] a Town in *Nottinghamſhire*, 94 Miles N. N. W. from *London*, where St. *Pauline*, Archbiſhop of *York*, baptiz'd the People of that Country in the River *Trent*.

A SUT'LER [Sottelaer, Belg. Sudeler, Teut.] one who ſells Proviſions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garriſon.

SUT'TLE *Weight* [among *Merchants*] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUT'TON [q. d. *South-Town*] in *Devonſhire*.

SUTURE [*Sutura*, L.] a Seam or Stitch.

SUTURE [in *Anatomy*] the cloſing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws ſet one into another.

SUTURE [among *Surgeons*] a ſewing together the Lips of a Wound.

SU'TURES [among *Naturaliſts*] the Cloſure with which the Shells of Fiſhes are joined one into another.

Baſtard SUTURES } [in *Anatomy*] are
Falſe SUTURES } thoſe Seams of a Skull whoſe Figure reſembles the Scales of a Fiſh, and are joined together by going one over another.

To SURY, to aſſume, to enſnare.

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWABBER, an inferior Officer on board a Ship of War, whoſe Office is to take care that the Ship be kept clean.

A SWACHE, a Tally. *N. C.*

A SWAD [probably of Sƿeðele, *Sax.* a Swathe] a Peaſcod Shell, or Peaſcod with a few or ſmall Peaſe in it.

To SWAD'DLE [ꞅƿeðan, *Sax.*] to wrap up with Swathing Bands; alſo to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To SWAG [ꞅƿeꝫan, *Sax.* to ſound, ſchwancken, Teut. to vacillate] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.

A SWAG, a Shop. *Cant.*

To SWAGGER [ꞅƿeꝫan, *Sax.* to ſound, ſwadderen, Belg. to make a Noiſe] to play the *Hector*, to boaſt, vaunt, or huff.

A SWAG'GERER, a boaſting Perſon.

SWAIN [Sƿan, *Sax.* of Sƿincan, *Sax.* to labour] a Countryman, a Clown, a Neatherd, or Shepherd.

SWAI'NMOTE } a Court touching
SWANIMOTE } Foreſt Matters, held thrice a Year, the Verdures being Judges.

SWALDALE [of the River *Swall*, and *Dale*] in *Yorkſhire*.

SWALE, ſwelled. *O.*

To SWALE [ꞅƿælan, *Sax.*] to burn, to waſte, or blaze away like a Candle, *&c.*

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. *N. C.*

SWAL'LET, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.

SWAL'LOW [Sƿaleƿe, *Sax.* Swaeluwe, Belg. Schwaſhe, Teut. Svale, Dan.] a ſort of Bird; alſo a flying Sea-Fiſh; alſo a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the falſe as well as fooliſh Concluſions, from a *Particular* to an *Univerſal Truth*, fall under the Cenſure of this Proverb. It teaches, that as he that gueſſes at the Courſe of the Year by the Flight of one ſingle Bird, is very liable to be miſtaken in his Conjecture; ſo that a Man cannot be denominated *Rich* from one *ſingle* Piece of Money in his Pocket, nor accounted *univerſally good* from the Practice of one *ſingle Virtue*, nor *temperate* becauſe he is *ſtout*, nor *liberal* becauſe he is *exactly juſt*: That *one Day* cannot render a Man completely happy in Point of *Time*, nor *one Action* conſummate his Glory in Point of *Valour*. In ſhort, the Moral of it is, That the right Way of Judging of Things beyond Impoſition and Fallacy, is not from Particulars, but Univerſals. *Una Hirundo non facit ver*, ſays *Horace*. Τὸ ἔαρ *μία χελιδὼν ὀυ ποιεῖ*, *Ariſtot.* from whence we borrow it.

SWAL'LOW-*Tail* [in *Fortification*] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place than towards the Country. See *Queue d' Hironde.*

SWALLOW-*Tail* [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular Way of faſtening together two Pieces of Timber, ſo ſtrongly that they cannot fall aſunder.

SWALLOW-*Wort*, an Herb noted for its Virtue in reſiſting Poiſon. *Aſclepias*, L.

To SWALLOW [ꞅƿelᵹan, *Sax.* ſvelger, Dan.] to paſs or let down the Throat.

SWAMP } a Bog or marſhy Place in
SWOMP } *Virginia*, and other Places in the *Weſt-Indies.*

SWAM'PY, of or belonging to, or abounding with Swamps or Bogs.

A SWAN [Sƿan, *Sax.* ſchwan, Teut. ſvane, Dan.] a large Water Fowl; concerning which there is a law, that whoever ſhall ſteal their eggs out of the Neſt, ſhall be impriſoned *for a Year and a Day*, and fined according to the King's Pleaſure.

SWANES'COMB [q. d. *Swain's Camp*, or *Swain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Swain*, a General of the *Danes* that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent.*

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidſt ploughed Lands. *N. C.*

A SWANG, a marſhy Place, or Part of a Paſture overflowed with Water.

A SWANK [at *Bocking* in *Eſſex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is juſt ſufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the Left Hand Man, and according to the Quantity is called either a large or little Swank.

SWANK'ING, great.

SWANS-SKIN, a ſort of fine thick Flannel, ſo called upon the Account of its extraordinary Whiteneſs.

To SWAP } to exchange one Thing for
To SWOP } another, to barter, to truck.

To SWAPPE, to ſtrike, to cut off, to wipe off ſuddenly. *Chauc.*

SWARD [Sƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* ſwaerde, Belg. ſchwarte, Teut,] the Rind of Bacon.

SWARD [*Huſbandry*] Ground is ſaid *to have a Sward*, or *to be ſwarded*, when it is well covered with Graſs and other Herbs.

To SWARM [Sƿeaꞃmian, *Sax.* ſwermen, Belg. ſwarmen, Teut.] to fly in a Company or Cluſter, as Bees do; alſo to abound, ſpoken of Vermin.

A SWARM [ꞅƿeaꞃm, *Sax.* ſchwarm, Teut.] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, *&c.*

SWARTH [probably of Sƿeaꞃt, *Sax.* black] the Ghoſt of a dying Perſon. *Cumb.*

SWARTHINESS, Blackiſhneſs, Tawnineſs.

SWARTHY [of Sƿeaꞃt, *Sax.* ſwart, Belg. ſchwartz, Teut. black] blackiſh, tawny, Sun-burnt.

SWASH [probably of Waſchen, Teut. to waſh] a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To SWASH, to make fly about, as Water; to claſh with Swords.

SWASH BUCKLER [ſwadderen, Du. to make a Noiſe of Bawling, and *Buckler*] a vain-glorious Sword-Player, a meer Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } Sƿeðele, of Sƿeðan,
SWARTH } *Sax.* to roll up or make into Bundles, ſwaddle or ſwade, Belg.] Graſs or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*

To SWATHE' [Sƿeðan, *Sax.*] to bind up with Swathes, to ſwaddle.

A SWATHE [Sƿeðele, *Sax.* ſwadle, Belg.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, Calm. *N. C.*

A SWATHE *Bank*, a Swarth of new mown Graſs or Corn. *N. C.*

SWATHE [among *Surgeons*] a long or broad Band to bind up any wounded or diſeaſed Member or Part.

To SWATTLE *away*, to waſte. *N. C.*

To SWAY [ſchweben, Teut. to move] to hold a Sceptre; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAY'ING [in *Horſes*] a hollow ſinking down of the Back-bone.

To SWEAL [Sƿelan, *Sax.* to inflame] to melt away waſtefully, like bad Candles.

To SWEAL *a Hog*, to ſinge him. *C.*

A SWEAM [ſchweimen, to ſwoon, Teut.] a Qualm or ſudden Fit of Sickneſs.

SWEAM'ISH, ſqueamiſh, modeſt. *N. C.*

To SWEAR [ꞅƿeꞃian, *Sax.* ſweere, Belg. ſchweren, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magiſtrate, or ſolemnly; alſo to ſwear profanely.

To SWEAT [ꞅƿetan, *Sax.* ſweete, Belg. ſchwitzen, Teut. ſuaeder, Dan. ſchwyſu, C. Br. *ſudare*, L.] to perſpire thro' the Pores of the Body by reaſon of Heat.

SWEAT [ꞅƿettan, *Sax.* ſweet, L. S. and Belg. ſchweiſs, Teut. ſchwyſs, C. Br. *ſudor*, L.] Moiſture perſpired thro' the Pores of the Body.

SWEATH, the ſame as *Swarth.* *Kent.*

SWEATING *Sickneſs*, a Diſeaſe which began in *Shrewſbury*, and over-run the whole Kingdom, *A. C.* 1551.

SWEAT'Y [ꞅƿætiᵹ, *Sax.* ſweetig, L. S. ſchwitzig, Teut.] wet with Sweat.

SWEAT'INESS, the abounding with Sweat.

To SWEB, to ſwoon. *N. C.*

To SWEEP [ꞅƿeopan, *Sax.*] to cleanſe with a Broom, Bruſh, *&c.*

To SWEEP [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is ſaid to *ſweep*, when ſhe wipes her Beak after ſhe has fed.

SWEEP [of a *Ship*] the Mould where ſhe begins to compaſs at the Rung-heads; the Semicircular or oval Line made by Compaſſes, Hand, or any Motion, or Vibration.

SWEEP [among *Alchymiſts*] a refining Furnace.

SWEEP-NET, a ſort of Fiſhing Net.

SWEEP'AGE, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

SWEEPING [*Sea Term*] is dragging along the Ground at the Bottom of the Sea with a three flook'd Grapnel to find ſome Cable that is ſlipt from an Anchor.

SWEET [Swæꞇ, *Sax.* ſuit, Belg. ſote, L. S. ſuſs, Teut. *ſuavis*, L. which *Junius* derives of Ηδυς, Gr.] pleaſant in Taſte, as Honey, *&c.*

After ſweet Meat comes ſour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to *Temperance* and *Sobriety*, for that whatſoever is *exceſſive* and *unreaſonable*, either in our *Actions* or our *Paſſions* and *Appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *Gluttony*; either in point of Wit, Mirth, or Wantonneſs to *Intemperance*; of Luſt, Leachery, or Lewdneſs to *Iniquity*, will certainly make the ſweeteſt Meat we can eat riſe as ſour as a Crab in our Stomachs; for that there is a rank *Poiſon* in the Tail of all unlawful Pleaſures, a *bitter* Sweet, or a *deadly* ſour Dreg in the Bottom of the Veſſel, which will be *Wormwood* and *Gall* in the *Belly*. *Poſt gaudia Luctus*, ſay the *Latins*; and Σξ ἀπραξιας πραγμαλα, ſay the *Greeks*.

To SWEE'TEN [ſuſſen or verſuſſen, Teut.] to make ſweet.

A SWEE'TENER, one who decoys Perſons to game.

SWEE'TING, a ſort of ſweet Apple.

SWEET'ISH [ſuſslich, Teut.] ſomewhat ſweet.

SWEET'ISHLY, pleaſant in Taſte.

SWEET'LY, in a ſweet Manner, pleaſantly.

SWEET'NESS [ſuſsigkeit, Teut.] the being of a ſweet Quality.

A SWEETHEART, a Lover or Suitor.

To SWELL [Sweltan, *Sax.* ſwellen, L. S. ſchwellen, Teut.] to riſe up as a Tumour; to puff or blow up one's ſelf, to look big.

SWEL'LED *Pizzle*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

A SWEL'LING [ꞅƿell or ꞅƿyle, *Sax.*] a Tumour or Riſing of the Body.

SWELT, burned. *Spencer.*

To SWELTER [ꞅwelꞇan, *Sax* to die, ꞅwælan, *Sax.* to enflame, ſwelte, Belg. to faint, ꞅwoleð, *Sax.* heat] to broil with exceſſive Heat.

SWEL'TRY [of ꞅwoleð, *Sax.* heat] extremely hot.

To SWELVEN [of ſchwelgen, gluttoniſing, *Teut.*] to ſwallow. *O.*

SWEPE } an Engine having croſs Beams
SWIPE } to draw up with.

SWERD, the Superficies of the Ground with Graſs.

SWERE [ꞅweoꞃ, *Sax.*] the Neck. *Ch.*

To SWERNE, to ſwear. *Chaucer.*

To SWERVE [ſchweiſſen, Teut.] to wander from.

A Bed SWERVER, one inconſtant to his Bed, a Rover, Debauchee, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

SWEVEN [ꞅweꝼen, *Sax.* of ſchweben, to hover, Teut.] a Dream. *O.*

SWIFT [ꞅwiꝼꞇ, *Sax.*] quick or nimble.

SWIFT [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet is ſaid to be *ſwift in Motion*, when it exceeds or moves faſter, by its own proper diurnal or daily Motion, than its mean diurnal Motion.

SWIF'TERS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes belonging to the Main Maſts or Fore Maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the Shrouds, and keep the Maſts ſtiff.

SWIF'TING *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] encompaſſing her Gun-wale round with Ropes, to ſtrengthen her in Streſs of Weather; to bring her aground upon a Careen.

SWIFTING [of the *Capſtan Bars*] is ſtraining a Rope all around the outer End of the Capſtan Bars, in order to ſtrengthen and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work at them.

SWIFTING *the Maſts*, is a particular Manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening them when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Careen.

SWIFTLY, quickly, nimbly.

SWIFT'NESS, Nimbleneſs.

SWILK [ſolch, Teut.] ſuch.

To SWILKER *Ore*, to daſh over. *N. C.*

To SWILL [ꞅwelgen, *Sax.* ſweighe, Belg. ſchweighen, Teut.] to gulp or ſwallow down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL *Bowl*, a luſty Toper.

SWILL, Hog-waſh. *C.*

SWILL, a Waſhing Tub with three Feet; alſo a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL *Pough*, a Dilling, or Child born when the Parents are old. *O.*

To SWIM [ꞅwimman, *Sax.* ſchwimmen, Teut. ſwemmer, Dan.] to paſs along in, or float on the Water.

A SWIM'MING *in the Head* [ſwiſmelendge, Belg. ſchwindel, Teut.] a Vertigo or Giddineſs.

SWIMMINGLY, ſmoothly, proſperouſly.

SWINE [ꞅwyn, *Sax.* ſwiin, L. S. ſchweine, Teut. ſvin, Dan.] Hogs, either Boars or Sows.

SWINE *Herd* [ꞅwyn hyꞃꞇe, *Sax.* ſchweine hirte, Teut.] a Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [ꞅwyn heoꞃe, *Sax.* Herde Schweine, Teut.] a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWINE *Crue* }
SWINE *Erne* } a Swine Sty or Hog Sty *O.*
SWINE *Hull* }

SWINE *Greun* [of Graun, Dan. the Noſe] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

SWINE *Pipe*, a Bird of the Thruſh Kind.

SWI'NISH [ſchweiniſch, Teut.] like a Swine, filthy.

SWI'NISHLY, filthily.

SWI'NISHNESS, Filthineſs.

To **SWING** [ꞅƿınᵹan, *Sax.* ſwingen, L. S. ſchwingen, Teut. ſvingen, Dan.] to vibrate, to move to and fro hanging.

SWING *Wheel* [in a Royal *Pendulum Clock*] is that Wheel that drives the *Pendulum*; in a Watch it is called alſo the *Crown Wheel.*

To **SWINGE** [ꞅƿınᵹan, *Sax.*] to whip or bang ſoundly, to chaſtiſe ſeverely.

SWIN'GING, huge, exceeding great.

To **SWIN'GLE**, to beat.

SWINGLE STAFF, a Stick to beat Flax with.

To **SWINK**, to labour. *Chauc.*

SWINK, Labour. *Spenc.*

SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water; alſo another for throwing Granadoes.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick. *N. C.*

A **SWICH**, a ſmall Wand uſed as a Whip.

SWITH [ꞅƿıðe, *Sax.*] quickly. *Sp.*

SWITHIN [*Camden* derives it of ꞅƿıðe, greatly, and Heah, high, *Sax.* formerly called Switheahn] a famous Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, celebrated for his Piety, and on that account canonized for a Saint.

To **SWIVE** [ſchweben, Teut. to agitate] to copulate with a Woman.

SWI'VEL, a ſort of Metal Ring that turns about either Way.

To **SWIZZEN**, to ſinge. *N. C.*

SWOLE-HOT, ſultry, hot. *O.*

A **SWOLING** [of *Land*] as much as one Plough can till in a Year; a Hide of Land; but ſome ſay an uncertain Quantity.

To **SWOON** [Aꞅƿunan, *Sax.* or as Dr. *Th. H.* of Sopeꝼan, *Sax.* a dream, ſchwenden, to vaniſh, Teut. ſvinder, Dan.] to faint away, to ſuffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirits.

To **SWOOP** [among *Fowlers*] to fly down haſtily, and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

To **SWOP**. See to *Swap*.

SWORD [ꞅƿeoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* ſuerd, Dan. ſchwerdt, Teut.] an Offenſive Weapon.

SWORD *Bearer*, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Magiſtrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of *London.*

SWORD *of Bacon* [ꞅƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* ſwaerde, Belg. ſchwarte, Teut.] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD-FISH [ſchweardt-fiſch, Teut.] a Sea Fiſh, having a Bone five Foot long, like a Sword, with Teeth on either Side, at the End of the upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS [ſchwerdt-graſs, Teut.] a kind of Sedge.

SWORD-SLEIPER [*q. d.* ſchwerdt-ſchleiffer, Teut. *i. e.* Sword-grinder] a Sword Cutler. *N. C.*

To **SWORL** [ſchnurren, Teut.] to ſnarl, as a Dog does. *Suſſ.*

SWORN [geſchworen, Teut.] having taken an Oath.

SWORN *Brothers* [geſchworenes, bruder, Teut.] Soldiers of Fortune, who uſed to engage themſelves by mutual Oaths, to ſhare the Rewards of their Services.

A **SWOUGH**, a Swoon or Swooning; alſo Sound, Noiſe. *Chauc.*

SWOTE, Sweet. *O.*

SWUM [Eriſchwamhe, did ſwim, Teut.] did ſwim.

SWUNG, did ſwing.

SWYFF, ſwift. *Chauc.*

SYB *and ſom*, Peace and Security. *O.*

SYBARIT'ICAL [of the *Sybaritæ*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who were arrived to that Height of Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their Horſes to dance to the Sound of the Flute, ſo that the *Crotoniatæ*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipers into the Field of Battle, made their Horſes fall a dancing, and ſo broke their Ranks, by which Means they utterly overthrew them] effeminate, wanton, luxurious.

SY'COMA } **SY'COSIS** } [Συκομα and Σύκωσις, Gr.] a fleſhy Subſtance, Wart, or Ulcer, growing about the Fundament, ſo called from its Reſemblance to a Fig.

SY'COMORE [*Sycomorus*, L. of Συκη, a Fig, and Μορεα, a Mulberry Tree] a Fruit like Figs; alſo a ſort of Maple with Leaves, like thoſe of the Fig-Tree. *F.*

SY'COPHANCY [*Sycophantia*, L. of Συκοφαντια, Gr.] falſe Dealing, falſe Accuſation, Tale-bearing.

SY'COPHANT [*Sycophanta*, L. of Συκοφαντης, of τα συκοφατεια, Gr. an Informer among the antient *Athenians*, who gave notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to the Law] a falſe Accuſer, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.

To **SY'COPHANTIZE** [of Συκοφαντιζειν, Gr.] to accuſe or ſlander falſly, to deal deceitfully.

SY'DER, a ſort of Drink made of the Juice of Apples.

SYDERA'TION, Blaſting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; alſo a Corruption not only of the ſolid Parts, but Bones alſo. *Lat.*

SYDEROS'E [*Syderoſus*, L.] Planet-ſtruck.

SYGHTFUL, viſible. *Chauc.*

SYLLA'BICAL [*ſyllabique*, F. *ſyllabicus*, L. Συλλαβίκος, Gr.] of Syllables.

SYL'LABLE [*Syllaba*, L. of Συλλαβος, Gr.] an articulate or compleat Sound, made of one or ſeveral Letters. *F.*

SYLLEP'SIS [σύλληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, where two Nominative Caſes Singular of different Perſons, are joined to a Verb Plural, as *Tu et ille eſtis in Tuto.* L.

SYL'LOGISM [*Syllogiſme*, F. *Syllogiſmus*, L. Συλλογισμὸς, Gr.] an Argument of Logick, conſiſting of three Propoſitions, wherein ſome Things being ſuppoſed, or taken for granted, a Concluſion is drawn different from the Thing ſuppoſed.

SYLLOGISM *Categorical*, is one wherein both the Propoſitions are poſitive, as, *Every Man is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGISM *Hypothetical*, is when one or both Propoſitions are upon Suppoſition, as, *If a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature*, &c.

SYLLOGIS'TICAL [*Syllogiſticus*, L. of Συλλογιςικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Syllogiſms, or Logical Diſputations.

SYLLOGIS'TICALLY, by Way of Syllogiſm.

SYLPHES, a ſort of fairy Nymphs. *L.*

SYLVA *Cædua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. *L. T.*

SYL'VAN }
SYLVATICK } [*Sylvaticus*, L.] belonging to Woods or Foreſts.

SYMBOL [*Symbole*, F. *Symbolum*, L. of σύμϐολον, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem or Repreſentation of ſomething; a Myſtical Sentence; a Motto or Device; as, two Hands joined or claſped together, are a Sign or Symbol of Union or Fidelity.

SYMBOL [among *Divines*] the Apoſtles Creed, or Sum of Chriſtian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is repreſented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, *&c.*

SYMBOLICAL [*Symbolique*, F. *Symbolicus*, L. συμϐολικος, Gr.] belonging to, or of the Nature of a Symbol; myſtical.

SYM'BOLICALLY, myſtically.

SYM'BOLISM }
SYM'BOLE } [by *Anatomiſts*] is ſaid either of the Fitneſs of the Parts with one another, or of the Conſent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To SYM'BOLIZE, to ſignify ſome hidden Thing by certain outward Signs, as an Eye ſymbolizes Watchfulneſs.

To SYMBOLIZE *with* [*Symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any Thing with, to partake of each others Qualities; as *Air* and *Fire* are ſymbolizing Elements.

SYMBOLOG'RAPHY [of σύμβολον, and γραφη, Gr. Deſcription] Deſcription of Symbols.

SYM'MACHY [*ſymmachia*, L. Συμμαχία, Gr. of σύν, with, and μαχή, a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Aſſiſtance in War.

SYM'METRAL [*Symmetrus*, L. of συμμέτριος, Gr.] commenſurable.

SYM'METRY [*ſymmetrie*, F. *ſymetria*, L. of συμμετρεια, of συν, and μέτρον, Meaſure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in reſpect to the whole.

SYMMETRY [among *Phyſicians*] a good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHET'ICAL }
SYMPATHET'ICK } [*ſympathetique.* F. of σύν, and παθος, Gr, Suffering] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Inks*, are ſuch as can be made to appear or diſappear by the Application of ſomething that ſeems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Powder*, a Powder chemically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or elſe only opened by the Sun Beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it; which is ſaid to cure Wounds at a Diſtance, being ſpread on a Linnen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound.

SYMPATHETI'CALLY, by Way of Sympathy.

To SYM'PATHIZE [*Sympathizer*, F. συμπαθεω, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYM'PATHY [*ſympathie*, F. *ſympathia*, L. of συμπάθεια, of συμπάχω, to ſuffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Paſſions, Diſpoſitions or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compaſſion.

SYMPATHY [in *Phyſick*] is an Indiſpoſition of one Part of the Body cauſed by the Diſeaſe of the other.

SYMPEP'SIS [Συμπέψις, Gr.] a Concoction or ripening of thoſe Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYM'PHONY [*ſymphonie*, F. *ſymphonia*, L. of συμφωνια, of συμφωνηω, to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a melodious Harmony or Muſical Concert, by which is to be underſtood Airs in 2, 3, or 4 Parts, for Inſtruments of any kind; or the Inſtrumental Parts of *Songs*, *Motets*, *Operas*, or *Concertos.*

SYMPHY'SIS [with *Surgeons*] the joining of two Bones, when neither has a proper diſtinct Motion, and it is either without any Medium, or elſe with one that ties them ſtrait together; as a Cartilage or Griſtle, a Ligament, or Fleſh, *&c.*

SYMP'LOCE [συμπλωκη, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when ſeveral Sentences or Clauſes have the ſame Beginning and the ſame Ending.

SYMP'TOM [*ſymptome*, F. *ſymptoma*, L. of συμπτωμα, of συμπιπτω, to happen together, Gr.] a preter-natural Diſpoſition of the Body, occaſioned by ſome Diſeaſe;

alſo a Sign or Token diſcovering what a Diſtemper is, or indicates what will be the Iſſue of it, or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMAT'ICAL [*ſymptomatique*, F. *ſymptomaticus*, L. of συμπτωματικος, Gr.] belonging to, attended with or cauſed by ſome Symptoms.

SYMPTOMAT'ICALLY, by Way of Symptom.

SYN, ſince. *Chauc.*

SYNAC'TICKS [Συνακτικὰ, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYN'ÆRESIS [Συναίρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGO'GICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYN'AGOGUE [*Synagoga*, L. of Συναγωγή, of συνάγειν, to gather together, *Gr.*] a Congregation or Religious Aſſembly among the *Jews*, or the Place where they meet. *F.*

SYNALOE'PHA [Συναλοιφή, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in a *Latin* Verſe, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the next Word begins with another Vowel. *L.*

SYNAR'THROSIS [συνάρθρωσις, of συναρθροσειν, Gr.] a cloſe joining of Bones that are void of any ſenſible Motion. *L.*

SYNASTO'MOSIS. See *Anaſtomoſis.*

SYNATHROSMUS [Συναθροισμος, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when ſeveral Matters of different Natures are heaped up together. *L.*

SYN'AXIS [Σύναξις, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; alſo the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

SYN'CAMPE [of συν and καμπή, Gr.] Bending or Bowing.

SYNCAMPE [in *Anatomy*] the Flexure or Bend of the Arm, where the lower Part is joined to the upper.

SYNCATEGO'REMA [συγκατηγορημα, Gr.] a Word in Logick that imports ſomewhat with another, as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which ſignify little of themſelves, but add to the Force of other Words. *L.*

SYNCATEGOREMAT'ICAL [*ſyncategorematicus*, L. of Συγκατεγορηματικος, Gr.] belonging to ſuch a Term that has no predicamental or Self Signification.

SYNCHON'DROSIS [of συν and χονδρος, Gr.] that ſort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by Means of an intervening Cartilage. *L.*

SYNCHO'RESIS [συγχώρεσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein an Argument is ſcoffingly yielded unto, and then marred by a Retorſion upon the Objector. *L.*

SYNCHRISM [Συγχρισμα, Gr.] a kind of liquid or ſpreading Ointment. *L.*

SYNCHR'ONICAL [σύγχρονος, Gr.] being, or done together at the ſame Time, contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRO'NISM [Συγχρονισμος, of συν, with, and χρονος, Time, *Gr.*] the being or happening of ſeveral remarkable Things, or Tranſactions at the ſame Time.

SYN'CHYSIS [συγχυσις, Gr.] a pouring together, Confuſion. *L.*

SYNCHYSIS [in *Grammar*] a confuſed and diſorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHISIS [with *Surgeons*] a preternatural Confuſion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SYNCHYSIS [*Rhet.*] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is diſturbed.

SYNCLAR [i. e. *Sainte Clare*, F. of St. *Clara*] a Sirname.

SYNCOPALIS *Febris*, or the ſwooning Fever, is that in which the Patient often ſwoons and faints away.

To SYN'COPATE [*Syncopatum*, L. of συγκόπτω, Gr.] to cut or take away, to ſhorten.

SYNCOPA'TION [in *Muſick*] is when a Note of one Part ends or breaks off upon the Middle of another Part.

SYN'COPE [συγκόπτω, of συγκοπὴ, to fall down, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, whereby one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as, *Amârunt* for *Amaverunt*. F. of L.

SYNCOPE [in *Muſick*] is the driving a Note; as when an odd *Crotchet* comes before 2 or 3 Minims, or an odd *Quaver* between 2 or 3 more *Crotchets*.

SYNCOPE [in *Phyſick*] is a ſudden Fainting or Swooning away; a haſty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulſe, and a Loſs of Senſe and Motion.

SYN'CHRYSIS [σύνχρισις, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Perſons are compared in one Sentence. *Rhetorick.*

SYNCRIT'ICA [συγκριτικά, Gr.] relaxing, looſening, or opening Medicines. *L.*

SYNDES'MUS [συνδεσμος, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. *L.*

SYNDESMUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligament for the cloſing together of Bones and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in *Grammar*] a Part of Speech called a Conjunction.

SYN'DICK [*Syndic*, F. *Syndicus*, L. of σύνδικος, Gr.] a Perſon deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYNDICK [in *Switzerland*, &c.] a Magiſtrate much the ſame in Power with an Alderman in *England*.

SYN'DICATE } [*Syndicat*, F.] the
SYN'DICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYNDROME [συνδρομή, Gr.] a Concourſe,

courſe, a running or meeting together of many in the ſame Place.

SYNDROME [among *Phyſicians*] a Concurrence or meeting together of ſeveral Symptoms in the ſame Diſeaſe.

SYNECH'DOCHE [συνεκδοχή, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Caſe is changed into the Accuſative. *L.*

SYNECHDOCHE' [in *Rhetorick*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a *Genus* for the *Species*, and the contrary.

SYNECPHO'NESIS [συνεκφώνησις, Gr.] a clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNEDRENONTA [of συνεδρεύω, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Diſeaſe, which neither take their Riſe from the Nature of it, nor of Neceſſity accompany it, yet ſignify the Greatneſs, Continuance, *&c.* of it.

SYN'GRAPHA [συγγραφὴ, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNIME'SIS [of συνίεμι, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEU'ROSIS [συννεύροσις, Gr.] an Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNO'CHUS [συνόχος, of συνοχέω, or συνέχως, to continue, *Gr.*] a continued or intermitting Fever, which laſts many Days.

SYN'OD [*Synode*, F. *Synodus*, L. συνοδὸς, Gr.] a Meeting or Aſſembly of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, to conſult concerning Religion and Church Affairs; and it is either

A General SYNOD, where Biſhops, *&c.* of all Nations meet.

A National SYNOD, where thoſe of one Nation only meet.

A Provincial SYNOD, where thoſe of one Province only meet; or

A Dioceſian SYNOD, where thoſe of but one Dioceſe meet.

SYNO'DAL }
SYNOD'ICAL } [*ſynodique*, F. *ſynodalis*, and *ſynodicus*, L. συνοδικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNODICAL *Inſtrument*, the ſolemn Oath which was taken by

SYNODAL *Witneſſes*, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, ſo called from their giving Informations of and atteſting the Diſorders of the Clergy and Laity to the Epiſcopal Synod, whoſe Authority came, in Proceſs of Time, to be devolved on the Church Wardens.

SYN'ODAL, a pecuniary Rent paid to the Biſhop at the Time of the annual Synod by every Parochial Prieſt.

SYN'ODALS *Provincial*, the Canons or Conſtitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNOD'ICAL [with *Aſtronomers*] belonging to the Courſe of the Moon.

SYNOD'ICAL *Month* }
SYNO'DICK *Month* } [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Space of Time contained between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; and this Month conſiſts of about 29 Days, 12 Hours, and ſomething better.

SYNODICAL *Revolution* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that Motion by which the Moon's whole Body is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNO'DUS [in *Aſtrology*] a Conjunction of two or more Planets, or their meeting by Beams in other Aſpects.

SYNOECEIOSIS [συνοικείωσις, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby contrary Qualities are united, and attributed to the ſame Perſon or Thing. *L.*

SYNON'YMA [συνωνυμα, Gr.] Words of one and the ſame Signification. *L.*

SYNON'YMAL }
SYNON'YMOUS } [*ſynonyme*, F. *ſynonymous*, L. συνώνυμος, Gr.] of the ſame Name or Signification.

SYNON'YMY [*ſynonyme*, F. *ſynonymia*, L. συνωνύμια, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the ſame Signification are made uſe of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOP'SIS [σύνοψις, Gr.] a ſhort View or Epitome of Things together; an Abſtract or Abridgment.

SYNOVIA [among *Anatomiſts*] the glewy Matter between the Joints.

SYN'TAGMA [συνταγμα, Gr.] a diſpoſing or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a Treatiſe or Diſcourſe on a Subject.

SYN'TASIS [συντασις, Gr.] a preternatural Diſtention of the Parts.

SYN'TAX [*ſyntaxe*, F. *ſyntaxis*, L. σύνταξις, Gr.] Order, Conſtruction; that Part of Grammar which teaches how regularly to join Words and Sentences together.

SYNTEC'TOE, is a kind of Looſeneſs that proceeds from the melting away of the Subſtance of the Body by a violent hot Diſtemper of the ſolid Parts, ſuch as ſometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels; and is a vehement burning Fever, Hectick or Peſtilential, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixed with Oil or Greaſe, is voided by Stool.

SYNTENOSIS [of συντεινομαι, Gr.] the Union of two Bones, which are joined by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-Bone and *Tibia*.

SYNTE'RESIS [*ſyntereſis*, L. of συντέρησις, Gr.] Remorſe, Sting, or Prick of Conſcience.

SYNTERET'ICKS [of συντηρέω, Gr.] that Part of Phyſick which gives Rules for the Preſervation of Health.

SYNTEX'IS [συντεξις, Gr.] a deep Conſumption, a lingering Sickneſs.

SYN'THESIS [συνθεσις, of συντιθημι, to compound, *Gr.*] a joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] a Figure a Figure in which a Noun collective ſingular, is joined to a Verb or Particle Plural, and of a different Gender.

SYN'THESIS [in *Mathematicks*] is the Method of demonſtrating Proportions from their firſt Principles, or prædemonſtrated Propoſitions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united; alſo the Frame of the whole Body, more ſtrictly that of the Bones.

SYNTHET'ICAL [*συνϑετικὸς, Gr.*] belonging to Syntheſis.

SYNTHETICAL *Method of Enquiry,* [among *Mathematicians*] is when the Artiſt purſues the Truth chiefly by Reaſons drawn from Principles before eſtabliſhed, and Propoſitions formerly proved, and proceeds by a long regular Chain, till he comes to the Concluſion, as is done in the Elements of *Euclid,* and the *Demonſtrations* of the Ancients. This is called *Compoſition,* and is oppoſed to the Analytical Method, which is called *Reſolution.*

SYNTHET'ICALLY, by way of Syntheſis.

SYNULOT'ICKS[*Sinulotica Medicamenta,* L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores to a Scar.

SY'PHILIS [of *συν*, with, and *φιλία*, Love or Friendſhip, *Gr.*] the *Lues Venerea.*

SY'PHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glaſs, or Metal, which is uſually bent to an acute Angle, having one Leg ſhorter than the other. They are uſed frequently to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Veſſel into another, without raiſing the Lees or Dregs, and are called *Cranes.* L.

SY'RINGE [*Seringue,* F. *Syrynx,* L. of *σύριγξ, Gr.*] an inſtrument uſed in injecting Liquor into the Ears, Fundament, *&c.*

SYRINGE [among *Confectioners*] an Inſtrument for making March-panes, *&c.*

To SYRINGE [*ſeringuer,* F.] to ſquirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, *&c.*

SYRINGOTO'MATA [of *σύριγξ*, a Fiſtula, and *τέμνω*, to cut, *Gr.*] Surgeons Knives with which they open Fiſtulas.

SYRINGOTOMI'A [of *σύριγξ*, and *τομὴ*, *Gr.*] the cutting of a Fiſtula

SY'RITES [of *συρίτης, Gr.*] a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYR'TES [*σύρτις*, of *σύρειν*, *Gr.*] dangerous Gulphs in the fartheſt Part of *Africa,* full of Quickſands, called the Greater and Leſſer *Syrtes.* Whence the Word is taken for any Quickſands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYR'UP [*Syrop,* F. *Syrupus,* L. *σηρώπτιον*, *Gr.*] a Compoſition of a thick Conſiſtence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

SY'SOR, one of the Aſſize or Jury. *O.*

SY'SSARCOSIS [*Συσσαρκωσις, Gr.*] the Connection of Bones by means of Fleſh.

SYSTEM [*Syſteme,* F. *Syſtema,* L. of *σύςημα*, of *συνίςημι*, to put together, *Gr.*] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Compoſition of many Things together; a complete Treatiſe or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM *of the World* [*Aſtronomy*] the general Fabrick and Conſtitution of the Univerſe, or an orderly Repreſentation of it, according to ſome noted Hypotheſis.

The *Copernican* SYSTEM, is a Syſtem wherein the *Sun* is ſuppoſed to be placed in the middle of the World; next to the *Sun, Mercury, Venus,* the *Earth* and *Moon,* perform a joint Courſe; then *Mars, Jupiter,* and *Saturn* make the Revolution about the ſame Centre. This is the ſame with the *Pythagorean* Syſtem, revived by *Nicholas Copernicus,* and now generally maintained by Aſtronomers.

The *Ptolemaick* SYSTEM [ſo called from *Ptolemy*] is the Syſtem wherein the Globe of the *Earth* is fixed in the Centre of the Univerſe, the *Sun, Moon,* and *Stars* performing their Courſe round it every Day, each in their ſeveral Orbits and different Diſtances from it.

The SYSTEM of *Tycho Brahe* (a *Daniſh* Nobleman) is a Syſtem which makes the *Earth* the Centre of the *Sun and Moon,* and of the Orb of the fixed *Stars*; but the *Sun* the Centre of the other four Planets, which he accounts excentrick to the *Earth,* and conſtantly moving in the Liquid Æther or Sky about the *Sun, &c.*

The *Solar* SYSTEM [according to the *New Aſtronomy*] is the joint Union, or orderly Diſpoſition of all the Planets, which move round the *Sun* as their Centre, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and uſual Bounds.

SYSTEM [in *Muſick*] an Extent of a certain Number of *Chords,* having its Bounds towards the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progreſs made in Muſick, and according to the different Diviſions of the *Monochord.* Or,

SYSTEM [of *Muſick*] is a Treatiſe of Muſick, or a Book treating of Muſick in all its ſeveral Parts, both Mathematical and Practical.

SYSTEM [of *Philoſophy*] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them dogmatically, or in a ſcholaſtick Way, in Contradiſtinction to the Way of Eſſay, in which the Writer diſcovers himſelf more freely, looſely, and modeſtly.

SYSTEMAT'ICAL [*Syſtematicus,* L.] belonging to, or reduced to a Syſtem.

SYSTEMAT'ICALLY, by way of Syſtem.

SYSTOLE [in *Anatomy*] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery, as the dilatation or widening of thoſe Parts is called *Diaſtole.*

SYSTOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure in *Proſodia*, by which a long Syllable is made ſhort.

SYSTYLE [in *Architecture*] is a Building where the Pillars ſtand thick, but not quite ſo thick as in the *Pycnoſtyle*, the Intercolumniation being only two Diameters of the Column.

SYXHEN'DEMEN [Sẏxhinꝺemen, of Sẏx, *Sax.* 6. Ƿinꝺene, *Sax.* a Society, and Man, *Sax. i. e.* 600 Men] Men worth 600 Shillings, 30*l.* In the Time of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, all Men were ranked into 3 Claſſes, the *Loweſt*, the *Middle*, and the *Higheſt*, and were valued according to the Claſs they were in; that is, if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The *Loweſt* were called ꞇwẏhinꝺemen, *Sax.* i. e. valued at 200 Shillings; the *Middle* Sẏxhinꝺemen, *i. e.* valued at 600 Shillings; and the *Higheſt* ꞇwelꝼhinꝺemen, *i. e.* valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZSUG'MENON [of σὺν and ζευγύω, *Gr.*] a Muſical Note called *Be-fa-be-mi.*

SYZY'GIA [συζυγια, *Gr.*] joining together. *L.*

SYZYGIA [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Intercourſe of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZYGIA [among *Aſtronomers*] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both ſuppoſed to be in the ſame Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the ſame Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, paſſing thro' them both.

SYZYGIA [*Grammar*] the coupling of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe.

SYZYGIA [among *Anatomiſts*] is that Pair of Nerves which conveys Senſe from the Brain to the reſt of the Body.

T A

T. Frequently is put for *Theologiæ*, L. as *T. D. Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in *Muſick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the *Italian* Word *Tutti*, i. e. all, or altogether, which ſee.

T. is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony (ſave Murder) and having the Benefit of the Clergy, *i. e.* burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. *N. C.*

TABAC'CO [ſo called from the Iſland *Tabago*, in the *Weſt-Indies*] a well known Plant, brought into *England* from thence by Sir *Francis Drake*, *Anno Dom.* 1585.

TAB'ARD } [probably of Tabberd, L. S.
TAB'ERD } a Woman's Gown] a ſhort Gown that reaches no farther than the middle of the Leg, a ſort of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St. TABB's [i. e. the Church of *Ebba*, Daughter of *Edelford*, King of *Northumberland*] a Town in the County of *Northumberland.*

TABBY [*tabbi, tabino,* Ital. *tabais,* F.] a ſort of waved or watered Silk.

TABEFAC'TION, a conſuming or waſting away. *L.*

To TABEFY [*tabere,* L.] to pine, conſume, or waſte away.

TABELLA'RIOUS [*tabellarius,* L.] belonging to Letters, or a Letter-Carrier.

TABEL'LION, a Notary Publick, or Scriviner. F.

TABER [*tabour,* F.] a ſmall Drum.

TABER'N [of *taberna,* L.] a Cellar. *N. C.*

TAB'ERNACLE [*tabernaculum,* L. Dim. of *taberna*] a Pavilion or Tent, a wooden Chapel for Divine Service. *F.*

TABERNACLE [among *Roman Catholicks*] a little Veſſel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TABERNACLE [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feaſt of TABERNACLES, a Feaſt kept by the *Jews* for ſeven Days together, in Remembrance that their Fathers lived for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt.*

TABERNAC'ULUM [*Old Records*] a publick Inn, or Houſe of Entertainment.

TABERNA'RIOUS [*tabernarius,* L.] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TABES *Dorſalis*, a Conſumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone. *L.*

TAB'ID [*tabidus,* L.] dry, lean, waſting away.

TABIF'ICABLE [*tabificabilis,* L.] that may fall into a Conſumption.

TABIFICK [*tabificus,* L.] conſumptive, bringing into a Conſumption, waſting.

TABI'TERS } [in *Queen's College* in
TABARDEE'RS } *Oxford*] Batchelors, Scholars ſo called from *Taberd*, a ſhort Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TABITHA [טביתא, *Syr, i. e.* a Roebuck] a proper Name of a Woman.

TAB'LATURE, a Muſick Book, directing to play on the *Lute, Violin,* &c. *L.*

TABLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Diviſion or parting of the Skull Bones.

TA'BLE [ꞇæꝼl, *Sax.* taffel, Teut. *Tabula,* L.] a Piece of Houſhold ſtuff well known; alſo an Index or Collection of the Heads or principal Matters contained in a Book. *F.*

TABLE [in *Architecture*] is a ſmooth and ſimple Part of a different Figure, but moſt commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

TABLE *of Apelles*, a pictured Table, repreſenting the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TABLE *Projecturing* [in *Architecture*] is that which jets out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedeſtal, *&c.*

A Raking TABLE [*Architecture*] is that which is hollowed in the Square of a Pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

To TABLE, to board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TABLE *Rents*, Rents paid to Biſhops or religious Perſons, and reſerved for their Table or Houſe-keeping.

Twelve TABLES [of *Braſs*] *Roman* Laws brought from *Athens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TABLES *of Houſes* [*Aſtrology*] Tables ready drawn up for the Aſſiſtance of Practitioners in ſetting a Figure.

TABLES *Aſtronomical*, the Tables of the Motions of the Planets.

TABLES *Loxodromick*, Tables of Traverſes, which ſerve for the eaſy and ready Solution of Problems in *Navigation*.

TABLES *of Sines, Tangents*, and *Secants*, [in *Trigonometry*] are proportional Numbers, calculated from, and depending on the given Quality of the *Radius*; whence any other Sine may be found.

TABLES, a certain Game ſo called.

TA'BLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are ſolid Electuaries, much of the ſame Nature with Lozenges. Alſo little Tables.

TABLING *of Fines* [*Law Phraſe*] a making a Table with the Contents of every Fine paſſed in any one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TABOR [*Tabourine*, F.] a ſmall Drum.

Privilege of TABOURET [in *France*] a Privilege for ſome great Ladies to ſit in the Queen's Preſence on a Stool. *F.*

To TABOUREN, to make a drumming Noiſe. *Chauc.*

To TABULATE [*tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board.

TABULA'TION, a faſtening together of Boards, *&c.* a making of a Floor. *L.*

TABULA'TURA } is the old way of
TABULA'TURE } writing Muſick with Letters inſtead of Notes.

TACAMAHA'CA, a Reſin brought from *New-Spain*.

TACE, *Lat.* } [in *Muſick Books*] ſig-
TA'CET, *Ital.* } nifies to hold ſtill, or keep Silenne.

TA'CES [of *attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

A TACH [of *attache*, a fixing, *F.*] a Hook, Buckle, or Craſp.

To TACHER [*tacher*, F.] to endeavour. *Chauc.*

TACHES, Pranks. *O.*

TA'CHYGRAPHY [*ταχυγραφία*, of *ταχις*, ſwift, and *γραφη*, Writing, *Gr.*] the Art of ſwift Writing.

TACIT [*tacite*, F. *tacitus*, L.] ſilent, implied or meant, though not expreſſed.

TA'CITLY, ſilently.

TACITUR'NITY [*taciturnité*, F. of *taciturnitas*, L.] a being ſilent, or of few Words; a cloſe or reſerved Humour.

To TACK [of *attacher*, F.] to ſew ſlightly, or join together.

A TACK, a ſmall Nail.

To TACK *about* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Ship's Head is to be brought about, ſo as to lie a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a *Ship*]. Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them ſtand cloſe by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a *Ship*] is the Furni-
TACKLING } ture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby ſhe is fitted for ſailing.

TACK'LES [in a *Ship*] ſmall Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End, for heaving of weighty Things in and out of the Ship.

The TACKLES [of a *Boat*] Tackles which ſerve to hoiſt the Boat in and out.

Gunner's TACKLES [in a *Ship*] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TACTICAL [*tacticus*, L. of *τακτικὸς*, *Gr.*] belonging to martial Array.

TAC'TICK [*tactique*, F.] the Art of marſhalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for caſting of Darts, Stones, *&c.*

TAC'TILE [*tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. *F.*

TAC'TILE *Qualities* [among *Philoſophers*] are ſuch as have a primary Relation to our Senſe of Feeling.

TAC'TION, a Touching or Feeling. *F.* of *L.*

TAD'CASTER [ꞇaꝺe, a Toad, and Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, a Caſtle, *Sax.* perhaps becauſe the Ditch or Trench round it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkſhire*, 142 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

TADDY, or TODDY, a pleaſant Liquor iſſuing out of a ſpungy Tree in *America*.

TADPOLE [of ꞇaꝺe, a Toad, and ꝼola, a young one, *Sax.*] a young Frog.

TÆ'NIA [among *Phyſicians*] a broad Worm like a Piece of Tape, for which Reaſon it is called the Tape-Worm.

TÆNIA [in *Architecture*] a Member of the *Dorick* Capital, reſembling a ſquare Fillet, ſerving inſtead of a Cymatium, being made faſt as it were to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereof it ſeems the Baſe.

TAFFEREL [in a *Ship*] the uppermoſt Part, Frame, or Rail abaft over the Poop.

TAFFE'TY [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, Ital. *tafetan*, Span.] a kind of Silk.

TAG [of *attache*, F.] a Point of a Lace; alſo a young Sheep. *Kent.*

TAIL [tægl, *Sax.* tagel, Teut. tagl, Goth. *Minſhew* derives it of τέλος, *Gr.* an end; *F. Junius* of θεγαλεος, ſharp, becauſe it ends in a Point; others of *tegendo*, L. from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beaſt, Fowl, Fiſh, *&c.*

Fee TAIL [in *Law*] is a Fee oppoſed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in the Man's Power to diſpoſe of.

TAIL, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

TAIL'AGERS, Tax, or Toll-gatherers.

TAIL'BOIS [of *tailler*, to cut, and *Bois*, a Wood, *i. e.* a Carpenter] a Sirname.

TAIL *General* [in *Law*] is that whereby Lands and Tenements are limited to a Man and his Iſſue by his Wife.

TAIL *Special* [in *Law*] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL, after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, is, where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them outlives the other without Iſſue begotten between them: In this Caſe, the Surviver ſhall hold the Land for Term of Life, as Tenant in Tail, after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct.

TAIL *of the Trenches* [*Military Term*] is the firſt Work the Beſiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches at the Head of the Attack, and is carried on towards the Place.

TAIL'LAR [in *Architecture*] is the flat ſquare Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. *F.*

Kentiſh long TAILS, the *Kentiſh* Men are ſaid to have had long Tails for ſome Generations; by way of Puniſhment, as ſome ſay, for the *Kentiſh* Pagans abuſing *Auſtin* the Monk and his Aſſociates, by beating them, and opprobriouſly tying Fiſh Tails to their Backſides; in revenge of which, ſuch Appendants grew to the hind Parts of all that Generation. But the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Carne*, in *Dorſetſhire*, many Miles off. Others again ſay it was for cutting off the Tail of Saint *Thomas* of *Canterbury*'s Horſe, who, being out of Favour with King *Henry* II. riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor ſorry Horſe, was ſo ſerved by the Common People. *Credat Judæus Apella.*

TAILLE, the ſame as *Tenor*, which ſee. *Ital.*

TAIL'OR [*taileur*, F.] a Maker of Garments.

To TAILOR [of *tailler*, F. to cut out] to cut out or make Garments.

TAINCT, a ſmall red Spider, troubleſome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINT }
TAINTE } [*teint*, F.] attainted, convicted of a Crime.

TAINT [of *teint*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blemiſh in Reputation.

To TAINT [of *teindre*, F. to dye or ſtain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to ſpoil, to bribe, to attaint.

TAINT [either of *teint*, F. or ταγγὴ, Gr. *Attinctus putritudine*] corrupted as Meat, ſmelling rank.

TAINT'ED, convicted of a Crime, having an ill ſmell.

To TAKE [tager, Dan. tacke, Belg. or of *attaquer*, *F. M. Caſ.* derives it of δεχομαι, *Gr.*] to lay hold on, to receive.

To TAKE *and leave* [*Sea Phraſe*] Sailors ſay, *A Ship can take and leave upon her when ſhe will*, when ſhe ſails ſo well that ſhe can come up with another, or outſail her at pleaſure.

TAK'EL, a Feather or Arrow. *O.*

TALBOT [probably of tægl, a Tail, and Butan, *Sax.*] a Dog with a turned up Tail.

A TALE [talu, of tallan, *Sax.* to tell, or tale, Belg. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [Getæl, *Sax.* Zahl, *Teut.*] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TA'LENT [*Talentum*, L. of τάλεντον, *Gr.*] a *Jewiſh* Coin, in Silver, of our Money, worth 342*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

TALENT [of *Gold*] worth 5475*l.* reckoning Gold at 4*l.* the Ounce.

TALENT *of Silver* [among the *Greeks*] worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5*s.* the Ounce, 193*l.* 15*s.*

TALENT [a *Jewiſh Weight*] being reduced to *Engliſh* Troy Weight, contains 189*lb.* 8*oz.* 15 Penny-Weights, 17 Grains, and 1-7*th*.

Common Attick TALENT, is 56*lb.* 11*oz.* and 17 1-7*th* Grains, Troy-Weight.

Egyptian TALENT, equal to 75*lb.* 12*oz.* 14 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains.

The TALENT [of *Alexandria*] contains 91*lb.* 15 Penny-Weights, Troy.

The TALENT [of *Antiochia*] contains 341*lb.* 6*oz.* 4 Penny-Weights, 6 Grains, Troy.

TAL'ENT, Deſire, Inclination. *Chauc.*

TAL'ENT, Capacity, Genius.

TALES [in *Law*] a ſupply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Perſons.

TA'LION *Law* [*Lex Talionis*] a Puniſhing the Offender in the ſame Manner as he ſerved others.

TAL'ISMAN [of τελεσμα, *Greek*, or

צלמן, *Chaldee*] a magical Image or Figure made under certain Conſtellations, according to the keeping or waſting of which, the Perſon repreſented by it, is ſaid to be preſerved or waſted away.

TALISMAN'ICAL [*taliſmanique*, F.] belonging to Taliſmans.

TALIS'MANIST [*taliſmaniſte*, F.] one who makes or gives Credit to Taliſmans.

To TALK [of ꞇellan, *Sax.* taler, Dan. which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of θέλγειν or διαλέγεσθαι, *Gr.*] to ſpeak or diſcourſe.

TALK [ꞇalu, *Sax.* tale, Dan. and Belg.] Speech, Diſcourſe.

TALK [*talkum*, L. Barb.] a ſort of white and tranſparent Mineral, of which a curious Preparation is made to beautify the Skin.

TALK'ATIVE, full of Talk.

TALK'A'TIVENESS, the being talkative.

TALL [tal, *C. Br.* which *Davis* derives of הלל, *H.* he elevated; *Mer. Caſ.* of τηλίκος, Gr. ſo great; but *Skinner* rather of *taille*, F. Stature, or ꞇeala, *Sax.* comely] high in Stature.

TAL'LAGE, Cuſtom or Impoſt. *F.*

TALLA'GIUM *tacere* [*Old Law*] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIARI *de certo tallagio* [*Old Records*] to be aſſeſſed at a certain Rate towards the Tallage, or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALL'NESS, the being of a tall or high Stature.

TAL'LOW [talgh, Belg. talg, Dan. talck, Teut.] the Fat of Beaſts melted.

TALL *Wood*, a long kind of Shiver riven out of the Tree, which ſhortened is made into Billets.

TAL'LY [of *tailler*, F. to cut or notch, q. d. *Bois taille*, i. e. cleft Wood] a Cleft Piece of Wood, to ſcore an Account upon by Notches, ſuch as is given by the *Exchequer*, to thoſe that pay Money there upon Loans.

To TALLY, to ſcore upon a Tally, to anſwer directly.

TALLY *the Sheets* [*Sea Phraſe*] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main-ſail or Fore-ſail are to be haled off.

TAL'LEY-Man, one who ſells Cloaths, *&c.* to be paid by the Week.

TALMUD [הלכוור, *H.*] a Book in Seven Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the *Jewiſh* Law, eſpecially the ceremonious Part, compoſed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMUDI'CAL, of the *Talmud*.

TAL'MUDIST [*Talmudiſte*, F. one who ſtudies, or is ſkilled in the *Talmud*.

TA'LON [of *Talon*, F. a Heel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [in *Architecture*] a ſmall Member made up of a ſquare Fillet, and a ſtraight Cymatium.

TAL'PIA [in *Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull, under the Skin.

TAL'PICIDE [*Talpicida*, L.] a Mole-Catcher or Killer.

TALUS [*Fortific.*] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may ſtand faſter.

TALUS [in *Maſonry*] as the *Talus of a Wall*, is when its Thickneſs is leſſened by Degrees.

TALUS *Exterior* [in *Fortification*] is the Slope given to the Place on the Outſide, towards the Country.

TALUS *Interior*, the Slope of the Inſide of the Work next the Town.

TALSHIDE }
TALWOOD } a long kind of Wood riven out of the Tree, which ſhortened is made into Billets.

TAM'ARIND [*Tamarin*, F. *Tamarinda*, L.] a ſort of *Indian* Fruit, good to quench Thirſt.

TAM'ARISK [*Tamariſc*, F. of *Tamariſcas*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBRI'NE, a Muſical Inſtrument.

TAMBOUR, a Drum, a fine Sieve. *F.*

TAMBOUR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapiters of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order.

TAME [ꞇame, *Sax.* tam, Dan. teem, LS. Zahm, Teut.] gentle, not wild.

To TAME [ꞇame, *Sax.* tamme, Belg. Zahmen, Teut. *domare*, L. of δαμαω, Gr.] to make gentle, to ſubdue or bring under.

TA'MELY [Zahmig, Teut.] gently, without Reſiſtance.

TAME'NESS [Zahmigheit, Teut.] Gentleneſs, the being tame.

TAM'ERLANE, a *Scythian*, who having vanquiſhed and taken Priſoner *Bajazet*, Emperor of the *Turks*, carried him about in an iron Cage.

TAM'ERTON [of the River *Tamera*, and ꞇan, *Sax.* a Town] in *Cornwall.*

TAMMY [of *Tamis* a Sieve, *F.*] a Sort of a thin tranſparent Stuff to trace the Outlines of a Picture through.

To TAM'PER *with* [probably of *temperare*, L.] to practiſe upon, or endeavour to draw in or bring over to ſomething, *&c.*

TAM'PION }
TAM'KIN }
TOM'KIN } [probably of *Tampion*, F. a Bung] a Stopple made for the Mouth of a great Gun.

TAM'POY [in the *Molucca* Iſlands] a Sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAMWORTH [of the River *Tama* and ƿoꞃð, *Sax.* an Iſle, alſo a Country-Houſe] a Town in *Staffordſhire*, 89 Miles N. W. from *London*.

To TAN [Ᵹeꞇannan, *Sax.* *taner*, F. tanne, Belg.] to prepare or conſolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a young Oak beaten ſmall, uſed by Curriers, *&c.*

TAN'ACLES [probably of *Tanailles*, F.

Inſtruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, taken. *O.*

A TANG [**tangh**, Belg. ſharp, *τώγγη*, Gr.] a rank Taſte.

TAN'GENT [*Tangente*, F. of *tangens*, L. i. e. touching] is a right Line drawn without a Circle, perpendicular to ſome Radius or Semi-diameter.

TANGENT [of a *Parabola*, or other *Conic Section*] is a right Line drawn ſo as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

TANGIBIL'ITY, the being tangible. *L.*

TAN'GIBLE [*tangibilis*, L.] that may be touched, ſenſible to the Touch.

TAN'GLE, a Sea Weed, ſuch as is on Oyſters, and grows on Rocks by the Sea-ſide, between high-water and low-water Mark.

TANGLED, entangled like Thread, *&c.*

TAN'ISTRY, an ancient Cuſtom in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that a Man of *ripe Age* is to be preferred before a Child; an *Uncle* before a *Nephew*, *&c.*

TANK [*tanque*, O. F.] a Ciſtern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANKARD [*Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be derived of *Cantharus*, L. Dr. *Th. H.* of the Twang or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged cover.

TAN'NER [*Taneur*, F. **tanner**, Belg.] one who tans Hides for Leather.

A TANQUAM [in the *Univerſities*] a Perſon of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for Fellows of Colleges, *&c.*

TAN'SY [*tanaiſe*, F. *tanacetum*, L. of Ἀθανασια, Gr. Immortality] an Herb.

To TAN'TALIZE [of *Tantalus*, L. of Ταλαντατος, Gr. *i. e.* moſt unhappy; a King of *Phrygia*, who, as the Poets feign, diſcovered the Secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is ſaid to be thus tormented in Hell: He ſtands up to the Chin in a pleaſant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with *Hunger* and *Thirſt*; for when he either ſtoops down to *drink*, or reaches out his Hand to *take an Apple*, they both retire that he cannot *reach* the one, or take the other] To deceive under ſpecious ſhew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not ſuffer him to enjoy it.

TANTAMOUNT [of *tant*, ſo much, and *montant* or *monter*, F. to mount] that amounts, or is worth ſo much.

TANTIV'Y [q. d. *tanta vi*, i. e. with ſo great Might] a full Gallop, or full Speed.

A TANTIVY, a Nick-name given to a wordly-minded Churchman, who beſtirs himſelf for Preferment.

TANTREL'S, idle People. *N. C.*

To TAP [tæppan, *Sax.* **tappen**, L. S. **Zupffen**, Teut.] to broach a Veſſel.

To TAP ONE [*taper*, F. **tappe**, Belg. *τύπτω*, Gr.] to give a light Blow.

To TAP [*Hunt. Term*] a Hare is ſaid to *tap* or *beat*, when ſhe makes a noiſe.

To TAP *a Tree* [among *Huſbandmen*] is to open it round about the Root.

A TAP [tœppe, *Sax.* **tappe**, L. S. **tap**, Dan. *tappa*, Ital.] a Faucet and Spigot to draw Liquors out of Veſſels.

TAPAS'SANT [among *Hunters*] lurking or ſquatting.

TAPE [*Minſhew* derives it of *απτω*, Gr. but *Skinner* rather from *eſtoupe*, F. coarſe Flax, of which it was probably made] a ſort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A TAPER [tapeɲ, *Sax.* which *Minſhew* derives of *τάφος*, Gr. a Burial, becauſe uſed at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; alſo a large Wax-light.

TAPER TAPERING	Broad beneath and ſharp towards the Tops.

TAPER *Bored* [*of a Piece of Ordnance*] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TA'PERING [*Sea Term*] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at one End than it is at the other.

TA'PESTRY [*tapiſſerie*, F. *tapezzaria*, Ital.] Manufacture in Worſted, Silk, Silver, and Gold-thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room by covering its Walls.

TAPINAGE [*en tapinois*, F.] Secrecy, Slyneſs. *Chauc.*

TAPISTRY, a Tapiſtry-maker. *Chauc.*

TAPI'STER, a Tapſter. *Chauc.*

TAPITE, to hang with Tapiſtry. *Ch.*

TAP'PY [*taper*, or *ſe taper*, F.] to lie hid as a Deer does.

TAP'STER [tæppeɲe or tæppyſteɲ, *Sax.* **tapper**, Belg. and L. S.] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Alehouſe.

TAR [te, e, *Sax.* **taer**, Belg. **teer**, L. S. **teere**, Dan.] a ſort of liquid Pitch.

To TAR [probably of **Zerren**, Teut. to pull or hale] to ſet on, to provoke, *&c. Sha.*

TARAN'TARA [*a Sono*] a Word of Encouragement to Battle, ſounded by Trumpets. *L.*

TARANTA'TI, thoſe that are bit by the *Tarantula.*

TARANTISM, a Diſtemper ariſing from the Bite of a *Tarantula.*

TARANTULA [ſo called of *Tarenta*, a City of *Naples*, where they abound] a venomous Aſh-coloured Spider, ſpeckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, whoſe Bite is of ſuch a Nature, that it is ſaid to be cured only by Muſick.

TAR'AXIS [*τάραξις*, Gr.] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eyes, Stomach, or the Entrails.

TAR'DIGRADE [*tardigradus*, L.] ſlow-paced.

TARDIL'OQUY [*Tardiloquentia*, L.] Slowneſs of Speech or Diſcourſe.

TAR'DITY [*Tardiveté*, F. of *Tarditas*, L.] Slowneſs, Slackneſs; alſo Guiltineſs.

TARDO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies ſlow; much the ſame as *Largo*, Ital. which ſee.

TAR'DY [*Tardif*, F.] dull, ſlow; alſo guilty; found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of *Tarare*, Ital. to ſubtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer, for the Weight of the Caſk, Cheſt, Bag, *&c.* in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of *Flax*] the fineſt dreſſed Part.

TARES [of teeren, L. S. Zehren, Teut. to conſume, becauſe they conſume the Corn] a ſort of Vetches.

TA'RGET [ꞇaꞃᵹa, *Sax.* *targe*, F. *targa*, Ital. tarſche, Teut. which *Bochartus* derives of חרח, *Chald.* but *Menagius*, of *tergus*, L.] a great Shield or Buckler.

TAR'GUM [חרום, *Chald.*] the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of the Old Teſtament.

TAR'IFF [*tariff*, F.] a Cuſtom Book; a Book of Rates agreed on between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their reſpective Merchandizes.

A TARN, a Lake or Pool. *N. C.*

To TARNISH [*ſe ternir*, F. *ternire*, Ital.] to loſe its Luſtre or Brightneſs, as Plate does; to grow dull.

TARPAUL'IN } [of ꞇeꞃe, *Sax.* and
TARPAWLING } *Pallium*, L. a Cloak, *q. d.* a tarr'd Garment] a Piece of Canvas, well tarr'd over to keep off the Rain from any Place; alſo a Perſon bred at the Sea, and ſkilled in maritime Affairs; a downright Seaman.

TAR'RAGON [*Tarragona*, Span. of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-Wort, a Sallet Herb.

TAR'RAS [*Teraſſe*, F. *Skinner* derives it of Terras, Belg.] a ſort of Plaſter or ſtrong Mortar; a riſing Place to walk on; the flat Roof of a Houſe.

TAR'RIWAGS, *Membra virilia.*

To TARRY [tarſo, C. Br. *terder*, F. *terdare*, Ital. and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [ꞇæꞃꞅ, *Sax.* Teers, Belg. Zerſch, Teut.] a Man's Yard.

TARSUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Focil* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [ꞇeaꞃꞇ, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of Αταρτηρος, *Gr.*] ſharp, eager in Taſte; alſo ſharp in Words.

A TART [*tarte*, F. *torta*, Ital. taart, *Dan.* torth, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TAR'TANE, a Ship of great Bulk uſed in the *Mediterranean Sea.* F.

TARTAR [*tartarum*, L.] a ſort of Salt, ariſing from the Reaking-wines, that hardens into a Cruſt, and ſticks to the Side of the Veſſel.

TAR'TAR, a Native of *Tartary.*

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [among *Chymiſts*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor tartari*, L.] a Skin which ſwims on the Top of Liquor in which Tartar has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymiſts*] is made of Tartar waſhed, purified, and calcined in a Chymical Furnace.

Oil of TARTAR, the Salt of Tartar diſſolved by ſetting it in a Cellar in a glaſs Veſſel.

TARTARE, or *a la tartare* [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dreſſing Chickens, after they have been breaded and boiled. *F.*

TARTA'REAN [*tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in Hell; alſo helliſh, deviliſh.

To TAR'TARIZE [*tartariſer*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of Tartar.

TAR'TAROUS [*tartareux*, F.] belonging to, or full of Tartar.

TART'LY, ſharply.

TART'NESS, Sharpneſs.

TARTUF'E [*tartufe*, F.] an Hypocrite.

TAS'CO, a ſort of Clay, for making Melting-pots.

TASK [*Old Britiſh*] Tribute; and thence probably our Word *Taſk*, for the Duty or Work impoſed upon any Perſon.

A TASK [*taſche*, F. of *taxare*, L. of τάσσω, *Gr.*] a determinate Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Perſon.

TAS'SEL [*tiercelet*, F. *terzolo*, Ital.] a Male Hawk.

TASSEL [*taſſette*, F. taſche, L. S. and Teut. a ſort of Purſe or Pouch] a pendant Handle hanging down from a Cuſhion, or ſuch like Thing; alſo a ſmall Ribbon or Silk, ſewed to a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TASSELS, a kind of hard Bur, uſed by Clothworkers in dreſſing Cloth.

TAS'SELS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

TAS'SID, fringed. *Chauc.*

TASTATU'RA, the Keys of Organs and Harpſicords. *Ital.*

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn, *O. L.*

To TASTE [*taſter*, F. *taſtare*, Ital.] to feel; taſten, Teut. to touch lightly; to prove or try the Taſte of a Thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To TASTE, to ſmell. *N. C.*

TASTE [*taſt*, *Belg.*] Savour, Reliſh; alſo the Senſe of Taſting, a light Touch.

TA'STLESS, without Taſte.

TASTO [in *Muſick Books*] to touch, ſignifies that the Notes muſt not be held out their full Strength, but only juſt touched. This chiefly reſpects the Organ or Harpſichord,

chord, in playing a thorough Baſs. *Ital.*

A TATCH [*Attache*, F.] a ſort of Faſtening, a Loop or Button, *&c.*

TATCH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of ſome Lords of Manours of having their Tenants Sheep folded upon their Ground.

TATCHE [tæcan, *Sax.* to teach] Craft. *O.*

TATOU'S, an *American* wild Beaſt, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTER-DE-MALLION, a ragged ſhabby Fellow.

TAT'TERS [of tættecan, *Sax. tattere*, Ital.] Rags, Cloths hanging in Rags. *O.*

To TATTLE [tateren, *Du.*] to chat, or prate.

TAT'TOO [q. d. *taptoo*] the Beat of Drum at Night, for Soldiers to repair to their Quarters in a Garriſon, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAU'DRY } [as Dr. *Th. H.* ſays, from
TAW'DRY } certain Knots and Ribbons bought at the Fair kept in *Audrey*'s or *Etheldred*'s Chapel] ridiculouſly gay.

To TAVE [toben, Teut.] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAV'ERN [*taverne*, F. *taverna*, Ital. *taberna*, L.] a Houſe where Wine is ſold.

TAV'ERNER, one who haunts Taverns; a common Drunkard. *Chauc.*

TAUGHT [q. d. *tight*, or of teon, *Sax.* to draw] tight, ſtiff, or faſt. *Sea Term.*

TAUGHT [*of teach*] inſtructed.

TAV'ISTOCK [of the River *Teau*, and Stop, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Devonſhire*, 166 Miles W. S. W. from *London.*

To TAUNT [*Minſhew* derives it of *tentare*, L. but *Skinner* of *tanſer*, F. to ſcold at] to joke ſharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a reproachful, abuſive, or biting Jeſt.

TAUNT [*Sea Term*] when the Maſts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors ſay, *She is taunt maſted.*

TAUNT'ING, reviling, railing at.

TAUNT'INGLY, revilingly.

TAUNTI'NGNESS, Raillery.

TAURICOR'NOUS [*tauricornis*, L.] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIF'EROUS [*taurifer*, L. ταυροφέρ𝈉, Gr.] bearing or nouriſhing Bulls.

TAU'RIFORM [*tauriformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOL'LA [of ταῦρ𝈉, a Bull, and κόλλα, Glew, *Gr.*] a glewy Subſtance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [*Aſtronomy*] the 2d Sign of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *April.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLOGICAL *Echoes*, are ſuch Echoes as repeat the ſame Sound or Syllable many Times.

TAUTOL'OGY [*tautologia*, S. of ταυτολογία, of τά ἀυτὰ, the ſame Things, and λέγω, to ſay, Gr.] a ſaying or repeating the ſame Thing over again.

To TAW [taƿian, *Sax.* touwe, Belg.] to tan or dreſs Leather.

TAW [*Heraldry*] the Ordinary reckoned among the Croſſes, ſo called from its Figure reſembling the capital Letter T. *Greek.*

TAWDRY. See *Taudry.*

To TAWN, to ſwoon. *N. C.*

TAW'NINESS, the being tawny.

TAWNY [*tané*, F. toneyt, Du.] of a tanned, yellowiſh, or duſky Colour.

TAWNEY [in *Heraldry*] a Colour the ſame as *tenne.*

To TAX [*taxer*, E. *taxare*, L. or τάξω, Gr. *Salmaſius*] to lay a Tax upon; alſo to accuſe or charge one with.

A TAX [*taxe*, F. *taxatio*, L. of τάξις, Gr.] a Tribute or Duty laid upon Land, *&c.*

TAX'ABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TAXA'TIO *Bladorum* [*Law Term*] an Impoſition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicenſis*, the Valuation of Church-Livings, anciently made for the Pope, by *Walter* Biſhop of *Norwich.*

TAXA'TION, an Impoſition, or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F.* of *L.*

TAX'ERS [*taxatores*, L.] two Officers choſen annually in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gage of all Weights and Meaſures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of a *Chineſe* Shrub.

To TEACH [tæcan, *Sax.* which *Mr. Caſ.* derives of διδάσκειν, Gr.] to inſtruct in Literature, Trade, Myſtery, *&c.*

TEACHABLE, capable of being taught.

TEACH'ABLENESS, Capableneſs of being taught.

A TEAL [teelingh, Belg.] a wild Fowl.

A TEAM [tyme, *Sax.*] a certain Number of Horſes or other Beaſts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, *&c.* alſo a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM and THEAM [*Old Records*] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manour for the reſtraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAM'FUL, brimful. *N C.*

To TEAR [teꞃan, *Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

To TEAR *and Roar* [tiere, Belg.] to make a great Noiſe in crying.

A TEAR [teaꞃ, *Sax.* Zahre, Teut. taare, *Dan.*] a watery Drop in the Eye, proceeding from Grief, *&c.*

To TEASE } [toꞃan, *Sax.* teeſe, Belg.]
To TEAZE } to teaſe or toſe Wool; alſo to diſquiet continually.

TEASIL [tæſl, *Sax.*] a Fuller's Thiſtle.

A TEAT [titte, *Sax.* tupte, Du. teth, C. Br. turre, L. S. *Tette*, F. *Tetta*, Ital.] a Nipple, Breaſt, or Dug.

A TECH, a Touch. *O.*

TECH'NICAL [*Technicus*, L. τεχνικὸς, of τέχνη, Gr. Art.] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNO'LOGY [*Technologia*, L. or τεχνολογία, Gr.] a Deſcription of Arts, eſpecially Mechanical.

TECH'Y [probably of *Touch*, q. d. one who cannot bear to be touched] froward or apt to find Fault with every thing.

TECTON'ICK [*tectonicus*, L. of τεκτονικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Building.

TECTONICK [*tectonice*, L. of τεκτονικὴ, Gr.] the Art of Building.

To TED. See to *Tede Graſs*.

A TED'DER. See *Tether*.

TEDE [*Teda*, L.] a Torch. *Spenc.*

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thankſgiving, uſed in Churches upon ſolemn Occaſions, ſo called from its firſt Words in *Latin*.

To TEDE *Graſs*, to turn and ſpread abroad the new mown Graſs. *S.* and *E. C.*

TEDIF'EROUS [*tedifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Tething-Penny*.

TE'DIOUS [*tædioſus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, irkſome, weariſome.

TE'DIOUSLY, irkſomely.

TEDIOUSNESS, Irkſomeneſs.

To TEEM [of team, *Sax.* and Offspring.] to bring forth, or produce plentifully.

To TEEM *out* [tømmer, Dan.] to pour out. *Lincolnſh.*

TEEMING, frequently pregnant.

TEEN [of tẏnan, *Sax.* to enrage] angry. *F. C.* Sorrow. *Spenc.*

TEEN, Trouble, Miſchief.

To TEEN [of tẏnan, *Sax.*] to excite or provoke. *Spenc.*

TEEN'AGE, Bruſh-wood for Hedges, *&c.* C.

TEES [called by *Ptolemy* Τύεσις, Gr.] a River in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.

TEETH [teȝ, *Sax.*] See *Tooth*.

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the ſecond Year of her Age.

TEGUMENT [*Tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

TEIGUEMOTH [*i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Teigue*] in *Devonſhire*.

BISHOPS TEIGUETON, a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River *Teiguemoth*.

TEIL *Tree* [of *Tilia*, L.] the ſame as *Linden-Tree*.

TEINE [in *Hawks*] a Diſeaſe which makes them pant and loſe their Breath.

TEINT [*Teint*, F.] Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artful or compound Colour.

TELAMO'NES [*Architecture*] Images of Men, which ſeem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the *Roman* Buildings.

TEL'EPHIUM [among *Surgeons*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; ſo named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TEL'ESCOPE [of τέλος, of τελέω, to perfect, and σκοπη, a Looking-glaſs, *Gr.*] an optical Inſtrument, conſiſting of two or more Glaſſes, placed in Tubes of various Lengths, for obſerving Objects at a Diſtance; its chief Uſe is for Aſtronomical Obſervations.

Aerial TELESCOPE, an Inſtrument made for the Night, and to be uſed without a cloſe Table. *F.*

Reflecting TELESCOPE, a ſort of Teleſcope invented by Sir *Iſaac Newton*.

TELESCOP'ICAL *Stars*, are thoſe which are not viſible to the naked Eye, and can be diſcovered only by a Teleſcope.

TELIF'EROUS [*Teliſer*, L.] Dart-bearing.

To TELL [tællan, or tẏllan, *Sax.* *teller*, Dan. *zahlen*, Teut.] to count or number.

To TELL [tællan, *Sax.* taler, Dan.] to relate, to make known.

To TELL *no Store* [*Old Phraſe*] to account as nothing.

TEL'LERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive and pay all the Monies of the King's Account.

To TEMEN [of zahmen, *Teut.* to tame] to bind or lay. *O.*

TEMENTALE [*Old Law*] a Tax of 2*s.* upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERA'RIOUS [*temeraire*, F. *temerarius*, L.] raſh, haſty, unadviſed.

TEMERITY [*Temerité*, F. *Temeritas*, L.] Raſhneſs, Unadviſedneſs.

TEMESE [*tamis*, F.] a ſmall fine Sieve. *N. C.*

TEM'ESFORD [the Ford of the *Thames* and *Owſe*] in *Bedfordſhire*.

TEM'PER [*Temperies*, L.] Conſtitution of Body, natural Diſpoſition, Humour.

To TEMPER [*temperer*, F. *temperare*, L.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TEMPERAMENT [*temperamentum*, L.] a proportionable Mixture of any Thing, but more eſpecially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude or natural Conſtitution of the Body; alſo a Medium or Means found out in a Buſineſs of Controverſy.

TEM'PERANCE [*temperantia*, L.] Moderation, Soberneſs, Reſtraint of Affections or Paſſions. *F.*

TEMPERAN'TIA [*Phyſical Term*] Medicines which allay ſharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and ſuch as bring the Body to a due Temperament. *L.*

TEM'PERATE [*temperant*, F. *temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, ſober.

TEM'PERATURE [*temperatura*, L.] the ſame as *Temperament:* It is frequently applied to the Air, and ſignifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moiſtneſs, Dryneſs, its Gravity, Elaſticity, *&c.* F.

TEMPERIES [with *Phyſicians*] that Diverſity in the Blood of different Perſons, whereby it is more apt to fall into ſome different Combinations in one Body than another. *F.*

A TEM'PEST [*tempete*, F. *tempeſtas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail, overblowing ſo violently, that it is not poſſible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

TEMPES'TIVE [*tempeſtivus*, L.] ſeaſonably, timely, done in Time.

TEMPESTIV'ITY [*tempeſtivitas*, L.] convenient Time, Seaſonableneſs.

TEMPESTU'OUS [*tempetueux*, F. *tempeſtuoſus*, L.] ſtormy, boiſterous.

TEMPESTU'OUSLY, boiſterouſly.

TEMPEST'UOUSNESS, Storminеſs, Boiſterouſneſs.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars.*

TEM'PLE [*Templum*, L.] anciently a publick Building, erected for the Service of a falſe Deity: A Church or Place ſet apart for the Worſhip of the True God.

The TEMPLE, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Fleet-ſtreet, London*; formerly the Reſidence of the Knights Templars in *England.*

TEMPLE *Bruer* [of *Temple* and *Bruyer*, F. a Place where Heath, Briers, *&c.* grow] in *Lincolnſhire.*

The TEMPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral Part of the Skull, in the middle between the Ears and the Eyes. *F.*

TEMP'ORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain Time; ſecular in Oppoſition to Spiritual; alſo belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEM'PORALE *Augmentum* [in *Grammar*] an Increaſe or Alteration of the Quantity of the firſt Vowel or Diphthong in ſeveral Tenſes in a *Greek* Verb.

TEMPORA'LIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORAL'ITIES [of *temporalitez*, F.] the Temporal State of the Church, or Churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES [of *Biſhops*] the Temporal Revenues, *viz.* Lands, Tenements, and Lay-fees belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEM'PORARY [*temporarius*, L.] that laſts for a Time; fleeting, periſhable.

To TEM'PORISE [*temporiſer*, F.] to obſerve or comply with the Times.

A TEM'PORISER [*temporiſeur*, F.] a Time-ſerver, one who alters his Principles or Practices according to the Times.

TEM'PORUM *Oſſa* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Bones of the Temples. *L.*

To TEMPT [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, L.] to allure or intice.

TEMPTA'TIO, an Eſſay or Trial. *O. L.*

TEMPTA'TION [*tentation*, F. *tentatio*, L.] a tempting, an alluring or Enticement, a proving or trying.

TEMPTATION [among *Divines*] the Means which the Devil makes uſe of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPT'INGLY, by way of Enticement.

TEMPUS *Pinguedinis et Firmationis*, the Seaſon of the Buck and Doe. *O. L.*

A TEMSE [*tems*, Belg. *tamis*, F.] a fine Search, a ſmall Sieve. *N. C.*

TEMSE BREAD, ſifted Bread. *S. C.*

TEM'ULENCY [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

TEM'ULENT [*temulertus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [ꞇẏn, or ꞇien, *Sax.* tien, Belg. zehen, Teut.] X. 10 in Number.

TE'NABLE, holdable, or capable of Defence, when applied to a Town or Place of Defence; alſo that may be maintained or held, in ſpeaking of an Opinion; that may be held or kept. *F.*

TENA'CIOUS [*tenace*, F. *tenax*, L.] holding faſt; cloſe-fiſted, covetous; alſo ſaid of Liquors which ſtick faſt or are clammy.

TENA'CIOUSLY, cloſely, covetouſly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, Cloſeneſs, Covetouſneſs; alſo Clammineſs.

TENA'CITY [*tenacité*, F. *tenacitas*, L.] a Stiffneſs in Opinion; Niggardlineſs.

TENA'CITY [among *Phyſicians*] that Property in viſcid Subſtances, by which they adhere together.

TENAIL'LE [in *Fortification*] a kind of Outwork, longer than broad, whoſe long Sides are parallel.

TENAILLE *Single* [in *Fortification*] is a Work whoſe Front conſiſts of two Faces, and makes a re-entring Angle. *F.*

TENAILLE *Double*, is a Work the Front thereof having four Faces, forming two re-entring, and three ſalient Angles. *F.*

TENAILLE *in the Foſs* [in *Fortification*] is a low Work, raiſed before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foſs.

TENAILLE *of the Place* [in *Fortification*] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions, as the Faces, the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TEN'ANCIES [*Law Term*] Dwelling-houſes held of others.

TEN'ANT } [*tenant*, F. *tenens*, L.] one who
TEN'ENT } holds or poſſeſſes Lands, *&c.* by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at Will.

TENANT *by Charter* [*Law Term*] is he that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation on Writing.

TENANT *by Copy* } one admitted
TENANT *by Court Roll* } Tenant of Land, *&c.* in a Manour, demiſed, according to the Cuſtom of that Manour.

TENANT *in Demeſn*, is he who holdeth Demeſns of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TENANT *in Dower*, is a Woman poſſeſſing Land by virtue of her Marriage, Portion, or Jointure.

TENANT *of the King*, is he who holds of the King's Perſon, or as ſome Honour.

TENANT *by the Verge* [in *ancient Demeſn*] is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient *Demeſn*.

TENANT *Particular*, is one who holds Lands, *&c.* only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TEN'ANTABLE, fit to be occupied by a Tenant.

TE'NAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muſcle which draws the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENAUNCE, to enhance, advance, or help; alſo Tenants. *Chauc.*

TENCH [ꞇince, *Sax. tanche*, F.] a delicious Freſh-water Fiſh.

To TEND [*tendere*, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take care of, to wait upon.

To TEND [*in Law*] to endeavour, offer, or ſhew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of ten Families. *O.*

TEN'DENCY [of *tendens*, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TEN'DER [*tendri*, F. *tener*, L.] ſoft, feeble, nice, ſcrupulous; kind, good-natured.

A TENDER [of *attendre*, F. to wait upon] a Veſſel that attends upon others of a larger Size; alſo a Nurſe which looks to ſick Perſons.

A TENDER [of *tendere*, L. to hold out, *&c.*] an Offer.

To TENDER [of *tendere*, L.] to offer, or endeavour the Performance of any thing.

To TENDER *a Perſon* [probably of *attendrir*, or *tendreſſe*, F.] to treat with great Tenderneſs, to make much of.

TEND'ERING [among *Hunters*] the ſoft Tops of a Deer's Horns, when they begin to ſhoot forth.

TEND'ERLY, ſoftly, kindly, ſcrupulouſly.

TEN'DEREMENT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies tenderly or gently; that is to ſing or play after a ſweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TEN'DERNESS [*tendreſſe*, F. *teneritas*, L.] Softneſs, Delicacy; alſo Endearingneſs, or making much of.

TEN'DON [*Tendon*, F. of *Tendo*, to ſtretch out, *L.*] the Extremity of a Muſcle, where its Fibres run into a ſtrong ſpringy Chord. *L.*

TEN'DREL [*tendron*, or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Griſtle; alſo a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. *O.*

TENE'BRÆ } [*i. e.* Darkneſs] a Service
TENE'BRES } performed in the Church of *Rome*, on *Wedneſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Friday* before *Eaſter*, in Repreſentation of the Agony of Chriſt in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TENEBROS'ITY [*tenebroſitas*, L.] Obſcurity, Darkneſs.

TENE'BROUS [*tenebreux*, F. *tenebroſus*, L.] full of Darkneſs, Gloomy.

TEN'EMENT [of *tenendo*, L.] properly a Houſe or Homeſtal.

TENEMENT [in a *Law Senſe*] a Houſe or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMEN'TARY *Lands*, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen, let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMEN'TIS *Legalis*, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controverſies touching Tenements deviſed by Will.

TENEN'TIBUS in *Aſſiſis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Diſſeiſor has made over Land which he diſſeiſed of another, that he be not diſturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENER'ITY [*teneritas*, L.] Tenderneſs.

TENES'MUS [Τενεσμος, Gr.] a continual Inclination to go to Stool, attended with an Inability of voiding any Thing.

TE'NET [*i. e.* he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TEN'NE } [in *Heraldry*] tawney; a
TEN'NEY } Colour made of red and yellow mixed in the Coats of Gentry.

TENNIS, a ſort of playing at Ball.

TEN'ON [in *Architecture*] the ſquare End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortoiſe. *F.*

TE'NOR [in *Law*] the Subſtance or true Intent or Meaning of a Writing, *&c.* *L.*

TENO'RE [in *Muſick*] the firſt Mean or middle Part next the Baſs.

TENORE, a Part of *Muſick* called *Tenor*, Ital. thus, *Tenore Viola*, is a Tenor Viol; *Tenore Violino*, a Tenor Violin; *Tenore Ripiene*, the Tenor that plays in ſome Part only; *Tenore Concertante*, the Tenor that plays throughout. *Ital.*

TENORE *Indictimenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Recorder of an Indictment, and the Proceſs upon it, is called out of another Court into Chancery. *L.*

TENORIS'TA, one that has a Tenor Voice, *i. e.* a Voice proper for a Tenor. *Ital.*

TENSARE [*Old Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENS'ES [q. d. *temſes*, of *tempora*, L.] the Diſtinction of Time in a Verb.

TENSION [among *Philoſophers*] a bending or ſtretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TE'NSORS [q. d. *Extenſores*, L.] thoſe Muſcles which ſerve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tente*, F. *tentorium*, L.] a ſort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere*, to ſtretch, *L.*

or *tentare*, to try, L.] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table-diamonds, when they ſet them in Work.

To TENT, to tend or look to. *N. C.*

TENT, Intent. *Chauc.*

TENTA'TION, an eſſaying or trying. *F.*

TENT'ER [ꞇeiꞇꞃe, *Sax*, of *tendendo*, L.] a Stretcher, or Frame, for ſtretching Cloth, uſed by Clothiers.

TENTHS, a yearly Tribute that all Eccleſiaſtical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIFF, careful. *O.*

TENTIFELY, diligently. *Chauc.*

TENU'IOUS } [*tenuis*, L.] ſlender, thin,
TENU'OUS } ſubtle, fine.

TENU'ITY [*tenuité*, F. of *tenuitas*, L.] Smallneſs, Slenderneſs, Thinneſs.

TE'NURE [of *tenendo*, L.] the Manner whereby the Lands or Tenements are held of their reſpective Lords.

TEPEFAC'TION, a making warm. *L.*

TE'PID [*tepidus*, L.] luke-warm, cold and ſlack, indifferent.

TEPID'ITY [*tepiditas*, L.] Lukewarmneſs, Indifferency.

TER'APHIM [תופים, *Heb.*] Images or Idols.

TERAT'ICAL [τερατικὸς, Gr.] monſtrous, prodigious.

A TERCE [*tiers*, F.] a Wine-veſſel, containing 84 Gallons.

TER'CET [in *Muſick*] a Third.

TER'EBINTH [*terebinthus*, L. of τερέϐινθος, Gr.] the Turpentine Tree.

TEREBIN'THINE [*terebinthinus*, L. of τερεϐίνθινος, Gr.] of or like, relating to, or yielding Turpentine.

TERE'BRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

TEREBRA'TION, a boreing or piercing. *L.*

TE'RES *Major* [*Anatomy*] a round ſmooth Muſcle of the Arm, ariſing from the lower Corner of the Shoulder Blade. *L.*

TERES *Minor*, a Muſcle of the Arm, ariſing from the lower Part of the inferior *Coſta* of the Shoulder-Blade. *L.*

TERGIFOE'TOUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] are ſuch as bear their Seeds on the Backſides of their Leaves. *F.*

To TERGIVER'SATE [*tergiverſor*, F. *tergiverſatum*, L.] to boggle, ſhuffle, to uſe Fetches or Shifts.

TERGIVERSA'TION, a Boggle, Shuffling, or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TOR [*tergiverſateur*, F.] a Bogler, Shifter, &c. L.

TERM [*terme*, F. *terminus*, L.] a particular Word or Expreſſion; a Bound or Limit; a limited or ſet Time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bound of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] a fixed and limited Time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law-Suits; and there are four of thoſe in a Year.

HILARY-TERM, begins *January* the 23d (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *February* the 12th.

EASTER-TERM, begins the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after *Eaſter-day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Aſcenſion-day*.

TRINITY-TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS-TERM begins *November* the 6th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* the 28th.

TERM *of Progreſſion* [in *Mathematicks*] every Member of that Progreſſion.

TERMS *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] are the ſeveral Names or Members of which it is compoſed.

TERMS [among *Aſtrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs in which Planets are obſerved to have their Virtues increaſed.

TERMS [among *Phyſicians*] are Womens Monthly-courſes.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Paſs of an Affair.

TERMS *of Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] are ſuch Numbers, Qualities or Letters, as are compared with one another.

To TERM, to call or name.

TER'MAGANT [probably of *ter magna*, L. thrice great] a ranting, luſty, bold Woman.

A TERMER, he who holds for a Term of Years or Life.

To TERMINATE [*terminer*, F. *terminatum*, L.] to limit or bound; to determine or decide.

TERMINATION [among *Grammarians*] the laſt Syllable of a Word.

TERMINER [of *terminer*, F. to determine or decide] as a Commiſſioner of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, i. e. of hearing and determining, on the Trial of Malefactors.

TERMINI *Cenſuales* [*Old Law*] Rent-Terms, the four Quarterly Feſtivals on which Rent is uſually paid. *L.*

TERMINTHUS [τέρμινθος, Gr.] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Riſing at the Top. *L.*

TERMON *Land*, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. L.*

TERMOR [*Law Term*] one who holds Lands or Tenements for Term of Life.

TER'NARY [*ternaire*, F. *ternarius*, L.] of or belonging to three, threefold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire*, F. *ternio*, L.] the Number Three.

TER'NION [*ternio*, L.] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. C.*

TERP'SICHORE [τερψιχόρη, Gr.] one of the Nine Muſes, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA [in *Doomſday-Regiſter*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA *Damnata* } [among *Chymiſts*] that
TERRA *Mortua* } earthly Part, or thick droſſy Matter, which remains after the Diſtillation of Minerals. *L.*

TERRA *excultabilis* [*Old Law*] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. *L.*

TERRA *extendenda,* a Writ for the Eſcheator to find the true Value of Lands. *L.*

TERRA *firma* [among *Geographers*] the Continent or Main Land. *L.*

TERRA *fruſca* [*Old Law*] ſuch Land as hath not been lately ploughed.

TERRA *gilliflorata,* Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. *L.*

TERRA *lucrabilis,* Land that may be gained from the Sea, or incloſed out of a Waſte to a particular Uſe.

TERRA *Magellanica* [ſo called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Diſcoverer] the Southern Part of *America.*

TERRA *Normannorum,* Lands in *England,* anciently fortified by *Norman* Noblemen, who took Part with the *French* King in the Time of *Henry* III. *L.*

TERRA *ſigillata,* Earth of *Lemnos,* that comes to us ſealed, good againſt Wounds, Fluxes, *&c. Lat.*

TERRA *Veſtita,* Land ſown with Corn. *Lat.*

TERRÆ *Filius,* [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the Univerſity of *Oxford,* appointed to make jeſting and ſatyrical Speeches.

TERRÆ *teſtamentales* [*Law Term*] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and deviſable by Will.

TERRA *a* TERRA [in *Horſemanſhip*] a ſhort and preſſed Gallop, with the Croup in; in which a Horſe's Legs move more quick than in a common Gallop.

TER'RAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, *&c.* for the Lord, or from all Land-Taxes.

TERRA'QUEOUS [of *terra* and *aqua,* L.] belonging to the Earth and Water, mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe.*

TER'RAR } [*Old Law*] a Book or Roll
TER'RIER } in which the ſeveral Lands of a ſingle Manour, *&c.* are particularly ſet down.

TERRA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRA'RIUS *Cænobialis,* an Officer in a religious Houſe, whoſe Office was to keep a Terrar of all their Eſtates.

TER'RASS } [*terraccia, terrazia,* Ital. of
TER'RASE } *turris* or *terra,* L.] a Bank of Earth, an open raiſed Walk or Gallery in a Garden. *F.*

TERRE-*Plain* [in *Fortification*] the plain Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with the Level of the Ground. *F.*

TERRE *Tenant* [*Law Term*] a Land Tenant, he that hath the natural and actual Poſſeſſion of the Land.

TER'RENE [*terrenus,* L.] earthly.

TERREL'LA, a Load-ſtone turned into a ſpherical Figure, and ſo placed, that its Poles and Equator, *&c.* correſpond to the Poles and Equator of the World.

TERRES'TRIAL [*terreſtre,* F. *terreſtris,* L.] earthly, belonging to the Earth.

TER'RIBLE [*terribilis,* L.] dreadful, fearful. *F.*

TERRIBIL'ITY [*terribilitas,* L.] great Fear or Dread.

TER'RIBLY, dreadfully.

TER'RIBLENESS, Dreadfulneſs.

TER'RIER, a kind of Hunting-dog; alſo an Auger to bore with.

To TER'RIFY } [*terrificare,* L.]
To TER'REFY } to fright or make afraid.

TERRIL'OQUOUS [*terriloquus,* L.] that ſpeaketh terribly, that talketh of dreadful Things.

TER'RINE [in *Cookery*] a Breaſt of Mutton ſtewed with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, *&c.* between two Fires. *F.*

TERRIS *Bonis & Catallis,* &c. a Writ for the recovering Lands or Goods, *&c.* having cleared himſelf of Felony, *&c.* L.

TERRIS & *Catillis tentis,* &c. a Writ for the recovering Lands or Goods, to a Debtor, who is diſtrained above the Quantity of a Debt. *L.*

TERRIS *liberandis,* a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for his Impriſonment, and to deliver him his Lands, *&c.* again.

TERRISO'NOUS [*terriſonus,* L.] that ſoundeth terribly.

TER'RITORY [*territoire,* F. *territorium,* L.] a certain Compaſs of Land, lying within the Bounds, or belonging to the Juriſdiction of any State, City, *&c.*

TER'ROUR [*terreur,* F. *terror,* L.] Dread, great Fear or Fright.

TER'RULENCY [*terrulentia,* L.] an Earthineſs, a Fulneſs of Earth.

TER'RULENT [*terrulentus,* L.] full of Earth.

TERRY [of *Thiery,* F. probably contracted of Theodorick, *Germ.*] a Sirname.

TERSE [*terſus,* L.] exact, neat.

TER'SION, a cleanſing or wiping. *L.*

TER'TIAN [*tertiana,* L.] a Tertian Ague or Fever; one which intermits intirely, and returns again every third Day.

To TERTIATE *a Piece* [in *Gunnery*] is to round the thickeſt of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions, and Muzzle.

TERTIA'TION, a doing of a Thing the third Time.

TERTIUM *Quid* [among *Chymiſts*] the Reſult of the Mixture of ſome two Things which form ſomething very different from both. *L.*

TE'RY, all in Tears. *Chauc.*

TER'ZA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies a third; alſo the Number 3, as *Terza Opera*, the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the third Violin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies
IN TERZO } Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts, the ſame as *Trio*; which ſee. *Ital.*

TERZET'TO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies little Airs in three Parts.

TESSERACOS'TA [τεσσαρακοςή, Gr.] the Forty Days between *Eaſter* and *Holy-Thurſday*: Alſo the Time of *Lent*.

TEST [*teſtimonium*, L.] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, *&c.*

TEST [with *Chymiſts* and *Refiners*] a broad Inſtrument made of Bone-aſhes, hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver, a Furnace for melting down Iron, *&c.*

TESTA'BLE [*teſtabilis*, L.] that by the Law may bear Witneſs.

TESTA'CEOUS [*teſtacée*, F. *teſtaceus*, L.] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS *Fiſhes*, are ſuch whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are intire, and all of one Piece.

TES'TAMENT [*Teſtamentum*, L.] the laſt Will of a Perſon concerning the Diſpoſal of his Eſtate after his Death.

TESTAMENT [in a *Scriptural Senſe*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTA'RIOUS } [*teſtamentaire*,
TESTAMEN'TARY } F. *teſtamentarius*, L.] belonging to a Teſtament.

TESTA'TOR [*Teſtateur*, F.] he that makes or has made his laſt Will. *L.*

TESTA'TRIX [*Teſtatrice*, F.] a Woman who makes a Will. *L.*

TESTA'TUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County where the Action was laid.

TES'TER [*Teſtiera*, Ital. the Head] the Teſter, or upper Part of a Bed; alſo a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

TESTES [among *Anatomiſts*] the Teſticles of a Male or Female.

TESTES *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the two lower and leſſer Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TES'TICLES [*Teſticules*, F. *Teſticuli*, L.] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTIC'ULAR [*teſticularis*, L.] belonging to the Teſticles.

TESTIC'ULOUS [*teſticuloſus*, L.] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICA'TION, an evidencing or proving by Witneſſes.

To TES'TIFY [*teſtificare*, L.] to witneſs or certify; to make appear or known.

TESTIMO'NIAL [*teſtimonialis*, L.] belonging to Teſtimony. *F.*

A TESTIMO'NIAL [*teſtimoniale*, L.] a Certificate under the Hand of a Juſtice of Peace, the Maſter and Fellows of a College, or ſome other Perſon in Authority. *F.*

TES'TIMONY [*teſtimonium*, L.] Witneſſing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] ſignifies a Law or Ordinance.

TES'TO; ſignifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an old Silver Coin formerly worth 12*d.*

TESTU'DINOUS [*teſtudineus*, L.] belonging to a *Tortoiſe*.

TESTU'DO [among *Surgeons*] a ſoft large Swelling in the Head, in form of an arched Dome, or the Back of a Tortoiſe, from whence it takes its Name.

TEST'ILY, peeviſhly.

TEST'INESS, Peeviſhneſs.

TES'TY [*teſtardo*, Ital. of *teſta* the Head, Ital.] peeviſh, apt to take pet, moroſe, ſnappiſh.

TETAN'OTHRA [τετανωθρα, Gr.] a Medicine to ſmooth the Skin. *L.*

TE'TANUS [τέτανος, Gr.] a conſtant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆ'US [τεταρταιος, Gr.] a Quartan Ague.

TETCHES, Frowardneſs. *O.*

A TETHER, [q. *tentor*, of *tenere*, L. to hold] a Band for Horſes.

TE'TRACHORD [*tetrachordus*, L. of τετράχιορδον, Gr.] a Concord, or Interval, of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the ſame as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAG'OGAN [of τετράς, four, χυμος, a Humour, and αγωγὸς, a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges four Sorts of Humours.

TETRA'COLON [τετρακολον, Gr.] a Stanza or Diviſion in *Lyrick* Poetry, conſiſting of Four Verſes.

TETRADIAPA'SON [in *Muſick*] a Quadruple Diapaſon; is a Muſical Chord, otherwiſe called a Muſical Eighth, or nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAE'DRON [τετράεδρον, Gr.] one of the five regular Bodies, comprehended under four equal and equilateral Triangles.

A TETRAE'TERID [τετραετηρίς, Gr.] the Space of Four Years.

TETRAGLOT'TICK [of τέτρα and γλωσσα, the Tongue, *Gr.*] conſiſting of Four Languages.

TETRAGON [*tetragonus*, L. of τετραγωνος, of τετρὰς, and γωνια, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Square.

TE'TRAGON [with *Aſtrologers*] a ſquare Aſpect.

TETRAG'ONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetragonus*, L. or τετράγονος, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRAGONISM [among *Geometricians*] the ſquaring of a Circle.

TETRAG'ONOUS [in *Anatomy*] a large ſquare Muſcle, called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAM'MATION [τετραγράμματον, of τετρά; and γραμμα, a Letter, *Gr.*] the Great Name of God (*viz.* יהוה) ſo called becauſe conſiſting of four Letters.

TETRA'LOGY [of τετρας and λόγος, a Word, *Gr.*] a Diſcourſe in four Parts.

TETRAM'ETRUM [τετραμετρον, of τετρας and μετρον, a Meaſure, *Gr.*] a Meaſure in Verſe, conſiſting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRAPET'ALOUS *Flower of a Plant* [of τετρας, and πεταλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] is that which conſiſts of only four ſingle coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHAR'MACUM [τετραφάρμακος, of τετρας and φάρμακον, a Medicine, *Gr.*] a Medicine conſiſting of four Ingredients.

TETRAP'TOTON [τετραπτωτον, of τετράς, and πτωσις, Gr. a Caſe] a Noun that has only four Caſes.

TE'TRARCH [*Tetrarque*, F. *Tetrarcha*, L. of τετραρχης, Gr.] a Governor of four Provinces.

TE'TRARCHY [*Tetrarchia*, L. of τετραρχια, of τετρας, and ἀρχη, Dominion, *Gr.*] the Juriſdiction and Government of a Tetrarch.

TE'TRAS [τετράς, Gr.] the Number Four.

TETRAS'TICH [τετραςιχόν, of τετρὰς, and ςιχος, a Verſe, *Gr.*] a Sentence or Epigram compriſed in four Verſes.

TETRAS'TYLE [τέτραςυλον, of τετράς, and ςύλος, a Pillar, *Gr.*] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLABICAL [*tetraſyllabus*, L. of τέτρασυλλαϐος, of τετρας, and συλλαϐος, a Syllable, *Gr.*] conſiſting of four Syllables.

TETRI'CITY [*tetricitas*, L.] Severity, Harſhneſs, Crabbedneſs of Countenance.

TETRON'YMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of τετρωνυμος, of τετρας, and ονομα, a Name, *Gr.*] or four Names.

A TETTER [ꞇeꞇeꞃ, *Sax. Dartre*, F.] a Humour accompanied with Redneſs and Itching, a Ringworm.

TETTER [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe called a *Flying-Worm*.

TEWKS'BURY [of *Teuk*, and Biꞃiᵹ, Sax. *q. d.* the Church of *St. Teuk*, an Hermit] a Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, 75 Miles N. W. from *London*.

TEUTON'ICK [of *Teutones*] belonging to the *Germans*, anciently called *Teutones*.

TEUTONICK *Order*, an Order of religious Knights, founded *A. C.* 1191, in favour of the *German* Nation.

To TEW [ꞇaꞃian, *Sax.* ziehen, Teut.] to tug or pull; alſo to beat Mortar.

To TEW *Hemp* [ꞇeꞃian, *Sax.*] to beat or dreſs it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. *O.*

TEWLY, tender, ſick. *S. C.*

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Expoſition; alſo a Portion of the Sacred Writ, choſen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT-*Letters*, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEX'TILE [*textilis*, L.] woven, embroidered.

TEXTO'RIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to weaving.

A TEXT'UARY [*textuaire*, F.] one ſkilled in the Texts of Scripture; alſo a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloſs or Comment upon it.

TEX'TURE [*textura*, L.] Compoſure; the ordering or framing a Diſcourſe.

TEXTURE [among *Naturaliſts*] is that peculiar Diſpoſition of the Particles of any natural Body, which makes it to have ſuch a Form, Nature, or Quality.

TEYNTED [*tinctus*, L.] tainted, dipped. *O.*

THACK *Tile*, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an Houſe.

THAKKID, trumped. *Chauc.*

THALAS'SIARCH [*thalaſſiarcha*, L. of Θαλασσιαρχης, of Θαλλασσα, the Sea, and αρχος, a Ruler, *Gr.*] the Office of an Admiral.

THAL'AMI *Nervorum*, &c. [with *Anatomiſts*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*; out of which the Optick Nerves riſe. *L.*

THA'LIA [Θαλια, Gr.] one of the nine Muſes, the Inventreſs of *Geometry* and *Huſbandry*.

THA'MES [*Thameſis*, L. ſo called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Tame* and *Iſis* or *Owſe*] the chief River of *Great-Britain*.

THA'NAGE *of the King*, a Part of the King's Land, of which the Governor was ſtiled *Thane*. O. R.

THA'NET } [*Solinus* calls it *Athanaton*;
THE'NET } hence *Thanaton*, from the *Gr.* Θάνατος, Death; becauſe, as he relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an iſland in *Kent*.

THANE [Đaᵹin, of ðenian, *Sax.* to ſerve, becauſe they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magiſtrate, a Freeman.

THANE *Lands*, Lands granted by Charters of *Saxon* Kings to the *Thanes*.

To THANK [ðaneᵹian, *Sax.* dancke,

Belg. danckeu, Teut. *thanken*, F. Theot.] to give one Thanks.

THANK'FULL [ðancꝼull, *Sax.*] full of Thanks, grateful.

THANKFULLY, gratefully.

THANK'FULNESS, Gratefulneſs.

THANKS [ðancaꞅ, *Sax.* danke, Teut. and L. S.] Acknowledgment of a Benefit or Kindneſs received.

THARKY, dark. *Suff.*

THARM } [ðeaꞃm, *Sax.* darme, Teut.]
THARN } Guts waſh'd for making Hog's Puddings. *Lincolnſh.*

THASSA'RE [*Old Law*] to lay up Hay or Corn, into a Taſs or Mow.

THAT [ðæꞇ, *Sax.* dat, L. S. and Belg. daſz, Teut.] *that* a Conjunction.

THATCH [ðac, *Sax.*] Straw, *&c.* for covering Houſes.

To THATCH [ðacian, *Sax.* of decken, to cover, *Teut.*] to cover Houſes with Thatch.

THAVIES *Inn* [in *Holborn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the Houſe of *John Thavie*, an Armourer.

THAUMATUR'GICKS [Θαυματυργικά, of Θαυμα, a Miracle, and αυτυργεω, I myſelf work, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of ſtrange Works; any Art that does or ſeems to do Wonders.

To THAW [dooye, Belg. tawen, Teut.] to give or melt after a Froſt.

A THAW [dauwe, Belg. taw, Teut. Dew] a giving or melting after a Froſt.

THE [de, Belg.] an Article uſed before Nouns, *&c.*

THEAT [ſpoken of *Barrels*] firm, ſtanch, not leaky. *N. C.*

THEA'TER } [*theatre*, F. *theatrum*, L.
THEA'TRE } ϑεατρον, of ϑεασϑαι, to behold, *Gr.*] a Playhouſe; alſo the Stage in it; alſo any Scaffold raiſed for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The THEATRE *at Oxford*, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

THEA'TINESS, an Order of religious Perſons, eſtabliſhed by *J. Caraffa*, Biſhop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. F.

THEA'TRAL [*theatralis*, L.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage. *F.*

THEAT'RICAL [*theatricus*, L. Θεατρικὸς, Gr.] belonging to a Theatre or Stage.

THEAVE, a Ewe-lamb of the firſt Year. *C.*

THECA, a Caſe or Covering. *L.*

THECH, plain, ſmooth. *O.*

THECK, ſuch. *O.*

THEDOM, thriving, ſucceſs. *O.*

THEE [ðe, *Sax.* Dy, *Du.*] thou.

THEEVO, a young Plant or Set; alſo any Branch or Bough of a Tree. *O. L.*

THEFT [Ðeoꝼðe, *Sax.* Dieberye, Belg. Dieberey, Teut. and L. S.] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful or felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

THEFT-BOTE [ðeoꝼðe boꞇe, *Sax.*] the maintaining or abetting a Thief by receiving ſtolen Goods from him.

THEIRS [ðoꞃa, *Sax.*] of them.

THELONIO *rationabili*, &c. a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demeſn in Fee Farm, to recover reaſonable Toll for his Majeſty's Tenants there. *L.*

THELO'NIUM *eſſendi quiete*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, *&c.* from paying Toll. *L.*

THELON'MANNUS [*Old Law*] the Tollman who receives the Toll.

THELY'GONA [among *Botaniſts*] a general Name given to all feminine Plants.

THELY'GONUM [Θηλυγονον, Gr.] an Herb, which ſteeped in Drink is ſaid to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [Ðeom. *Sax.* denen, Teut.] the Pronoun *they* in an oblique Caſe.

A THEME [*Thema*, L. of Θέμα, Gr.] a Subject to write or ſpeak upon. *F.*

THEME [with *Aſtrologers*] the Poſition of the heavenly Bodies at any Moment, when they require the Succeſs of any thing either begun or propoſed.

THEMMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*; which ſee.

THEN [ðenne, *Sax.* dan, Belg. dann, Teut.] at that Time.

THENAR [Θεναρ, Gr.] an abducent Muſcle, which draws away the Thumb.

THENCE, from that Place.

THENCEFORTH, from that Time.

THENCEFORWARD, from that Time and afterwards.

THE'OBALD [of Ðeod, the People, and Bald, bold, *Sax. Camden*; or Theudbald, *Du.* early virtuous or valiant, *Verſtegan*] a proper Name.

THEOC'RACY [Θεοκρατία, Gr.] Government by God himſelf; ſuch as the *Jews* Form of Government before they had an earthly King.

THEOCRAT'ICAL, of Theocracy.

THEO'DEN, an under Thane, Huſbandman, or inferior Tenant. *Sax.*

THEOD'OLITE, an Inſtrument uſed in Surveying, and taking Heights and Diſtances.

THEODOM, Servitude. *Sax.*

THEODO'RE [*Theodorus*, L. Θεοδῶρος, of Θεός, God, and δωρος, a Gift, *Gr.*] a proper Name of Men.

THEOD'ORICK [of ðeod, the People, and ꞃic, rich, *Camden*] a Chriſtian Name.

THEODO'SIA [Θεοδοσια, of Θεὸς, and δωσις, a Gift, *Gr.* the Gift of God.] a Chriſtian Name of Women.

THEOGON'IA [*theogonie*, F. Θεογονια, of Θεος and γονη, *Gr.* Offspring] the Generation of the Gods.

THEOL'OGER } [*theologus*, L. *theologien*, F. Θεολογος, *Gr.*]
THEOLO'GIAN } a Divine,

a Divine, a Profeſſor of Divinity.

THEOLO'GICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologicus*, L. of θεολογικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, divine.

THEOLO'GICALLY, Divinely.

THEOL'OGY [*theologie*, F. *theologia*, L. of θεολογία, of Θεος, God, and λογος, a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

THEOMA'CHY [θεομαχία, of Θεος, and μαχὴ, a Fight, *Gr.*] a fighting againſt or reſiſting God.

THEOMA'GICAL [θεῖος, divine, and μαγικη, Magick, *Gr.*] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wiſdom of God.

THEO'MANCY [θεομαντεια of θεῖος, and μαντεια, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Divination by calling upon the Name of God.

THEOPH'ILUS [Θεόφιλος, of Θεὸς, and φιλος, a Friend, *Gr.*] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRAS'TICI, the Diſciples of *Theophraſtus Paracelſus*.

THEOR'BO [*teorbe*, F. *tiorba*, Ital.] a Muſical Inſtrument; a large Lute made uſe of by the *Italians*, for playing a thorough Baſs, much the ſame as *Arcileuto*, or Arch-Lute. *Ital.*

THE'OREM [*theorem*, F. *theorema*, L. of θεωρημα, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from ſome Suppoſitions about Quantity.

A plain THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is ſuch as has a Relation either to a Right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a ſolid Line, *i. e.* by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Theorem whoſe Converſe or Contrary is true.

THEOREMAT'ICK [*theorematicus*, L. of θεορεματικος, *Gr.*] conſiſting of or belonging to Theorems.

THEORET'ICK } [*theorique*, F. *theoricus*,
THEOR'ICAL } L. of θεωρητικος, *Gr.*]
THEOR'ICK } belonging to Theory; Speculative.

THEORET'ICKS [θεωρητικὰ, *Gr.*] thoſe Things which belong to the ſpeculative Part of Phyſick.

THE'ORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THE'ORY [*theorie*, F. *theoria*, L. of θεωρια, of θεωρέω, to contemplate, *Gr.*] the Contemplation or Study of an Art or Science, without Practice.

THEORIES *of the Planets* [in *Aſtronomy*] are Hypotheſes, according to which they explain the Reaſon of the Phenomena, or Appearance of the Planets.

THERAPEU'TICKS [*therapeutique*, F. *therapeutica*, L. θεραπευτικα, of θεραπεύω, to heal, *Gr.*] that Part of Phyſick which ſhews the Method of curing Diſeaſes.

THE'RAPHIM } [תרפים, *H.*] certain
TE'RAPHIM } Idols or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [ðær, *Sax.* daer, Belg. dar, Teut, and L. S. der, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREABOUT, near that Place or Number.

THEREAF'TER [ðæræfter, *Sax.* daerachter, Belg.] according to.

THEREFORE [daervoor, Belg. darfur, Teut.] for that Cauſe.

THERENI'ABIN } Oriental Manna.
TENERI'ABIN }

THEREON [ðæron, *Sax.* daran, Teut.] upon that Thing.

THEREWITH [damit, Teut.] with that Thing.

THERI'ACA } [*theriaque*, F. *theriaca*, L.
THERI'ACE } of θηριακὴ, of θηρ, a Beaſt, and ἀκεομαι, to cure, *Gr.*] Treacle; any Medicines againſt Poiſons, or for the curing the Bites of poiſonous Animals.

THERI'ACAL [*theriacus*, L. of θηριακος, *Gr.*] that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIO'MA [θηρίωμα, *Gr.*] a wild raging Ulcer; a Symptom of the Venereal Diſeaſe, a Shanker.

THER'MÆ [*thermes*, F. θέρμαι, of θέρμαινω, to make warm, *Gr.*] hot Baths.

THERMAN'TICKS [*thermantica*, L. of θερμαινω, *Gr.* to warm] Medicines which cauſe Heat.

THERMO'METER [of θερμη, Warmth, and μετρον, a Meaſure, *Gr.*] a Tube of Glaſs, filled with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liquors; an Inſtrument to ſhew the ſeveral Degrees of Heat and Cold of a Stove for Plants or any Room where it ſtands.

THERMO'METRON [*Phyſical Term*] that natural Heat which is meaſured or perceived by the Pulſe.

THER'MOSCOPE [of θερμη, and σκοπος, *Gr.*] the ſame as *Thermometer*.

THESE [dese, Belg. diese, Teut.] the Things ſpoken of laſt, *thoſe*, the Things ſpoken of before.

THE'SIS [*theſe*, F. θέσις, *Gr.*] any ſhort Sentence, a Poſition, a Propoſition advanced and to be made good, a Subject to diſpute upon. *L.*

To THESAU'RIZE [*theſauriſer*, F. of θησαυριζω, *Gr.*] to gather up, or lay up Treaſure.

THET'FORD [of the River *Thet*, and *ford*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 70 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, formerly a Biſhop's See.

THETHINGA [De ðinga, *Sax.* zettung, Teut.] a Tithing.

A THEW, a Ducking ſtool. *O.*

THEWED, mannered, as, *well thewed*, well mannered. *Spenc.*

THEWED, cowardly. *N. C.*

THEWES, Qualities, Manners, Cuſtoms. *Spenc.* Alſo Sinews. *Shakeſp.*

THEY [Þi, *Sax. Hi*, L.] thoſe Perſons.

A **THIBLE**, a Stick to ſtir a Pot; alſo a Dibble or Setting-ſtick. *N. C.*

THICK [ðicce, *Sax.* Dick, L. S. and Teut.] contrary to thin; groſs; that has a Dimenſion in Depth, beſides Length and Breadth.

To **THICK'EN** [tickner, Dan.] to make thick.

THICKET [of *thick*] a Place or Hedge full of or thick ſet with Buſhes or Brambles.

THICKLY, cloſe together.

THICK'NESS, Cloſeneſs.

THIEF [Ðeoꝼ, *Sax.* Dieb, Teut.] one that ſteals.

To **THIEVE** [ðeoꝼian, *Sax.* dieben, Teut.] to ſteal.

THIE'VISH [dievisch, Teut.] inclining to ſtealing.

THIE'VISHLY, ſtealingly.

THIE'VISHNESS, the being inclined to ſteal.

A **THIGH** [Ðeoh, *Sax.*] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To **THIGH** [in *Carving*] as, *thigh that Woodcock or Pigeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well joined or knit together.

THILK, ſuch as this. *Spenc.*

THILL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THIL'LER } that Horſe that is put under the Thill.
THILL-*Horſe* }

THIN [ðinne, *Sax.* dunne, Teut.] having little Depth; alſo (ſpoken of *liquid Things*) not of a thick Conſiſtence.

To **THIN** [ðinnian, *Sax.* dunnen, Teut.] to make thin.

THINE [ðine, *Sax.* diin, L. S. dein, Teut.] of or belonging to thee.

THING [Ðinᵹ, *Sax.* ding, Teut.] a Matter, Subſtance, Accident, *&c.*

THIN'GUS [*Old Law*] a *Thane* or *Saxon* Nobleman; a Knight or Freeman.

To **THINK** [ðincan, *Sax.* dencken, L. S. and Teut.] to meditate; to ſuppoſe, to be of Opinion.

THINLY, not thickly.

THINNESS, the being thin.

THIRD [ðꝛiðða, *Sax.* derde, Belg. *tertius*, L.] next in order to the ſecond.

THIRD-*Borow*, a Conſtable. *O. S.*

THIRD *Earing* [*Huſbandry*] the Tilling or Ploughing the Ground the third Time.

THIRD'ENDEAL, a Liquid Meaſure containing about three Pints.

THIRD'INGS [*Law Term*] the third Part of Grain growing on the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-*Penny*, the third Part of Fines, *&c.* ariſing from Law Suits; of old Times allowed to the Sheriff, the other two for the King's Uſe.

THIRDLY, in the third Place.

To **THIRL'E** [ðiꝛlian, *Sax.*] to bore or drill, to pierce through. *Lincolnſh.*

THIRLEWALL-*Caſtle* [Ðiꝛl, a Hole, of ðiꝛlian, *Sax.* to bore through a Wall] a Caſtle in *Northumberland*, ſo called, becauſe the *Scots*, in their Invaſion of *England*, made ſeveral Holes or Gaps in the Partition Wall (which the Emperor *Severus* built for the Diviſion of the two Kingdoms) for the better Conveniency of entring and retreating.

To **THIRST** [ðyꝛſtan, *Sax.* dorſten, L. S. durſten, Teut.] to be thirſty.

THIRST [Ðyꝛſt, *Sax.* Durſt, Teut.] Thirſtineſs, Dryneſs of the Throat, *&c.*

THIRSTILY, drily.

THIRST'INESS, Dryneſs, Want of Moiſture.

THIRST'Y [ðuꝛſtig, *Sax.* durſtig, Teut.] troubled with Thirſt.

THIRTE'EN [ðꝛeottyne, *Sax.* dertien, Belg.] XIII. or 13.

THIRTY [ðꝛittig, *Sax.* dertich, Belg.] XXX. or 30.

THIS [Ðiſ, *Sax.* dieſer, e, es, Teut.] a Perſon or Thing near one.

THIST'LE [Ðiſtel, *Sax.* Diſtel, L. S. and Teut.] a Weed.

THISTLE *Take*, a Duty of a Half-penny, anciently paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Halton* in the County of *Cheſter*, for every Beaſt driven over the Common, ſuffered to graze or eat but a Thiſtle.

THIS'TLEWORTH [formerly Giſtleworth, of Gyſle, *Sax.* or Giſtel, Teut. a Hoſtage, and ƿiꝛð, a Court or Hall, becauſe the Hoſtages from foreign Countries were there kept by the Weſt Saxon Kings] a Village in *Middleſex*, 8 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

THITHER [Ðiðeꝛ, *Sax.*] to that Place.

A **THIVEL**. See *Thible*.

THLI'PSIS [θλῖψις, *Gr.*] a ſqueezing or cruſhing; Trouble or Affliction.

THLI'PSIS [*Anatomy*] a preſſing together of the Veſſels of a human Body.

THO [ðonne, *Sax.*] then. *Sp.* thoſe. *Ch.*

THOMES, Fiſh with broken Bellies. *O.*

To **THOLE**, to ſuffer. *Chauc.*

To **THOLE** [of ðolian, *Sax.*] to brook or endure. *N. C.*

THOLED, ſuffered. *Chauc.*

THOMAS [Θωμᾶς, *Gr.* תאומא, *Syr.* of תאם, *H. i. e.* double, called therefore Δίδυμος, *Gr. i. e.* of two Hearts, becauſe of his doubting] a proper Name of men.

THOMAS *Aquinas*, a School Divine, called (by the Papiſts) the *Angelick Doctor*.

THOMISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas*.

THONE, damp, moiſt, wet. *N. C.*

THONG [ðpanȝ, *Sax.*] a Strap of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a *Cutter* to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and *cut out* his Maſter's Leather to the beſt Advantage; but it aims at all thoſe Perſons, who, *niggardly* to an Exceſs of *their own*, would fain gain the Character of *Generous* or *Charitable* at other People's Expence, and ſo are very *liberal* of *other* People's Pockets to ſave their own, either in *Donations* of *Amity* or *Alms*, and do, as *Eraſmus* ſays, *Ex alieno tergore lata ſecare lora*, Latin; and the *French*, *Il coupe large curroye du cuir d'autruy*; and the *Greeks*, Ταλλοτριον αμαν θηρος.

THOR [Ðoꞃ, *Sax.*] an Idol of great Eſteem among the ancient *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, equal to *Jupiter* of the *Romans*. It is either a Contraction of *Thunder*, becauſe he was their God of *Thunder*; or of ᴛeꞃan, to tear, *Sax.* becauſe he may be ſaid to rend the Clouds.

THORACI'CA [of *thorax*, L.] the Breaſt. *Lat.*

THORAC'ICA *inferior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, ſpreading itſelf upon the Sides of the Breaſt. L.

THORAC'ICA *ſuperior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, paſſing to the Paps and Muſcles of the Breaſt.

THORACICK, belonging to, or proper in Diſtempers of the Breaſt.

THO'RAL LINE [in *Palmeſtry*] a Mark in the Hand, called alſo the Line of *Venus*.

THO'RAX [θωραξ, *Gr.*] the Cheſt, all that Cavity circumſcribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breaſt-bone, behind by the Back-bone, on the Sides by the Ribs. *L.*

A THORN [ðoꞃn, *Sax.* torn, Dan. doorne, Belg. dorn, Teut. draen, C. Br.] a Prickle of a Buſh; alſo a Shrub of two Sorts, a black and a white.

THORN *Apple*, a Plant bearing white Flowers, ſucceeded by round prickly green Heads. *Stramonium.* L.

THORN-*Back*, a Fiſh.

THOR'NY [of ðoꞃn-Iȝe, *Sax.* the Thorney-Iſle] in *Hampſhire*.

THORN'INESS, the abounding with Thorns.

THORNY [dornich, T.] full of Thorns.

THOROUGH [ðꞃuh, *Sax.* durch, Teut.] through.

THOROUGH *Baſs* [in *Muſick*] that which goes quite through the Compoſition.

THOROUGH-*Toll*, a Duty anciently paid to the Earls of *Richmond*.

THORP [ðoꞃp, *Sax.* *thorph*, F. *theot*, dorp, Belg. L. S. dorff, Teut.] a Village or Country-town; alſo a Sirname.

THORUCK, an Heap. *O.*

THOSE [ðiꞅ, *Sax.* dieſe, Belg.] Perſons or Things at a Diſtance from one, *theſe*, Things near one.

THOU [ðu, *Sax.* du, L. S. and Teut. tu, C. Br. *tu.* L.] You, *when applied to one Perſon.*

THOUGH [ðeah, *Sax.*] although.

A THOUGHT [ðoht, *Sax.*] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTFUL, full of Thoughts, penſive.

THOUGHT'FULLY, penſively.

THOUGHTFULNESS, Penſiveneſs.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

THOUGHTY, thoughtful. *Chauc.*

A THOUSAND [ðuſend, of tien, 10, and Send, 100, *Sax.* duyſent, Bel. tauſent, Teut.] *M. Lat.* or 1000.

THOWLS [*tholus*, Lat. θόλος, *Gr.*] Wooden Pins in a Boat, through which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculs, when they row.

THRACKSAT [*Chymical Term*] the Metal which is put in the Mine.

THRAGES, buſy Matter. *O.*

THRALL
THRAL'DOM } [ðꞃæl, *Sax.* which *Minſhew* derives of θυραλεῖν, *Gr.*] Servitude, Bondage.

THRAL'LED, enſlaved. *Spenc.*

THRALLS, Slaves. *Spenc.*

THRAP'PLE, the Wind-pipe of a Horſe.

THRASON'ICAL [of *Thraſo*, a notorious Braggadochio in *Terence*] inſolently boaſting, full of Oſtentation.

THRAST, thruſt, crowded. *Chauc.*

To THRAVE [of ðꞃaꝼian, *Sax.*] to urge. *Lincolnſh.*

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves, or 2 Stooks of Corn ſet up together. *N. C.*

THREAD [ðꞃæt, *Sax.* draat, L. S. dreedt, Belg. traed, Dan.] Twine made of Flax, Wool, Silk, &c.

To THREAP
To THREAP'EN
To THREAP-DOWN } [ðꞃeapian, or ðꞃepian, *Sax.*] to affirm poſitively; to inſiſt upon a Thing obſtinately. *N. C.*

To THREAT'EN [ðꞃeatian, *Sax.* dregher, Dan. drohen, Teut.] to uſe Threats.

THREAT'ENINGLY, by way of Threat.

THREE [ðꞃie, *Sax.* tri, C. Br. drey, Teut. *tres*, L. τρεῖς, *Gr.*] III. or 3.

THREEFOLD [ðꞃeoꝼeald, *Sax.* dreyfaltig, Teut.] threefold.

THREKE, to thurſt. *O.*

THREMOTE, the Blaſt of a Horn. *Ch.*

THRENO'DY [*threnodia*, L. of θρηνωδία, *Gr.*] a mournful or funeral Song.

To THREPE [ðꞃeapian, *Sax.*] to affirm, to blame. *Chauc.*

To THRESH [ðꞃiꞅcan, *Sax.* treſchen, Teut.]

Teut.] to beat the Grain or Corn out of the Ear; alſo to beat a Perſon.

A THRESHER [ðæꞃꞅcere, Sax. treſcher, Teut.] one that threſhes Corn; alſo a Fiſh with a broad and thick Tail, which ſerves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESH'OLD [ᵹeꞃꞅ-pold, Sax.] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To THREST, to oppoſe.

To THRESTEN, to thruſt. *Chauc.*

THRICE, three Times.

THRIDBOROUGH, See *Thirdborough.*

THRIFT, Savingneſs, or Sparingneſs.

THRIFTILY, ſparingly.

THRIFT'INESS, Sparingneſs.

THRIF'TY, ſparing.

To THRILL [ðꞃılian, Sax. drillen, Du.] to drill or bore, to thruſt through.

To THRILL, to kill; alſo to run, as the Blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRIL'LING } piercing. *Spenc.*
THRIL'LANT }

THRIST'A, a Piece of ancient Money, in value three Shillings.

To THRING [ðꞃıngan, Sax.] to thirſt. *O.*

THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIP'PLES, the ſame in an Ox Team as Cart Ladders.

THRI'THING, the third Part of a County or Shire; alſo a Court held within that Circuit.

THRI'TRING-*Reve*, the Governor of a Thrithing.

To THRIVE [q. d. *to drive on*] to grow or increaſe mightily; to become rich or proſperous.

THRIV'INGLY, in a thriving Manner.

THRIV'INGNESS, Proſperity.

THRO', through.

THROAT [ðꞃoꞇ, Sax. troſſel, Teut.] the Windpipe, &c.

To THROB [*Minſhew* derives it of θορυβέω, *Gr.*] to beat, pant, or ake, as the Heart ſometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCK-MORTON [q. d. the Rock-Moor-Town] a Sirname.

To THRODDEN, to grow, to thrive, to wax, to ſturken. *C.*

THROFF, throve. *Chauc.*

THROMBUS [among *Phyſicians*] the Coagulation of Blood into Clots. *L.*

A THRONE [*thronus*, L. of θρόνος, *Gr*,] a Chair of State raiſed two or three Steps from the Ground, richly adorned, and covered with a Canopy, for Kings and Princes to ſit on at Times of publick Ceremonies. *F.*

To THRONE, to place on a Throne, to inthrone. *Shakeſp.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels in the celeſtial Hierarchy.

A THRONG [ðꞃænᵹ, Sax. gedrenge, Teut.] a Crowd or Preſs of People.

Very THRONG, buſily employed. *N. C.*

To THRONG [ðꞃıngan, Sax. drenger, Teut. trenger, Dan.] to crowd, preſs cloſe, to get together in great Numbers.

THRONGINGLY, crowdingly.

A THROP, a Sigh, *Sp.* a Village. *Ch.*

To THROP'PLE, to throttle or ſtrangle. *Yorkſh.*

The THROPPLE [ertroſſelen, Teut.] the Windpipe. *Yorkſh.*

THROSH'ERE, Quails. *O.*

A THROS'TLE [ðꞃoꞅꞇla, Sax. troſtel, L. S. and Teut.] a Thruſh.

To THROW [ðꞃapan, Sax.] to hurl or fling; to turn as Throwſters do. *N. C.*

The THROT'TLE [troſſel, Teut.] the Throat.

THROUGH [durch, Teut.] for thorough.

To THROW, to work at the Tin-mines. *N. C.*

THROWS *of Women* [ðꞃopıan, Sax.] the Pains of Childbirth.

THROW'STER [of ðrapan, Sax.] a Twiſter of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRUCHT, thruſt. *N. C.*

A THRUM [ꞇꞃum, Sax.] the End of a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A THRUSH [ðꞃıꞅc, Sax.] a ſinging Bird.

To THRUST [of *trudere*, or *truſitare*, L.] to puſh at, to puſh forwards.

A THUMB [ðuma, Sax. duym, Belg. duum, L. S. daum, Teut.] the largeſt, firſt, and ſhorteſt of the Fingers.

THUM'MIM [תמים, *H.* i. e. Perfection] what it was, and of what made, it is very hard to find out; it was not reckoned among the Things wrought by Art, but given by God to *Moſes*, to put in the Breaſt-plate of *Aaron*. See *Urim.*

A THUMP [*thumbo*, Ital.] a Blow with the Hand.

To THUMP, to beat with the Hand.

THUMP'ING, beating; alſo large, great.

To THUNDER [ðunnau, Sax. dodrer, Dan. donnern, Teut. *tonner*, F. of *tonare*, L.] to make a thundering Noiſe.

THUNDER [Dunder, Sax. donder, Bel. donner, Teut. and L. S. *tonnerre*, F. of *tonitru*, L.] a Noiſe known by Perſons not deaf.

THU'NDRINGLY, like Thunder.

THURIF'EROUS [*thurifer*, L.] bearing or bringing forth Frankincenſe.

THURS'DAY [ðunneꞅdaᵹ, Sax. donnerſtag, Teut. thorſdag, Dan.] the fifth Day of the Week, ſo named from the Idol *Thor*, which was worſhipped by our *Saxon* Anceſtors.

THURSE *Louſe* [q. d. *Thor's* Louſe] an Inſect.

THUS [ðuꞅ, Sax.] ſo, after this Manner.

To THWACK [ʒwacker, Teut.] to preſs cloſe, to lay on hard Blows.

A-THWART [tuert, Dan.] a-croſs.

To **THWITE**, to whittle, to cut, to make white by cutting. *N. C.*

THWITTEN, twiſted. *Chauc.*

THYMI'AMA [*θυμιαμα, Gr.*] Incenſe, Perfume. *L.*

THYME [*thym*, F. *thymus*, L. of θυμος, *Gr.* Thymian, Teut.] an Herb ſo called.

THY'MICK *Vein* [with *Anatomiſts*] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTÆNOI'DES [among *Anatomiſts*] a Pair of large Muſcles ariſing from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and ſtretching themſelves to the Sides of the *Arytanoides* Muſcle.

THYROIDE'Æ *Glandulæ* [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules of a clammy ſolid Subſtance, ſeated at the lower Part of the *Larynx*.

THYROI'DES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *Larynx*.

THYR'SUS [θυρσος, *Gr.*] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

TIB, a poor ſorry Woman.

TIB *of the Buttery*, a Gooſe. *Cant.*

TIB'IA [in *Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg, between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called alſo *Focile Majus.* L.

TIBIA'LIS *Ancitus*, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ſo called from its Situation on the Forepart of the *Tibia*; its Uſe is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. *L.*

TIBIA'LIS *Poſticus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle ſeated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. L.

TICH'ING, a ſetting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

TICK [*tique*, F.] a ſmall blackiſh Inſect; alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

TICK TACK [*trictrac*, F. *trieche*, or *tracche*, Ital.] a Game at Tables.

A **TICK'ET** [*etiquette*, F.] a ſmall Note for ſeeing a Play; Payment of Seamen's Wages; quartering of Soldiers, *&c.*

To **TICKET** [*etiquetter*, F.] to put a Note upon any thing, *&c.*

To **TIC'KLE** [of Citelan, or tinclan, *Sax.* Kittelen, Belg. Kitzelen, Teut.] an Action better known than deſcribed.

TICKLE, tickliſh, ſlippery. *Spenc.*

TICK'LISH [Kitzlick, Teut.] eaſily tickled; hazardous.

TICK'LISHLY, in a tickliſh manner.

TICK'LISHNESS, Aptneſs to be tickled; Hazardouſneſs.

TICK'RUM, a Licence. **C.**

The **TIDE** [probably of tid, *Sax.* tiid, Belg. and Dan.] the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Windward **TIDE** [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs againſt the Wind.

Leeward **TIDE**, is when the Wind and Tide go both the ſame Way.

TIDE *Gate* [*Sea Term*] that is, where the Tide runs very ſtrong.

TIDE *and* **HALF-TIDE** [*Sea Term*] as, *the Flow-Tide and Half-Tide*, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing*, or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To **TIDE** *it over* [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the *Tide* of Flood or Ebb, and to ſtay all the Time the contrary Tide laſts, and afterwards to come back upon the Return of the Tide.

Neap **TIDES**, are the Tides when the Moon is in the ſecond and laſt Quarter, which are neither ſo high nor ſo ſwift as the Spring-Tides.

Spring-**TIDES**, are the Tides at New and Full-Moon.

TIDES'MEN, certain Cuſtom-houſe Officers, appointed to attend upon Ships till the Ships are cleared.

TIDE [zeit, Teut.] Time. *Spenc.*

TIDER, ſoon, quickly, ſooner. *N. C.*

TIDES, Seaſons. *Spenc.*

TI'DILY, neatly.

TI'DINESS, Neatneſs, Cleanlineſs.

TI'DY [probably of *tight*, Engl. tho' *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of Τυδεος, *Gr.*] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in Dreſs.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the ſame Colour at the Game of Picket; alſo a Thruſt in Fencing. *F.*

TIERCE [in *Muſick*] a Third, the Difference of three Notes. *F.*

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholicks*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE } [*tierce*, F.] a Liquid Meaſure
TERCE } containing 42 Gallons.

TIER'CEL [*tiercelet*, F.] a Male Hawk.

TIER'CET [of *tierce*, F. a third] a Song of three Stanza's; or a Staff of three Verſes.

TIES [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Ropes by which the Yards hang.

TIF'FANY [*Skinner* derives it of *teffer*, O. F. to adorn] a ſort of light Silk uſed by Painters for the ſame Purpoſe as Tammy.

To **TIFLE**, to turn; to ſtir, to diſorder any thing by tumbling it. *N. C.*

TIGE [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Aſtragal to the Capital.

TI'GER [*tigre*, F. *tigris*, L. of Τιγρίς *Gr.*] a fierce wild Beaſt.

TIGH } [*Old Records*] a Cloſe or Inclo-
TEACL } ſure.

TIGHT [dicht, L. S. and Teut.] as, *a tight Caſk*, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in *Dreſs*] not ſlatternly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT [ſpoken of a *Rope*] ſtrait, pulled hard.

TIGHT'LY, neatly.

TIGHTNESS, Neatneſs, Straitneſs.

TI'GRESS [*tigreſſe*, F.] a ſhe Tiger.

A **TIKE**, a ſmall Bullock or Heifer. *C.*

A **TILE** [tigel, *Sax.* tigl, Dan. ziegel, Teut. *tuille*, F. of *tegula*, L.] a ſquare earthen Plate for covering Houſes.

TILL [til, *Sax.*] until.

A TILL [ðille, *Sax.*] a ſmall Drawer in a Counter or Deſk.

To **TILL** *the Ground* [tilian, *Sax.* tuyle, Belg.] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, *&c.*

TIL'LAGE, the tilling, digging, or ploughing of Land.

TIL'LER [of a *Ship*] a ſtrong Piece of Wood faſtened to a Ship's Rudder; alſo that which ſerves for a Helm in a Boat.

TIL'LER } a ſmall Tree left to grow till
TEL'LAR } it is fellable.

TILLS, Lentils, a ſort of Pulſe.

To **TILT** *Beer* [of telle, Belg. to tilt up] to raiſe a Caſk of Beer, *&c.* that is near out, to ſet it ſtooping.

To **TILT** [*Skinner* derives it of tealtrian, *Sax.* to vacillate] to turn at Tilts, to thruſt with Swords or Foils.

TILT [zelt, Teut.] a Cloth or Tent to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, *&c.*

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Paſſengers, ſuch as that which carries Paſſengers between *London* and *Graveſend*.

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.

TILTS, an Exerciſe when two armed Perſons on Horſe-back run againſt one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMA'RIOTS [among the *Turks*] thoſe who out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them to ſerve on Horſeback, and find Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* at their own Charge, as often and as long as it ſhall be required.

TIMBER [timbre, *Sax.* timber, Belg. timmer, L. S. zimmer, Teut.] Wood for Building.

A **TIMBER** *of Skins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER *Meaſure*, 43 ſolid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Feet a Load.

TIM'BERS *of Ermine* [in *Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of Ermine in Noblemens Robes.

To **TIMBER** [among *Falconers*] to neſtle or make a Neſt, as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBER, ſlender.

TIMBESTERS, Players on Timbrels. *O.*

TIM'BRE [in *Heraldry*] the Creſt which in any Atchievement ſtands a Top of the Helmet.

TIMBREL [*tympanum*, L. of τύμπανον, Gr.] a Muſical Inſtrument.

TIMBURINS, a Muſical Inſtrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*thymus*, L. thymian, Teut.] a ſweet Herb.

TIME [tima, *Sax.* time, Dan. *temps*, F. *tempus*, L.] a certain Meaſure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Diſtance and Duration of Things are meaſured.

TIME *abſolute* [in *Philoſophy*] flows equally in itſelf, without Relation to any Thing external; and is the ſame with Duration.

TIME *relative* [in *Philoſophy*] is the ſenſible and external Meaſure of Duration, eſtimated by Motion.

TIME [in *Muſick*] the Quantity or Length by which is aſſigned to every particular Note its due Meaſure, without making it either longer or ſhorter than it ought to be.

Duple **TIME** [in *Muſick*] is when all the Notes are increaſed by 2; as 2 Longs make a Large, 2 Briefs a Long, *&c.*

Triple **TIME** [in *Muſick*] is that wherein the Meaſure is counted by Threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minim to three Crotchets, *&c.*

TIME'LINESS, Seaſonableneſs.

TIME'LY [timlice, *Sax.*] opportunely.

TIM'ID [*timide*, F. *timidus*, L.] timorous, fearful.

TIMID'ITY [*timidité*, F. *timiditas*, L.] Timorouſneſs, Fearfulneſs.

TIMORO'SO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIM'OROUS [*timoroſus*, L.] fearful, baſhful.

TIM'OROUSLY, fearfully.

TIM'OROUSNESS, Fearfulneſs.

TIMO'THEANS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who held that Chriſt was incarnated for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIM'OTHY [Τιμόθεος, Gr. an Honourer of God] a proper Name of Men.

TI'MOUSLY, in due Time, ſeaſonably.

TIN [tin, Dan. and Belg. zinn, Teut. of *Stannum*, L.] a Metal of which Pewter, *&c.* is made.

TIN GLASS, a metallick Subſtance, ſmooth and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Inſect.

TINKER MEN, Fiſhermen who uſed to deſtroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

TINCT [*teint*, F. *tinctura*, L.] a Colouring, dyed or coloured. *Spenc.*

TINCT'URE [*teintnre*, F. *tinctura*, L.] a Colouring, Stain, or Dye; alſo an imperfect Knowledge or Smattering of an Art or Science.

TINCT'URE [among *Chymiſts*] is a Diſſolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixed Body in Spirit of Wine, or ſome ſuch proper *Menſtruum*.

TINCT'URE [in *Heraldry*] ſignifies the Colours in an Eſcutcheon.

TINCTURE *of the Moon* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Diſſolution of ſome of the more rarified Parts of Silver made into Wine.

TINCT'URED [*tinctus*, L.] that has a Tincture.

To **TIND** [tynan, *Sax.* tender, Dan.] to light, as to *tind a Candle*, *Fire*, &c.

TINDER [tynder, *Sax.* tinder, Dan. zunder, T.] fine Linen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the leaſt Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To **TINE** *an Egg*, to dreſs it. *C.*

TINEA, a ſore or Tetter that diſcharges a Salt Lympha. *L.*

TINE'MAN, an Officer of the Foreſt, who took Care of Vert or Veniſon in the Night.

TI'NETUM [*Old Law*] Bruſh-wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINE'WALD [in the *Iſle of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

TIN'GED [of *tingere*, L.] coloured or dyed lightly.

To TING'LE [*tinter*, F. *tinire*, L. or tincian, *C. Br.*] to make a Noiſe as the Ears, or as a ſmall Bell or Veſſel of Metal.

A TINKER [among *Chymiſts*] Borax, or Gold Solder.

A TINK'ER [*a tinniendo*, L.] a Maker or Mender of Veſſels of Braſs, Copper, *&c.*

TIN'MAN, a Dealer in Tin-wares.

TIN-PENNY, a certain cuſtomary Duty, anciently paid to the Tithing-Men.

TIN'SEL [of *Eſtincelle*, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMAR [probably q. d. *Tinnitus Martius*, L.] a confuſed Noiſe, a hideous Out-cry. *F.*

TIN-WORM, a ſmall red Worm, round, and having many Legs much like a Hog-louſe, which creeps in the Graſs, and poiſons the Beaſts that eat it.

TI'NY [tyne, Dan.] ſmall, ſlender.

The TIP [tip, Belg.] the End or utmoſt Point of any Thing.

TIP-STAVES [ſo called from their Staves being tipt with Silver] Officers who take into Cuſtody ſuch Perſons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [ꞇæppeꞇ, *Sax.*] a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks, commonly of Furs; alſo a long Scarff which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To TIP'PLE [probably, q. d. *Sipple*, of *Sip*] to drink often or much.

TIP'SY, a little in Drink, fuddled.

TIRE [*Atours*, F. but *Minſhew* derives it of τιαρα, Gr.] a Woman's Head dreſs; alſo the Iron-band of a Cart Wheel.

TIRE *of Guns* } [tuyer, Belg.] a Row of
TIRE } great Guns placed along the Ship's Side, either above, upon Deck, or below.

To TIRE, to dreſs.

To TIRE [ꞇiꞃian, *Sax.*] to weary; to be or grow weary.

TIRIN, to tear. *Chauc.*

TI'RING [in *Falconry*] is giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Pullet to pluck at.

TIR'WHIT, a Bird otherwiſe called a Lapwing.

TISSICK. See *Phthiſick.*

TIS'SUE [of *tiſſu*, part. of *tiſtre*, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold, woven together.

TIT-*Lark*, a Bird admired for his whiſking, turning, and chirping, ſinging moſt of any like the *Canary* Bird.

TIT, a little Bird; alſo a little Horſe.

TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be tite or tight, when ſhe is ſo ſtanch as to let in but very little Water.

TI'THABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [ꞇeoða, *Sax.*] the Tenth Part of all Fruits, *&c.* the Revenue that is generally due to the Parſon of the Pariſh.

To TITHE [ꞇeoðinᵹ, *Sax.*] to take the Tenth Part.

TITHEN, to pay Tithes. *Chauc.*

A TITHING [ꞇeoðinᵹ, *Sax.*] a Company of Ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceful Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-MEN, in the *Saxon* Time every Hundred was divided into Ten Diſtricts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of Ten Friburgs, each Friburg of Ten Families, and within every ſuch Tithing there were Tithing-Men to examine and determine all leſſer Cauſes between Villagers and Neighbours, but to refer all greater Matters to the ſuperior Courts.

TITHING-*Penny*, a cuſtomary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing-Court.

TITIRING, perſuading, courting, tittering. *Chauc.*

TITILLA'TION, a tickling, a pleaſing Itch, a Senſation of Pleaſure from the Touch of ſome Parts.

TI'TINILK [*Old Writ*] a Tale-bearer.

TI'TLE [*titre*, F. *titulus*, L.] the Inſcription of a Book or Act; alſo a Name of Honour given to Perſons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right, a Claim; a juſt Cauſe for poſſeſſing or enjoying any thing according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE *of Entry* [*Law Term*] is when a Perſon makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffer has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of τύκθος, Gr. ſmall] ſmall Cattle.

TITTER, ſoon, quickly. *W. C.*

To TITTER [probably of ziterren, to ſhake or Tremble, Teut.] to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITUBA'TION, a ſtumbling, faltering, or nodding. *L.*

TIT'ULAR [*titulaire*, F. of L.] that bears a Title.

TIT'YRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor called *Geneva*, probably ſo called, becauſe it makes Perſons merry, laugh, and titter.

TMESIS [τμῆσις, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, by which a compound Word is divided into two Parts, by ſome other Word which is put in between.

TO [ꞇo, *Sax.* tu, R. S. zu, T.] unto.

TOAD [ꞇaꝺ, *Sax.*] a known Reptile.

TOAD-*Flax*, a Plant.

TOAST [of *toſtum*, L.] Bread baked or roaſted before the Fire; a Perſon propoſed whoſe Health is to be drank. See *Toſt*.

TOBAC'CO [ſo called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee* Iſlands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake*, *anno* 1585] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBAC'CONIST, a Tobacco Seller.

TOBI'AH [הביה, *H. i. e.* the Goodneſs of God] a proper Name of Men.

TOCCA'TA } [in *Muſick Books*] ſigni-
TOCCA'TO } fies the ſame as *Recercate*, which is a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture, called in *Engliſh* a Voluntary. *Ital.*

TOD *of Wool*, the Quantity of 28*lb*.

TO DAY [ꞇaꝺæꝫ, *Sax.* of zu and tag, Teut.] this Day.

TO MORROW [ꞇo Moꞃᵹen, *Sax.* morgen, Teut.] the Day after the preſent.

A TOE [ꞇa, *Sax.* teen, L. S. zche, Teut. which *F. Junius* derives of Ταω, Gr. to extend] a Finger of the Foot.

A TOFT [*q. d.* a Tuft, as *touffe du Bois*, F.] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Meſſuage or Houſe, or rather a Place where a Meſſuage once ſtood that is fallen or pulled down. *L. T.*

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TOGE'THER [ꞇoᵹæðeꞃe, *Sax.*] in Company with.

To TOIL [ꞇilian, *Sax.* tolez, Dan.] to labour, to drudge.

TOILES [*Minſhew* derives it of togen, Belg.] Play-things, Trifles.

TOILES [*toiles*, F.] Snares of Nets for the catching of Wild-beaſts.

TOI'LET [*toilette*, F.] a fine Cloth ſpread upon a Table in a Bed chamber, or in a Lady's Dreſſing-room.

TOISE [*toiſe*, F.] a Meaſure containing ſix Feet in Length, a Fathom.

TOISON *d'Or* [in *Heraldry*] a Golden Fleece. *F.*

A TO'KEN [ꞇacn, *Sax.* teecken, L. S. *zetchen*, Teut.] a Sign or Mark.

To TO'KEN } [ꞇacnian, *Sax.* betec-
To BETO'KEN } kenen, L. S. bezeich-nen, Teut.] to ſhew or give ſome Token.

TOKININ, a Token. *Chauc.*

TOLE, a Clout, a Toy. *Chauc.*

TOLE'DO, a Sword made at *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOL'ERABLE [*tolerabilis*, L.] that may be indured or borne with; alſo indifferent, paſſable. *F.*

TOL'ERABLY, indifferently well.

To TOL'ERATE [*tolerer*, F. *toleratum*, L.] to ſuffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TOLERA'TION [*tolerance*, F.] a ſuffering, permitting, or allowing of. *L.*

TOLL [ꞇoll, *Sax.* toll, *C. Br.* toll, L. S. *zoll*, Teut. told, Dan. *tonlieu*, F. *tolonium*, L.] a Tribute or Cuſtom paid for a Paſſenger; alſo Liberty to buy and ſell within the Precincts of ſuch a Manour.

To TOLL [of *tollere*, F.] to bar, defeat, or take away. *L. T.*

To TOLL *a Bell*, is to ring it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of ſome Perſon.

TOLL BOOTH [of ꞇoll and Boꝺe, *Sax.* or Booth, *C. Br.* toll-bude, Teut.] a Cuſtom-houſe, or Place where Toll is paid.

TOLL-*Corn*, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-*Hop*, a ſmall Meaſure, by which Toll was taken for Corn ſold in an open Market.

TOLL-*Through*, Money paid for Paſſage in or through ſome Highways, *&c.*

TOLL-*Traverſe*, an Acknowledgment given for paſſing thro' a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-*Tray*, Toll taken by the Tray or Diſh.

TOLL-*Turn*, a Toll paid at the Return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets, though they were not ſold.

TOL'SASTER } a Tribute heretofore paid
TOL'SESTER } to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and ſell Ale.

TOL'SEY, a kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in *Briſtol*, &c.

TOLT [in *Law*, q. d. *tollere loquelam*] a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in a Court-Baron is removed to the County-Court.

TOL'TA [*Old Law*] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any Thing impoſed or exacted contrary to Right and Juſtice.

A TOMB [*Tombe*, F. *Tomba*, Ital. of τόμβος, *Gr.*] a Sepulchre of Stone, *&c.*

TOMBLESTERES, Tumblers. *Chauc.*

TOMBAY, a wanton, frolickſome Girl.

TOMBYSTERE, a Woman Tumbler. *Chauc.*

A TOME [*Tome*, F. *Tomus*, L. of τομος, *Gr.*] a ſeparate Part or diſtinct Volume, of a large Book.

TOMELIS, to boot, into the Bargain. *Ch.*

TOMEN'TOSE [*tomentoſus*, L.] made of or like Flocks of Wool.

TOMEN'TUM, Flocks, Shear-wool, ſuch as is uſed in ſtuffing Beds, *&c.* L.

TOMEN'TUM [among *Botaniſts*] is that ſoft downy Subſtance which grows on the Tops of ſome Plants.

TO'MIN [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carrats.

TOM'KIN } [among *Gunners*] the Stop-
TOM'PION } ple of a great Gun or Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, Contraction of the One. *Chauc.*

TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*

A TON } [*Tonne*, F.] a Liquid Meaſure
A TUN } containing four Hogſheads; 20 Hundred Weight.

TONDINO, the ſame as *Aſtragal.*

TONE [*tonus*, L. of Τονός, Gr.] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depreſſion of the Voice, or ſome other Sound.

TONGS [tonᵹe, *Sax.* tanaghe, Du. tang, Dan. zunge, Teut.] an Utenſil belonging to a Fire-hearth.

A TONGUE [tonᵹ, *Sax.* tunge, L. S. and Dan. zunge, Teut. tonghe, Belg.] the Inſtrument of Speech.

TONGUELESS, without a Tongue.

TONGUE-PAD, a talkative Perſon.

TONG'UING [with *Gardeners*] a particular Way of Grafting, by making a Slit with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downward; and is alſo called *Slipping.*

TO'NICA [Τονικά, Gr.] thoſe Things which, being externally applied to the Limbs, ſtrengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TO'NIC [among *Anatomiſts*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in an human Body, which is much altered in their different Tenſion.

TON'NAGE } a Duty paid to the King
TUN'NAGE } for Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Tun.

TON'NETIGHT, the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. *O. R.*

TONN, a Tone or Sound.

TON'SILE [*tonſilis*, L.] that may be trimmed, ſhorn, or clipped, &c.

TON'SILS [*tonſillæ*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on each Side of the *Uvula.*

TON'SURE [*tonſura*, L.] a ſhaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [to, *Sax.*] overmuch.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apophthegm of one of the Seven Wiſe Men of *Greece.* Some attribute it to *Thales*, and ſome to *Solon*, Μηδὲν αγαν, Gr. It is generally applied by way of *Reprehenſion* to ſuch Perſons who, when by ſome witty *Drollery* or *Banter*, they find they have diverted the Company, pleaſed with the Conceit of their own Wit, they either draw it to that length, 'tis ſo fine that No-body can perceive it but themſelves; or they carry on the Jeſt till it grows *troubleſome* and *nauſeous*, forgetting that though a little Wit in Company, like Salt at a Table, makes Converſation *reliſhing*, yet they muſt love ſavory Bits very well, that can dine out of a *Salt-ſeller.*

Eſt modus in rebus, ſunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.
Hor.

TOOL [tool, of tylean, *Sax.* tuyle, Belg. to labour] an Inſtrument of any Sort.

To **TOOT** [tuyte, Belg.] to blow a Horn, &c.

TOOTH [toð, *Sax. Dens*, L.] that wherewith an Animal chews Food.

TOOTH-ACHE [toðece, *Sax.*] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTH'LESS [toðleaſ, *Sax.*] having no Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, a Corner-ſtone left for more Building.

TOOTH-WORT, an Herb. *Dentaria*, L.

TOOTH-*Wreſt*, an Inſtrument to draw Teeth.

TOOTH'ING, prying, peeping, ſearching narrowly. *Spenc.*

TOP [top, *Sax.* toppe, *C. Br.*] the Height, the uppermoſt End of a Thing.

A TOP [top, Belg. and Dan. *toupie*, F. topſe, Teut.] a Play-thing for Boys.

To **TOP** *the Sail-Yards* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to make them hand even.

TOP [of a *Sail*] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the Croſs-trees, near the Head of the Maſt.

TOP *Armings* [in a *Ship*] are a Sort of Cloaths hung about the round Tops of the Maſts for Show.

TOP-*Maſts* [in a *Ship*] ſmall Maſts fixed to the Heads of all the Maſts aloft.

TOP *Gallant-Maſts* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Maſts which are over the Top-maſts of the Main and Fore-maſts.

TOPAR'CH [*toparcha*, L. of τοπάρχης, of τόπος, a Place, and ἄρχος, a Governor, Gr.] a Governor of any Place.

TO'PAZ [*topaze*, F. *topazeus*, L. of τοπάσιος, Gr.] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the Golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To **TOPE** [*toper*, F. *Skinner* chuſes to derive it from typpe, Belg. to rage, *q. d.* to drink till he rave] to drink luſtily.

TOPH [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHA'CEOUS [of τόφος, Gr.] gritty, ſandy, ſtony.

TO'PHET [תפת, *Heb.* i. e. a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* ſacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and cauſed Drums to be beat to hinder their Cries from being heard.

TO'PHUS [τόφος, Gr.] any gritty or earthy Matter, abounding in ſome mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Veſſels they are long contained in, or on hard Bones lying in them; whence alſo, from its Likeneſs thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Subſtance, or a ſtony Concretion in any Part of the animal Body. *L.*

TO'PIARY *Works* [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees and Twigs cut and planted.

TOPICAL [*topique*, F. *topicus*, L. of τοπικός, Gr.] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TO'PICK [*topique*, F. of *topicus*, L. of τοπικη, Gr.] that Part of Logick which treats of Invention or finding out of Arguments.

TO'PICKS [*topiques*, F. *topica*, L. of τοπικα, of τοπὸς, Gr. a Place] Common-places or Heads of a Diſcourſe.

TOPOGRAPHI'CAL } [*topographique*,
TOPOGRAPH'ICK } F.] belonging to Topography.

TOPOG'RAPHY [*topographie*, F. *topographia*, L. of τοπογραφια, Gr. of τοπος, a Place, and γραφη, a Deſcription] a Deſcription of a Place, or ſome ſmall Quantity of Land, ſuch as that of a Manour or particular Eſtate.

TOPPING, eminent, noted, chief.

TOP'PING *the Lifts* [*Sea Term*] is haling the Top-ſail Lifts; ſo that the Term of Art is *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*, i. e. hale upon the Starboard or Larboard Lift.

TOP'PINGLY, eminently, proſperouſly.

TOP'SY *Turvey* [q. d. *Tops* in *Turva*, i. e. Heads upon the Ground] upſide down.

TORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath.

TOR'CENCIOUS } Uſing Extortion.
TOR'CIOUS } *Chauc.*

A TORCH [*torche*, F. *torchia*, Ital. of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax Candles are ſtuck, a Flambeau or Link.

TORCA ROYAL [among *Hunters*] the next Start of a Stag's Head which grows above the *Royal*.

A TORCHER, a Torch-light; alſo the Sun. *Shakeſp.*

TOR'CULAR *Herophili* [among *Anatomiſts*] that Place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joined.

TORCULA'RIS, a Preſs or Scrue. *L.*

TORCULA'RIS *Vena* [*Anatomy*] a Vein going up the Inſide of the Skull to the Brain.

TORE'UTICE [Τορευτικὴ, Gr.] the Art of turning, chaſing, engraving, or emboſſing. *L.*

TOR'MENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body ſuffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

To TORMENT [*tormentis afficere*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or diſquiet, to put to the Rack.

TORMENT'ING, torturing, painful.

TORMENT'INGLY, painfully.

TORMEN'TIL [*tormentille*, F. *tormentilla*, L.] the Herb Setſoil.

TOR'MINA *Alvi*, the Griping of the Guts, or Wind-cholick. *L.*

TORMINA *Hyſterica* [among *Phyſicians*] the Womb-cholick.

TORMINA *poſt partum* [with *Phyſicians*] the After-pains of Childbed-women. *L.*

TORN, rent. See *Tear*.

TORNA'DO, a ſudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TORPID [*torpidus*, L.] benumbed, ſlow, heavy.

TOR'RA [*Old Law*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFAC'TION, a ſcorching or parching. *L.*

TOR'RENT [*torrens*, L.] a ſtrong Stream or Land-flood. *F.*

TORRICEL'LIAN *Inſtrument* [ſo called of *Torricellius*, an *Indian*, the Inventor of it] the Device of the Quickſilver Weather-glaſs.

TORRID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, ſcorching or parching.

TOR'RIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roaſted, dried, parched.

TORT [*Law Term*] Injury, Wrong. *F.*

TORT *Feaſor* [*Law Term*] a Treſpaſſer, a Doer of Wrong. *F.*

TORTEAU'XES [in *Heraldry*] a bearing of round coloured Figures like Cakes.

TOR'TOISE [*tortue*, F. *tortuga*, Span.] a living Creature well known.

TORTUOUS [*tortueux*, F. *tortuoſus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TOR'TURABLE, that may be tortured.

TOR'TURE [of *torquere*, L. to torment] Rack, exquiſite Torment or Pain. *F.*

To TOR'TURE [*tortum*, ſup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TOR'VITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sourneſs of Countenance.

TO'RUS [in *Architecture*] is a round Member encompaſſing the Baſs of a Pillar, between the *Plinth* and the *Liſt*. L.

TO'RY, a Word firſt uſed by the Proteſtants in *Ireland*, to ſignify thoſe *Iriſh* common Robbers and Murderers, who ſtood outlawed for Robbery and Murder; now a Nick-name to ſuch as call themſelves *High Church Men*, or to the Partiſans of the Chevalier *de St. George*.

To TOSS, to throw up.

A TOSS'POT, a hard Drinker.

A TOST [of *toſtus*, L.] Bread toaſted at the Fire; alſo the Nomination of a Perſon whoſe Health is to be drank.

TOTAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, intire, utter. *F.*

TOTAL'ITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TO'TALLY, wholly, utterly.

TOTETH, looketh. *Chauc.*

TOTOLER, a Prater. *Chauc.*

TOT'TED, [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

To TOTTER [ꞇealꞇꞃian, *Sax.* *tottere*, Belg.] to ſhake, to ſtagger or reel.

TOT'TERAY, a cuſtomary Payment, anciently made of 4*d.* for every Buſhel and half of Corn ſold at *Maldon* in *Eſſex*.

TOT'TERED, ſhaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. *Shakeſp.*

TOT'TERINGLY, ſtaggeringly, &c.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. *Spenc.*

TOTTY, dizzy. *O.*

TOTUM, a Whirl-box, a kind of Die that is turned round about.

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *tocar*, Span. *tangere*, L.] to put the Finger, Hand, *&c.* to; to handle, to lie cloſe to.

A TOUCH, a Feeling, a Stroke; alſo a Trial of Gold or Silver. *F.*

TOUCH [in *Muſick*] an Organ is ſaid *to have a good Touch*, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too looſe nor too ſtiff.

TOUCH *Stone*, a Stone which ſerves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH *the Wind* [*Sea Phraſe*] is when the Steerſman at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOUCH *Wood*, a ſort of rotten Wood, eaſily taking Fire.

TOUCH'Y, apt to take Offence.

TOVET, a Meaſure of half a Buſhel.

TOUGH [toh, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of ςυφελος, Gr. hard] hard, ſtrong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOUGHLY, in a tough Manner.

TOUGH'NESS, the being tough.

TOUGHT, tough, tight. *Chauc.*

TOU'KED, ducked. *O.*

TOUR, a Travel or Journey about a Country. *F.*

TOUR'NIQUET, a Turnſtile. *F.*

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe-ſtick uſed in ſtopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. *F.*

TOURTEE [in *Cookery*] a ſort of Paſtry-work baked in a Pan.

TOUT, the backſide. *Chauc.*

TOUT *temps pres & encore eſt* [i. e. that is always ready, and is ſo at this preſent] is a kind of Plea in way of Excuſe or Defence to him who is ſued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. *F.*

TOW [top, *Sax.* touw, Belg. tow, Dan. *ſtupa*, L. of ςυπῆ, Gr.] the hard or coarſer Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [teon, *Sax.* *touer*, F. toghe, Belg.] to hale or drag a Barge, *&c.* along the Water.

TOW'AGE [*toue*, F.] Money paid to the Owner of the Ground next a River, for towing.

TO'WARD [topeard, *Sax.*] inclining to.

TO'WARD } [*q. d.* towards or ready
TO'WARDLY } to do a Thing] orderly, obedient.

TO'WARDLINESS, Obedientneſs.

A TO'WEL [*touvaille*, F.] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

TOWEL, the Tail. *Chauc.*

A TOWER [tor, *Sax.* Thurn, Teut. *toure*, F. *torre*, Ital. *turris*, L. of τυρσος, Gr.] a Caſtle, a Citadel, a Fort.

Hollow TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a *Briſure* to join the *Courtin* to the *Orillon*.

TOW'ERING, ſoaring aloft.

TOWERING *long ſought* [in *Cattle*] a Diſeaſe which proceeds from Leanneſs.

A TOWN [tun, *Sax.*] a large Space of Ground on which Houſes are built cloſe together, and not ſtraggling as in Villages.

TOWNSHIP, the Privilege or Dignity belonging to a Town.

TOWRUS [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck eager for Copulation, is ſaid *to go to his Towrus.*

To TOWZ [probably of tuſelen, L. S. to ſhake] to tug or pull about, to tumble.

To TOWZ *Wool*, i. e. to towz it, to card or dreſs it.

TOX'ICA [of τοξις, a Bow, *Gr.*] a particular Sort of Poiſon, ſaid to be uſed by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. *L.*

A TOY, a Play-thing, a Trifle.

To TOY, to trifle, to play with.

TOYINGLY, triflingly, wantonly.

TOYLET. See *Toilet.*

TOYLIAR'DUS, a Weather-ſheep, or Ram. *O. L.*

TOZY, ſoft, like Wool.

TRABE'ATION [*Architecture*] the ſame as *Entablature*, viz. the Projecture on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which ſupports the Timber-work of the Roof. *F.* of *L.*

TRACE, a Footſtep, Track, or Print. *F.*

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Foot-print of a wild Beaſt.

To TRACE [*tracer*, F.] to follow by the Footing, to diſcover or find out by the Footſteps; to make a Draught of an Edifice, *&c.* upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d. tiraſes* of *tirer*, to draw, *F.* ſays Dr. *Th. H.*] the Harneſs of Draught Horſes.

The Traceys have always the Wind in their Faces.

This old Saying is founded on a fond and falſe Tradition, which reporteth, that ever ſince Sir *William Tracey* was moſt active among the four Knights that killed *Thomas Becket* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, it is impoſed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance that, whether they go by Land or Water, the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were ſo (ſays Dr. *Fuller*) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would ſpare them the Uſe of a Fan.

TRACHO'MA [τράχωμα, Gr.] a Scab or Roughneſs in the inner Part of the Eye.

TRACHO'TOMY. See *Bronchotomy.*

TRACK [of *trace*, F.] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a Wheel; Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a Thing.

TRACT [*tractus*, L.] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [ꞇꞃahꞇ, *Sax. traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a ſmall Treatiſe or Diſcourſe.

TRACT [*Hunting Term*] the Footing of a wild Beaſt.

TRACT'ABLE [*traitable*, F. *tractabilis*, L.] that may be handled, eaſily managed, or ordered; flexible, gentle.

TRACT'ABLENESS, Gentleneſs, the being eaſily managed.

TRACT'ABLY, gently, eaſily managed.

TRACT'ATE [*tractatus*, L.] a Treatiſe, Diſcourſe, or Eſſay.

TRADE [*tratta*, Ital. *Minſhew* derives it of *tradendo*, L.] a mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Life, or way of Living.

TRADES'MAN, a Buyer or Seller by Retail.

TRADE *Wind*, a Wind which at certain Seaſons blows regularly one way at Sea, very ſerviceable in a Trading-voyage.

TRADITION, the ſucceſſive delivering or tranſmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Poſterity. *F.* of *L.*

TRADI'TIONAL } of, or grounded up-
TRADITIONARY } on Tradition.

TRADI'TIONALLY, by way of Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who ſtands for, or follows Tradition.

To **TRADU'CE** [*traducere*, L.] to defame, ſpeak ill of, diſparage or ſlander.

TRADU'CINGLY, ſlanderouſly.

TRADUC'TION, tranſlating or turning out of one Language into another; alſo a defaming. *F.* of *L.*

TRAF'FICK [*trafique*, F. *traffico*, Ital.] Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of Goods.

To **TRAFFICK** [*trafiquer*, F. *traficare*, Ital.] to buy and ſell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradeſman.

A **TRAFFICKER** [*trafiquer*, F.] a Trader.

TRAF'INE [among *Surgeons*] an Inſtrument, of the ſame Uſe as a *Trepan*.

TRAGEA, Powders groſly beaten.

TRAGE'DIAN [*tragœdus*, L. of τραγωδος, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragedie*, F. *tragœdia*, L. of τραγωδια, Gr. of τραγος, a Goat, and ωδη, a Song, *Gr.* becauſe the Actors uſually had a Goat given them for a Reward] a lofty Sort of a Play, in which great Perſons are brought on the Stage; the Subject full of Trouble, and the End always mournful.

TRA'GICAL } [*tragique*, F. *tragicus*,
TRA'GICK } L. of τραγικος, Gr.] belonging to Tragedies; ſad, diſaſtrous, mournful.

TRAGICALLY, mournfully.

TRA'GICALNESS, Mournfulneſs.

TRAGICK *Poet*, a Writer of Tragedies.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedie*, F.] a Play, partly Tragedy and partly Comedy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomique*, F.] belonging to a Tragi-Comedy.

TRA'GUS [τραγος, Gr.] the Protuberance of the *Auricula*, next the Temple, ſo called becauſe it is ſometimes hairy.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*trajectitius*, L.] as *trajectitious Money or Ware*, ſuch as is carried over Sea at the Peril of the Creditor.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet* or *Comet*] is that curved Line which it deſcribes by its Motion.

To **TRAIL** [traylе, Belg. or of *trainer*, F. to draw along] to draw or drag along; to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL [*treille*, F.] an Arbour. *Chauc.*

TRAIL'ING, hanging on the Ground.

TRAIL'INGLY, in a trailing Manner.

TRAIL-*Board* [in a *Ship*] is a curved Board on each Side of the Beak, which reaches from her Main-ſtem to the Figure, or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Perſon; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of a Gun; a Wheedle or Trap. *F.*

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns and Warlike-ſtores that belong to an Army in the Field.

To **TRAIN** [*trainer*, F.] to bring up, to inſtruct.

A **TRAIN**, the Number of Beats which a Watch makes in an Hour, *&c.*

A **TRAIN** [among *Falconers*] the Tail of a Hawk.

TRAIN [of *Gunpowder*] a Line of Powder, ſo laid as to convey the Fire in a great Quantity, without hurting him that ſets it on Fire.

TRAIN-BANDS, the Foot Soldiers of a City or Country.

TRAINEL-*Net*. See *Tramel Net*.

TRAINING *a Load* [among *Miners*] is ſearching for and purſuing a Vein of Ore.

A **TRAITOR** [*traitre*, F. *traditor*, L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country, one who is guilty of High-Treaſon.

TRAITEROUS [*traitre*, F.] belonging to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS *Poſition*, a Tenet which ſome held of taking Arms by the King's Authority againſt his Perſon and thoſe commiſſioned by him, which is condemned by Statute 14 of *Charles* II.

TRAI'TEROUSLY, treaſonably.

TRAITERIE, Falſeneſs, Treaſon. *Ch.*

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] belonging to a Tranſlation, Metaphorical; alſo of no Value or Account.

TRALU'CENT [*tralucens*, L.] a ſhining through, tranſparent.

TRAMBLING *the Tin Ore* [among *Miners*] a waſhing it very clean with a Shovel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRAMEL
TRAM'MEL [*tramail*, F.] a Drag-net, a ſort of Fiſhing-net; alſo a long Net for catching Fowls by Night; alſo an Inſtrument to make a Horſe amble; alſo a Device in a Chimney, for hanging Pots over a Fire.

TRAMEL *Net*, a long Net to catch great and ſmall Fowl in the Night, in Champaign Countries.

TRAMONTA'NE [q. d. *Trans Montes*, L.] the North-wind, ſo called in *Italy* and on the *Mediterranean*, becauſe it comes from beyond the Mountains.

To TRAMPLE [**tramplen**, Teut.] to tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRAM'PLING, treading under Foot.

TRAMPLINGLY, in a trampling Manner.

TRANA'TION, a ſwimming or flying over, a croſſing athwart; a piercing. *L.*

TRANCE [*tranſe*, F. q. d. *tranſitus Animi*, L.] a Rapture, Ecſtaſy, or Tranſport of Mind.

TRANCHE' [*Heraldry*] a particular way of countercharging in an Eſcutcheon.

TRANQUIL'LITY [*tranquillité*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] calmneſs, ſtillneſs, quietneſs of Mind.

TRANQUIL'LOUS [*tranquille*, F. of *tranquillitas*, L.] quiet, ſtill, calm.

To TRANSAC'T [*tranſactum*, L.] to manage or diſpatch an Affair.

TRANSAC'TION, a Negotiation, diſpatching of Buſineſs; a Paſſage, or a Thing in hand. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSAL'PINE [*tranſalpinus*, L.] that is on the other Side of the Mountains in *Italy*, called the *Alps*.

To TRANSCEND' [*tranſcendere*, L.] to ſurpaſs, to go beyond.

TRANSCEND'ENCY [*tranſcendentia*, L.] Excellency, a ſurpaſſing.

TRANSCEND'ENT [*tranſcendant*, F. of *tranſcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordinary, admirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*] paſſing the Predicaments.

TRANSCENDENT'AL *Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] are ſuch as when their Nature comes to be expreſſed by an Equation, one of the flowing Quantities is a Curve-line; and if it be a Geometrick Curve, then the Tranſcendental Curve is a Curve of the ſecond Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENT'ALS, the moſt univerſal Conceptions of Things.

TRANSCENDENT'LY, Excellently.

TRANSCENDENTNESS, Excellentneſs.

To TRANSCO'LATE [of *trans* and *colatum*, L.] to ſtain through.

To TRANSCRIBE [*tranſcrire*, F. *tranſcribere*, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANS'CRIPT [*tranſcriptum*, L.] the Copy of an original Writing.

TRANSCRIP'TION, the Act of tranſcribing or copying. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSCRIPTIO *Recognitionis*, &c. a Writ to certify a Recogniſance, &c.

TRANSCRIPTIO *pedis finis levati*, &c. a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before Juſtices in *Eyre*, &c. into the Chancery.

TRANSCUR'SION, a running or paſſing from one Place to another. *L.*

To TRANS'FER [*transferer*, F. of *tranſferre*, L.] to move or convey from one Place to another.

A TRANS'FER [among *Stock-jobbers*] a paſſing or making over Stock, &c. from the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSFIG'URED [*transfiguré*, F. of *trans* and *figura*, L.] having its Shape changed.

To TRANSFIG'URE [*transfigurer*, F.] to change the Form, &c.

To TRANSFORM' [*transformer*, F. of *trans* and *forma*, L.] to change from one Shape to another.

TRANSFORMA'TION, a changing out of one Form into another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSFORMA'TION *of an Equation* [in *Algebra*] is a changing of any Equation into one which is more eaſy.

TRANSFRETA'TION, a paſſing over, or croſſing a River or the Sea. *L.*

To TRANSFU'SE [*transfuſum*, L.] to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, pouring out. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSFUSION *of the Blood* [among *Anatomiſts*] an Invention for conveying the Blood of one living Creature into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS [*transgreſſer*, F. *tranſgreſſum*, L. q. d. *to go beyond due Bounds*] to treſpaſs upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRES'SION, a going beyond due Bounds, a violating or breaking a Law. *F.* of *L.*

TRANS'IENT [*tranſiens*, L.] paſſing away.

TRAN'SIENTLY, ſlightly, by the by.

TRANSIT [*tranſitus*, L.] a Paſs, or Liberty to paſs.

TRANSIT [among *Aſtronomers*] denotes the paſſing of any Planet juſt by or under any fixed Star, or the Moon's paſſing by, or covering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Aſtrologers*] are certain Familiarities gained by the Motion of the Stars, through the radical Figure of a Perſon's Nativity.

TRANSI'TION, a paſſing from one thing to another, or from one Subject or Point of Diſcourſe to another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSI'TION [in *Muſick*] when a greater Note is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth or ſweeten the Roughneſs of a Leap.

TRAN'SITIVE *Verbs*, ſuch as denote the doing of ſome Action, and govern an Accuſative Caſe.

TRAN'SITORINESS, Fadingneſs.

TRAN'SITORY [*tranſitoire*, F. of *tranſitorius*, L.] paſſing away, fleeting, fading.

To TRANSLA'TE [*tranſlatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLA'TION, a Removal from its Place, a rendering out of one Language into another; that which is ſo tranſlated.

TRANSLATION [in a *Law Senſe*] is the removing of a Biſhop from one Dioceſe to another.

TRANSLU'CID [*tranſlucidus*, L.] ſhining through.

TRANSMARINE [*tranſmarinus*, L.] coming from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMEA'TION, a paſſing through.

To TRANSMEW' [*tranſmuer*, F.] to transform or change. *Spencer*.

To TRANSMI'GRATE [*tranſmigratum*, L.] to paſs from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philoſophers*] is the paſſing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMIS'SABLE, conveyable. *F.*

TRANSMIS'SION, a ſending forward or delivering over, a conveying. *L.*

To TRANSMIT [*tranſmettre*, F. *tranſmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver, or make over.

TRANSMU'TABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION, the Act of tranſmuting or changing. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSMUTATION [*Geometry*] a Science teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the ſame *Area* or *Solidity*, but of a different Form.

TRANSMUTATION [in *Chymiſtry*] the changing the Subſtance, Quality, or Colour of mixed Bodies; there are ſeven ſeveral Degrees or Kinds of Tranſmutation, viz. *Calcination*, *Sublimation*, *Solution*, *Putrefaction*, *Diſtillation*, *Coagulation*, and *Tincture*.

TRANSMUTATION *of Metals* [among *Alchymiſts*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation*, *Grand Elixir*, or the Secret of the *Philoſopher's Stone*, which they give out to be the univerſal Seed of Metals; and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To TRANSMU'TE [*tranſmuer*, F. *tranſmutare*, L.] to change one Matter or Subſtance into another.

TRANSNATA'TION [*tranſnatatio*, L.] ſwimming a-croſs or over.

TRANSNOMINATION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRAN'SOM [of *tranſenna*, L.] an overthwart Beam or Brow-poſt.

TRANSOM [*Mathemat.*] the Vane of an Inſtrument called a Croſs-ſtaff; a wooden Member to be fixed a-croſs it, with a ſquare Socket upon which it ſlides, &c.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies athwart the Stern, between the two Faſhion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port.

TRANSPA'RENCY [of *tranſparens*, L.] a being to be ſeen thorow, affording a thorow Paſſage to the Rays of Light; very clear and bright. *F.*

TRANSPA'RENCY [in *Heraldry*] the ſame as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPA'RENT [*tranſparens*, L.] which may be ſeen through. This, ſome *Naturaliſts* ſay, proceeds from the Pores of ſuch Bodies being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and ſo conſequently do let the Rays of Light paſs freely through them, without being refracted.

TRANSPA'RENTLY, clearly.

TRANSPARENTNESS, the being tranſparent.

To TRANSPIER'CE [*tranſpercer*, F.] to pierce or run through.

TRANSPIRA'TION, breathing of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin. *F.* of *L.*

To TRANSPI'RE [*tranſpirer*, F. *tranſpirare*, L.] to breathe or come forth by Tranſpiration.

To TRANSPLANT [*tranſplanter*, F. *tranſplantare*, L.] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, the removing of Plants, Trees, or People, from one Place to another. *L.*

TRANSPLANTATION [in *Natural Magick*] is the removing of a Diſeaſe from one living Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To TRANSPORT' [*tranſporter*, F. *tranſportare*, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place, to put beſides one's ſelf.

A TRANS'PORT, an Ecſtacy, a Rapture, a violent Motion of the Paſſions, a ſudden Sally. *F.*

A TRANSPORT *Ship*, a Veſſel to convey Proviſions, Warlike ſtores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPORT'ABLE, that may be tranſported.

TRANSPORTA'TION, Carriage from one Place to another.

To TRANSPO'SE [*tranſpoſer*, F. of *tranſpoſitum*, L.] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

TRANSPOSI'TION, a tranſpoſing or changing the Order of Things. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSPOSITIO [in *Muſick*] is tranſpoſition,

poſition, which is the Writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was firſt compoſed in; that is frequently done for the greater Conveniency of the Voice, or ſome particular Inſtrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach ſo low as the Violin and other Inſtruments. *Lat.*

To TRANSPO'SE, to turn out of Verſe into Proſe; or the contrary.

To TRANSVA'SATE [*tranſvaſer*, F.] to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

To TRANSUBSTAN'TIATE [*tranſubſtantier*, F. q. d. *tranſire in Subſtantiam*, L.] to change into another Subſtance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the Papiſts) into Chriſt's real Body and Blood. *F.* of *L.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who tranſubſtantiates, or holds the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation.

TRAN'SUDE [of *trans* and *ſudare*, L.] to ſweat through.

TRANSVERSA'LIS *Abdominis* [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, ſo called becauſe the Fibres run a-croſs the Belly; the Uſe of it is to preſs it exactly inward in Exſpiration. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Neck, which when it acts moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Foot, which brings towards the great Toe that Toe which is next to it. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Penis* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles that ſpring near the *Erectores Penis*. *L.*

TRANSVERSALIS *Sutura* [*Anatomy*] a Suture that runs a-croſs the Face. *F.*

TRANSVERS'E *Muſcles* [*Anatomy*] certain Muſcles ariſing from the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins.

TRANSVERS'E *Diameters* [in *Geometry*] are Lines belonging to an Ellipſis and Hyperbola.

TRANSVOLA'TION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANT'ERS, a ſort of Fiſhermen.

TRANT'ERY, Money ariſing by Fines laid upon Ale-Sellers, *&c.* for breaking the Aſſize of Bread and Ale in ſome Manours.

To TRAP [ꞇꞃeppen, *Sax.* betrappe, Belg. *attrapper*, F.] to catch in a Trap, to enſnare.

A TRAP [ꞇꞃeppe, *Sax.* *Trape*, F.] a Device to catch wild Beaſts, Fowls, *&c.*

TRAPPINGLY, enſnaringly.

To TRAPE [traben, Teut. drabben, Belg.] to go idly up and down.

TRA'PES, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

TRAPE'ZA [τραπεζα, Gr.] a Table.

TRAPEZIUM [τραπεζιον, Gr.] a Quadrilateral Figure in Geometry, contained under four unequal Right Lines.

TRAPE'ZIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Shoulder-blade, which ſerves to move it upwards, backwards, and downwards.

TRAPEZOID' [in *Geometry*] a Figure which hath all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

TRAPURES, Horſe-trappings. *Chauc.*

TRAP'PINGS [*Minſhew* derives it of *Drap*, F. Cloth] the Harneſs upon a Horſe's Buttocks.

TRASH, ſorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To TRASH, to lopp, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

TRAVA'DO, a ſudden Whirlwind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TRAVE } a Place incloſed with Rails
TRA'VISE } for ſhoeing an unruly Horſe.

TRA'VEL [*travail*, F.] Pangs, the Pangs or Labour of a Woman in Childbirth.

To TRAV'EL [*travailler*, F.] to journey, to labour, to take Pains; to be in Pain in Childbirth.

TRAV'ELS, Journeys, Voyages. *F.*

TRAV'ERS, a Curtain. *Chauc.*

TRA'VERSE [*traverſa*, Ital. q. d. *tranſverſum*, L.] the Way of a Ship when ſhe makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Courſe. *F.*

TRAVERSE *Board* [with *Navigators*] a Board on which all the Points of the Compaſs are ſet down, with Marks for the Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRAVERSE *Table* [among *Navigators*] a Paper upon which are ſet down the Ship's Traverſes or various Courſes with the Points of the Compaſs, *&c.*

TRAVERSE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a little Parapet on each Side, which the Beſieged make quite a croſs the Mote of the Place; alſo a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, *&c.*

TRAVERSE [in *Heraldry*] a Partition made a-croſs an Eſcutcheon.

To TRAVERSE [*traverſer*, F.] to go croſs or thro' a Country; to croſs or thwart.

To TRAVERSE [in *Gunnery*] to turn or remove a Piece of Ordnance this Way and that Way, in order to bring it to bear.

To TRAVERSE *an Indictment*, is to contradict or invalidate ſome Part of it.

To TRAVERSE *an Office* [*L. T.*] to prove that an Inquiſition made of Lands, *&c.* by the Eſcheator, is defective.

To TRAVERSE *one's Ground* [*Military Term*] to go this Way and that Way.

TRA'VERSED-*Horſe*, a Horſe that has two white Feet, one on either Side.

TRAV'ERSES, Turnings and Windings, all croſs Accidents, Croſſes, Troubles.

TRAVERSES [in *Fortification*] are Lines which return back from the End of the

Trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the Place attacked.

TRAV'ERSING *a Piece* [*Sea Term*] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAV'ERSLY, by way of Traverſe.

TRAVES [of *travas*, Span.] Shackles wherewith Horſes are tied to teach them to amble or pace.

TRAV'ESTED } [*traveſtie*, F. diſguiſed,
TRAV'ESTILE } q. d. *tranſveſtitus*, L.] is more eſpecially applied to an Author, when his Senſe and Stile is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* and *Ovid* traveſted, i. e. turned into Burleſque Verſe.

TRAULIS'MUS [τραυλισμος, Gr.] a ſtammering Repetition of a firſt Letter of a Word, as *G. G.* good.

TRAUMAT'ICK [τραυματικος, of τραυματιζω, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAUMAT'ICKS [τραυματικά, Gr.] Vulneraries, *viz.* Herbs or Drugs good for the Cure of Wounds.

TRAW'LER *Men*, Fiſhermen who uſed unlawful Methods of deſtroying the Fiſh in the River of *Thames*.

A **TRAY** [*Minſhew* derives it of tragen, Teut. or of draeghe, Belg. to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, F. a Milk-pail; or of *trahere*, L. to draw] a ſort of Trough cut and hollowed out of a Piece of Wood, to carry Meat, *&c.*

TRE [of *Tres*, L.] the Number Three.

TREACH'EROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, F. to cheat] full of Treachery.

TREACH'EROUSLY, perfidiouſly, clandeſtinely.

TREACH'EROUSNESS, Perfidiouſneſs.

TREACH'ERY [*tricherie*, F.] cheating, falſe, clandeſtine or traiterous Dealing, Diſloyalty.

TREA'CLE [*triacle*, F. triackel, L. S. *theriaca*, L. θεριακη, of θηριον, Gr. a Viper] a phyſical Compoſition made of Vipers and other Ingredients; alſo a ſort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To **TREAD** [tredan, *Sax.* treten, T. treden, L. S. traeder, Dan. troedio, C. Br. to go a-foot] to ſet the Feet on, to ſtep, to walk.

A **TREAD** [trit, Teut. treod, C. Br. a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a ſmall rough Conſiſtence in an Egg, called the Cock's Tread.

TREAF, peeviſh, froward, pettiſh, very apt to be angry.

TREA'SON [*trahiſon*, F.] Diſloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

High **TREASON** } is an Offence
TREASON *Paramount*, } againſt the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compaſs or imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or Prince; to levy War againſt them; to adhere to their Enemies; to coin falſe Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy-Seal.

Petty **TREASON** [in *Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Maſter; a Wife her Huſband; a ſecular or religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREA'SONABLE, belonging to, or full of Treaſon.

TREA'SONABLY, by way of Treaſon.

TREA'SONABLENESS, the being guilty of Treaſon.

TREASURE [*treſor*, F. *theſaurus*, L. of θησαυρος, Gr.] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; alſo a Thing of great Value or Excellence.

TREASURE-*Treve* [in *Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREAS'URER [*treſurier*, F. *theſaurarius*, L.] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out of the Treaſure of a Prince, State, or Corporation.

The Lord High **TREASURER** [of *England*] a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, *&c.* in the *Exchequer*, as alſo the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Impoſts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREASURER [of the *King's Houſhold*] a Privy-Counſellor, who in the Abſence of the Steward of the King's Houſhold, has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marſhalſea*, Power to hear, and determine Cauſes about Treaſon, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, Murder, *&c.* committed within the King's Palace.

TREAS'URY [*treſorerie*, F. *theſaurarium*, L. of θησαυρος, Gr.] a Place where the Publick Treaſure is laid up; alſo the Treaſury-Office.

Clerk of the **TREASURY**, an Officer of the Court of Common-Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treaſury.

To **TREAT** [*traiter*, F. *traitar*, Span. of *tractare*, L.] to handle or diſcourſe of a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a Treaty or Bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A **TREAT**, an Entertainment.

TREATE [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A **TREATISE** [traht, *Sax.* *Traité*, F. *tractatus*, L.] a Diſcourſe upon ſome particular Subject.

TREAT'MENT [*traitement*, F.] Entertainment, Uſage.

TREAT'Y [*traite*, F.] a Covenant or Agreement between ſeveral Nations, for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, *&c.*

TRE'BLE [*triple*, F. *triplus*, L.] threefold; alſo that laſt or higheſt of the four Parts in muſical Proportion.

TRE'BLY, in a threefold Proportion.

TRE'BUCH [*terbichetum*, L. barb.]
TRI'BUCKET a Ducking ſtool or Tumbrel.

TRECHOUR, treacherous, a Traitor. *Ch.*

TREDE'CILE [in *Aſtronomy*] an Aſpect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are diſtant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TRED'DLES *of Thread* [Weber-Tritte] the Laths under a Weaver's Loom, which he preſſes down with his Feet, to raiſe Part of the Warp, and make Room for the Shuttle to paſs through.

TREDDLES [q. d. *turdles*] the Ordure of Sheep, *&c.*

TREDEFOULE, a Cock. *Chauc.*

TREE [ꞇꞃeo, ꞇꞃeop, and ꞇꞃyp, *Sax.*] a Thing well known. *Arbor*, L.

TREEKS [of a *Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN, of a Tree. *Spenc.*

THEE'NELS [in a *Ship*] long wooden
TREN'ELS Pins with which the Planks are faſtened into the Timbers.

TREENWARE [of *terrine*, F.] earthen Veſſels. *O.*

TREET [*O. Word of triticum*, L.] Wheat.

TRE'FOIL [*treffle*, F. *trifolium*, L. of τρίφυλλον, Gr.] three-leav'd Graſs.

TREGET [of *triché*, F.] Deceit. *O.*

TREGETTRY [*tricherie*, F.] impoſture, tricking. *Chauc.*

TRE'KINGHAM [of three *Daniſh* Kings there ſlain in Battle] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*.

TREL'LIS [*treilles*, F. tran, werck, Teut.] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall-fruit Trees.

TREL'LISED [of *treilliſer*, F.] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TREMA'GIUM [*Old Law*] the Seaſon
TREMI'SIUM for ſowing Summer-corn; Barley, Oats, Beans, *&c.*

To **TREM'BLE** [*trembler*, F. *tremere*, L.] to ſhake with Fear or Cold.

TREM'BLING, ſhaking, fearful.

TREM'BLINGLY, fearfully.

TREMEL'LA [*tremie*, F.] the Hopper
TREMEN'TA of a Mill into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding-ſtones.

TREMEN'DOUS [*tremendus*, L.] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMEN'DOUSLY, dreadfully.

TREMEN'DOUSNESS, Dreadfulneſs.

TRE'MOLA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies to tremble; a particular Grace in Muſick. *Ital.*

TRE'MOR, a trembling or ſhaking as in an Ague. *L.*

TREM'ULOUS [*tremulus*, L.] quaking, quavering.

TREM'ULOUSLY, quakingly.

TREM'ULOUSNESS, the being tremulous.

TREN, an Inſtrument wherewith Mariners ſtrike and kill Fiſh at Sea.

TRENCH [*tranchée*, F.] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To **TRENCH** [of *trancher*, F. to cut] to fence with Trenches.

To **TRENCH** *the Ballaſt* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to divide the Ballaſt into ſeveral Trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCH'ANT *Sword*, the Sword that cuts a Cap or Wound, Indenture, *&c.* *Shakeſp.* F.

TRE'NCHAUNT [*tranchant*, F.] ſharp, cutting. *Chauc.*

TRENCHEA'TOR [of *trancher*, F. to cut] a Carver. *O. L.*

TRENCH'ER [*tranchoir*, F.] a ſort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

A **TRENCHER-MAN**, a great Eater.

TRENCH'ES [in *Fortification*] called alſo *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foſs, having a Parapet towards the Place beſieged; or elſe it is a Work raiſed with Faſcines, Gabions, Woolpacks, Bavins, *&c.* that can cover the Men; ſuch Lines are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To open the **TRENCHES**, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the **TRENCHES**, is to advance them towards the Place.

To **TRENCH** *about*, is to fence with Trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a Trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCH'ING *Plough*, an Inſtrument for the cutting out the Sides of Trenches and Drains, or the Sides of Turf.

TRENCHING *Spade*, an Inſtrument for the cutting of Trenches in watry or clayey Ground.

TREN'DEL [prob. of ꞇꞃenꝺel, *Sax.*] a
TREN'DLE Weight or Poſt in a Mill; a Veſſel called a Keever.

TREN'TAL [among *Roman Catholicks*] is an Office for the Dead which laſts 30 Days, or conſiſts of 30 Maſſes.

To **TREPAN** [*trepanner*, F. of τρυπάω, Gr.] to uſe a Trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A **TREPAN** [*trepanum*, L. τρύπανον, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To **TREPAN** [ſome derive it of τρύπανον, Gr. a crafty Beguiler; others derive it of *Trepany* in *Sicily*, where ſome *Engliſh* Ships being friendly invited in, in Streſs of Weather, were afterwards detained, contrary to the Aſſurance given them] to enſnare or decoy.

TREPAN'NINGLY, by way of Trepan.

TRE'PEGET [*trepeget*, F.] a military Engine for caſting Stones. *Chauc.*

TRE'PID [*trepidus*, L.] trembling, quaking for Fear.

TREPIDA'TION, trembling. *F.* of *L.*

TREPID'ITY, Trembling, Fearfulneſs.

To TRES'PASS [*treſpaſſer*, F. of *trans* and *paſſus*, L.] to commit a Treſpaſs.

A TRESPASS, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any Tranſgreſſion of the Law, except Felony or Treaſon.

TRES'PASSANTS, Paſſengers. *O.*

TRES'PASSER, an Offender.

TRES'SEL *Trees* [in a *Ship*] are thoſe Timbers of the Croſs-trees that ſtand along at the Heads of the Maſts.

TRES'SES [*treſſes*, F.] Locks of Hair hanging down looſely.

TRES'SURE [in *Heraldry*] is an *Orle* flowered.

TRES'TLE [*treſteau*, F. *Minſhew* ſuppoſes it to be *qu.* three Stools] a three-footed Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table, *&c.*

TRESTORNA'RE [*Old Law*] to divert or turn another Way.

TRET [of *tritus* or *attritus*, L. worn] an Allowance for the Waſte or Refuſe of any Commodity. *F.*

TRETABLE [*traitable*, F.] tractable. *Chauc.*

TRETE, to treat. *Chauc.*

TRET'LES, the Dung of a Rabbit.

TREV'ET } [ðꞃeꝼeꞇ, *Sax.* *trepie*, F.
TRIV'ET } *tripos*, L. Dreyfuſs, of τριπȣς, Gr. of three Feet] an Iron Inſtrument to ſet a Pot or Saucepan over the Fire.

TREVIA } [*Old Law*] a Truce or
TREUVIA } Treaty of Peace.

TREWANS, Men of baſe Quality, Cowards. *O.*

TREY [of *tres*, L.] the Number three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in *Muſick Books*] is a Name given to three Parts of Muſick, either for Voices or Inſtruments, or both together. *Ital.*

TRIA *Prima* [among *Chymiſts*] the three hypoſtatical Principles, viz. *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which they ſay all mixed Bodies are made, and into which they may be reſolved by Means of Fire. *F.*

TRIAD [Τριας, Gr.] the Trinity.

TRI'AL. See *Tryal.*

TRIANGLE [*triangulum*, L.] a Figure that hath three Angles, and as many Sides. *F.*

TRIAN'GULAR [*triangulaire*, F. *triangularis*, L.] belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR *Compaſſes*, a Mathematical Inſtrument with three Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

TRIANGULAR *Quadrant*, a Sector with a looſe Piece, to make it an equilateral Triangle.

TRIANGULA'RE *Oſſiculum* [in *Anatomy*] a ſmall triangular Bone which is placed between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull. *L.*

TRIANGULA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] is a Muſcle of the Breaſt, which lies on each Side of the Griſtle called *Cartilago enſiformis.*

TRIANGULAR *Muſcle*, one which ariſes from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends narrow about the Middle of the ſame.

TRIANGULARIS *Pectoris* [in *Anat.*] a Muſcle ariſing from the lower Part of the Inſide of the *Sternum*, and is inſerted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and ſometimes 7th Ribs; it helps to contract the Cavities of the Breaſt in Exſpiration. *L.*

TRIANGULAR'ITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiack.

TRIAN'GULUS *Septentrionalis* [in *Aſtronomy*] a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of ſix Stars. *L.*

TRIBE [*tribu*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the ſame Ward or Liberty, a Race or Family.

TRIBES, were the twelve diſtinct Families of the *Iſraelites*, deſcended from the Patriarch *Jacob*'s twelve Sons.

TRIB'LET [with *Goldſmiths*] a Tool uſed in working Rings.

TRIBULA'TION, great Trouble or Anguiſh, Affliction. *L.*

TRIBU'NAL, a Judgment-ſeat, a Court of Juſtice. *F.* of *L.*

TRIBUNE, a Magiſtrate among the *Romans*, having conſiderable Juriſdiction.

TRIBUNI *Ærarii*, the Officers or Receivers General, who kept the Money deſigned for the Uſe of War. *L.*

TRIBUNI *Celerum* [among the *Romans*] the Captains of the Guards.

TRIBUNI *Plebis* [among the *Romans*] Magiſtrates who were choſen from among the People, to defend their Liberties againſt the Power of the Nobility. *L.*

TRIBU'NUS *Cohortium Prætorianarum* [among the *Romans*] the Tribune of the Prætorian Bands, whoſe Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Perſon. *L.*

TRIBUNUS *Militum* [among the *Romans*] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Maſter *de Camp* of a Legion. *L.*

TRIBUS [among the *Romans*] a certain Number of People diſtributed into ſeveral Diviſions. *L.*

TRIB'UTARY [*tributaire*, F. *tributarius*, L.] that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, *&c.*

TRIB'UTE [*tribut*, F. *tributum*, L.] what one Prince or State pays to another as a Token of Dependance; an Aſſeſſment or Tax.

TRIBU′TION, Retribution. *Chauc.*

A TRICE [as, *in a Trice*] in a Moment.

To TRICE [ðꞃıcean, *Sax.*] to thruſt. *Chauc.*

TRICENNA′LIA [*Old Law*] Maſſes ſaid for the Dead, during the firſt 30 Days after their Deceaſe.

TRICEN′NIAL [*tricennalis*, L.] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRI′CEPS [among *Anatomiſts*] a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo called from its three Heads or Beginnings. *L.*

TRICHI′ASIS [Τριχιασις, Gr.] the ſame as *Phalargoſis*; alſo hairy Urine, ſuch as by reaſon of pituitous Humours, Hairs ſeem to ſwim in. *L.*

TRICHIS′MUS [among *Surgeons*] a very ſmall Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

A TRICK [*tricherie*, F.] a wile, a deceitful Action.

To TRICK [*tricher*, F.] to cheat or deceive by a Wile.

To TRICK *up* [*Minſhew* derives it of Θριξ, Gr. the Hair; but *Skinner* rather of *intricare*, L.] to adorn, to dreſs trimly.

TRICK′ING, wily, deceitful.

TRICK′INGLY, deceitfully.

To TRICK′LE [*Minſhew* derives it of τρέχω, Gr. to run; but *Skinner* of treekle, Belg.] to run down by Drops, as Blood from a Cut.

TRICK′STER, a wily and deceitful Perſon.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that old Age is *indocile* and *untractable*; that if ancient Perſons have been put in a *Wrong* Way at firſt, the Force of a long *contracted Habit* is ſo ſtrong, and their *Indiſpoſition* to learn, and *Averſion* to be taught, ſo violent, that there is no Hopes of reducing them to the *Right*. *Senex Pſittacus negligit ferulam*, ſay the *Romans*; and Νεκρόν ἰατρεύειν ϗ γέροντα νȣθετεῖν ταύτον ἐςι, ſay the *Greeks*.

TRICKSEY, briſk, active, nimble, &c. *Shakeſp.*

TRICUS′PIDES [*Anatomy*] three Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a triangular Form. *L.*

TRI′DENT [*tridens*, L.] the three-pronged Mace of *Neptune*, the fabulous Deity of the Sea; alſo any Tool or Inſtrument with three Fangs or Prongs. *F.*

TRI′DENT [among *Mathematicians*] is that kind of Parabola by which *Des Cartes* conſtructed Equations of ſix Dimenſions.

TRIDEN′TINE, belonging to the City or Council of *Trent* in *Germany*.

TRI′DING [ꞇꞃıhınᵹa, *Sax.*] the third Part of a County or Shire.

TRI′DINGMOTE, the Court held for a Triding, a Court-leet.

TRI′DUAN [*triduanus*, L.] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEMI′MERIS [in *Proſodia*] a Figure when after the firſt Foot of a Verſe there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRIEN′NIAL [*triennel*, F. *triennis*, L.] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRI′ENS, the third Part of a phyſical Pound, containing four Ounces. *L.*

To TRIFAL′LOW, to till or plough Land the third Time.

To TRI′FLE [trepfele, Belg. *triccare*, It.] to ſpend Time or Pains to little Purpoſe.

TRI′FLES [*Minſhew* derives it of *Tricæ*, L.] Gewgaws, Things of little Value.

TRI′FLING, ſpending Time about Trifles, or to little Purpoſe.

TRI′FLINGLY, in a trifling Manner.

TRI′FLINGNESS, the ſpending Time in Things of no moment.

TRI′FORM [*triformis*, L.] having three Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [tricker, Dan. trucken, T. to preſs] to ſet a Mark to ſtand at in playing at Nine Pins; to ſtop or catch a Wheel.

TRI′GAMY [τριγαμία, Gr.] the having three Huſbands or three Wives.

TRIGEM′INUM } [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head, having a threefold Beginning, and which ſeems to be made of three diſtinct Muſcles.
TRIGEM′INUS }

TRI′GEN, a Pole to ſtop a Waggon, &c. from going down a Hill.

TRIG′GER [*Minſhew* derives it of *Triga*, L. of Dregge, Belg. a Hook] an Iron to trig or ſtay a Wheel; alſo a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRI′GLYPH [*trigliphe*, F. *trigliphus*, L. of τριγλυφος, Gr.] a Member of a Frize of the *Dorick* Order.

TRI′GON [*trigonus*, L. τριγωνος, of τρεῖς, three, and γωνια. a Corner, *Gr.*] a Triangle or Figure conſiſting of three Angles; alſo a triangular Inſtrument uſed in Dialling.

TRIGON [in *Aſtrology*] a Triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the ſame Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a trine Aſpect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to ſtop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too faſt down a ſteep Place.

TRIGO′NAL [*trigonalis*, L. of τριγώνιος, Gr.] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRA′TORIES [τριγώνος, and κρατος, Gr. Power] a Name given to the Planets in reſpect of their being the Lords or Governors of thoſe Trigons.

TRIGONOME′TRY [*trigonometrie*, F. of τρίγωνος, a Triangle, and μέτρον, a Meaſure, *Gr.*] the Art of meaſuring Triangles.

TRI'HING } [ꞇꞃıhınᵹıa, *Sax.*] con-
TRI'CHING } tains three or four Hundreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Province; alſo a Court held within the Circuit, which is that we now call a *Court-leet.*

TRIJU'GUM [*Old Law*] a Trithing or Juriſdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILAT'ERAL [of *tres* and *lateralis*, L.] that has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or ſhakeing with Voice or Inſtrument, a common Grace in Muſick.

To TRILL *down* [triller, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

To TRILL, to turn or thruſt. *Chauc.*

TRILET'TO [in *Muſick*] a ſhort or little Trill. *Ital.*

TRILLS [in a *Cart*] the Sides of it, that a Horſe is to ſtand between.

TRIM [probably of Ᵹeꞇꞃẏmmeꝺ, *Sax.*] neat in Cloaths, ſpruce, fine.

To TRIM [ꞇꞃımman, *Sax.* to build; but *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of τετρίμμαι, Gr.] to dreſs up, or ſet off, to ſhave the Beard; alſo to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a *Ship*] her beſt Poſture, Proportion of Ballaſt, hanging of her Maſts, *&c.* which conduce moſt to her good Sailing.

To TRIM *a Boat* [among *Watermen*] is to ſet the Paſſengers ſo as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIM'LY, ſprucely, neatly.

TRIM'NESS, Spruceneſs, Neatneſs.

TRIMACRUS [τριμακρος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of three long Syllables, as *doctores.*

TRIME'TER [in *Grammar*] a Verſe conſiſting of three Meaſures.

TRIMI'LCHI [Tꞃı-Mılcı, *Sax.*] the *Engliſh Saxons* called the Month of *May*, by this Name, becauſe they milked their Cattle three Times a Day in that Month.

A TRIM'MER, one that trims or carries it fair with both Parties.

TRIM'MERS [*Architect.*] Pieces of Timber framed at Right-angles to the Joiſts againſt the Wall for Chimneys, *&c.*

TRIM'MINGS, Ornaments to ſet off Cloaths, *&c.*

TRIMO'RION [τριμόριον, Gr.] the joining together of three aſtrological Signs that are very near one to another.

TR'INE [*trin*, F. *trinum*, L. τριῶν of τρεῖς, Gr.] belonging to the Number Three.

TRINE *Aſpect of two Planets* [among *Aſtrologers*] is when they are diſtant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiack.

TRINE *Dimenſions*, its Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs.

TRINGLE, a Curtain-rod, a Lath, that reaches from one Bed-poſt to another. *L.*

TRI'NGLE [in *Architecture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plate-band of the Architrave from whence hang down the *Guttæ* or pendant Drops, in the *Dorick* Order. *F.*

TRINITA'RIANS [*trinitaires*, F.] an Order of Monks, who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, *&c.* Alſo thoſe Chriſtians who ſtrenuouſly contend for the Trinity of Perſons in the Godhead.

The TRINITY [*trinité*, F. *trinitas*, L. of τριας, Gr.] one only God in three Perſons in the Godhead, being one and the ſelf-ſame for Eſſence, and for Perſonality Three, *viz.* *Father, Son,* and *Holy Ghoſt.*

TRINITY-*Houſe*, a kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have Power by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of thoſe who deſtroy Sea-marks, and to redreſs their Doings; as alſo to correct the Faults of Sailors, *&c.* and to take care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Seas; as the examining of young Officers, *&c.*

TRINITY-*Sunday*, the firſt *Sunday* after *Whitſunday.*

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's eaſe, *Viola tricolor.* L.

TRINIUMGELD [Ðꞃı-nıᵹonᵹılꝺ, *Sax.*] a Compenſation for great Crimes, which were not abſolved, but by paying a Fine thrice Nine Times.

TRINK, a kind of Fiſh-net. *O.*

TRIN'KET [*trinquet*, F. *trinchetto*, Ital.] the Top-gallant or higheſt Sail of any Maſt in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Gewgaws, Toys.

TRINOBAN'TES [not from *Troja Nova*, as ſome will have it, but rather as *Cambden* thinks from tre-nant, *C. Br.* a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower, as it draws nearer to the *Thames*, in the Manner of a Valley] the Name of a People who anciently inhabited the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Eſſex.*

TRINOC'TIAL [*trinoctialis*, L. of τρινυκτιος, Gr.] belonging to, or of three Nights.

TRINO'DIA *Neceſſitas*, a threefold Impoſition, to which all Lands were ſubject in the *Saxons* Time, *viz.* towards repairing of Bridges, maintaining of Caſtles, and repelling or invading Enemies. *L.*

TRINO'DIA *Terræ*, the Quantity of Land containing three Perches. *L.*

TRINO'MIAL [*trinomius*, L. τριώνομός, Gr.] that conſiſts of three Names or Parts.

TRI'ONES [Βόες ἀροτεῖρες, Gr. *i. e.* ploughing Oxen] a Conſtellation of ſeven Stars in *Urſa Minor*, called *Charles's Wain.*

TRIOU'RS [*Law Term*] ſuch as are choſen by a Court of Juſtice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jurymen be juſt or no.

To **TRIP** [**trippet**, Dan. probably of *tripudiare*, L.] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes; alſo to ſtumble with the Feet, or faulter with the Tongue.

A **TRIP**, a Stumbling, a falſe Step; alſo a ſhort Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A **TRIP** [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to *bear her Top-ſails a Trip*, when ſhe carries them hoiſted up to the higheſt.

TRIPAR'TIENT [*tripartiens*, L.] any Number which divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as, four divides twelve juſt into three Parts.

TRIPAR'TIENT [*tripartitus*, L.] divided into three Parts, or made by three Parties.

TRIPARTI'TION [in *Mathematicks*] is Diviſion by three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIPE, Part of the Intrails of neat Cattle, parboiled and cleanſed for eating. *F.*

TRIPE-*Madam*, a Sallad-herb.

TRIPEDAL [*tripedalis*, L.] three Feet long, wide, or deep.

TRI'PERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe-houſe or Market.

TRIPET'ALOUS [of τρεῖς, three, and ϖέταλον, a Leaf, *Gr.*] as *Tripetalous Plants*, thoſe Plants whoſe Flowers conſiſt of three Leaves called *Petala*.

TRIPH'THONGUE [*Grammar*] three Vowels joined together, and making one Sound.

TRIP'LE [*triplex*, L. τριπλοῦς, Gr.] three-fold.

To **TRI'PLE** [*tripler*, F. *triplicare*, L.] to fold three Times, or make three-fold.

TRIP'LICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRIPLICATE *Ratio*, [in *Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reaſon of Cubes one to another in Terms geometrically proportional; the Ratio of the firſt to the laſt is ſaid to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the firſt to the ſecond.

TRIPLICA'TION, a making a Triple, Trebling. *L.*

TRIPLICA'TIO [*Civil Law*] is the ſame as *Surjoiner* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPLICITY [*triplicité*, F. of *triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is triple or three-fold.

TRIPLI'CITY [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Diviſion of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Diviſion conſiſting of three Signs.

TRIPLOI'DES [of τριπλοῦς, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument with a three-fold Baſis, uſed for a great Depreſſion of the Skull.

TRIP'LY, in a three-fold Manner.

TRIP'PING [in *Heraldry*] is when a Deer is repreſented in a walking Poſture in any Eſcutcheon.

TRIP'PING, faultering, ſtumbling.

TRIP'PINGLY, ſtumblingly.

TRI'POD } [*tripodium*, L. of τριπόδιον,
TRI'POS } Gr.] a three-footed Stool, uſed by the Prieſteſſes of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. The *Prevaricator* in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

TRI'POLA [in *Muſick*] a Triple; one of the ſorts of Time or Movement of which there are ſeveral. *Ital.*

TRIPO'LY [*tripoli*, F.] a Stone uſed by Lapidaries to poliſh their Jewels; alſo a ſort of Stone uſed in poliſhing Metals.

A **TRIP'TOTE** [*triptoton*, L. of τρίπτωτον, of τρεῖς, three, and ϖτῶσις, a Caſe, *Gr.*] a defective Noun in Grammar, which has but three Caſes.

TRIPUDI'ATION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. *L.*

TRI'QUETRA, a Triangle or three-corner'd Figure.

TRIREME [*triremis*, L.] a Galley with three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRISAGIUM [τρισάγιον, of τρὶς, three Times, and ἅγιος, holy, *Gr.*] a kind of Hymn in the *Greek* Church.

TRISDIAPA'SON [in *Muſick*] a Chord, otherwiſe called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To **TRISE** [probably *q. d.* to truſs up, or of *drizzare*, Ital.] to hale up any thing by a dead Rope; that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGISTUS [τρὶς μέγιστος, Gr. *i. e.* three times the greateſt] a famous *Egyptian* Philoſopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the Times of *Moſes* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, ſirnamed *Triſmegiſtus*, for being accounted the greateſt Philoſopher, the chiefeſt Prieſt, and the moſt prudent Prince or King.

TRI'SOS [of τρίζω, Gr.] a Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Temples, which cauſes the Teeth to gnaſh. *L.*

TRI'SPAST [*triſpaſtus*, L. of τρίσπαστος, Gr.] an Engine conſiſting of three Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark.

TRIST, to truſt. *Chauc.*

TRI'STA [*Law Term*] a Station or Poſt in Hunting.

TRIS'TA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity
TRIS'TIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Foreſt when he went a Hunting, ſo as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chaſe, or ſtand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLA'BICAL, belonging to a Triſyllable.

TRISY'LLABLE [*triſyllabus*, L. τρισύλλαϐος, Gr.] a Word of three Syllables.

TRITÆOPHYES [of τριταῖα, Gr.] an Ague that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] thread-bare, common.

TRITE [in *Muſick*] the third Chord.

TRI'TELY, commonly.

TRITENESS, commonneſs, the being much worn.

TRI'THEISM [of τρεῖς, three, and Θεός, God, *Gr.*] the Doctrine of the *Tritheites.*

TRITHE'ITES [*tritheitæ*, L. of τριθέται, Gr.] a ſort of Hereticks who held that there were three diſtinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Perſons.

TRITON [of τῶν τριῶν μετέχων, Gr.] a fabulous Sea-deity, Neptune's Trumpeter; a Fiſh ſhaped like a Man; alſo a Vane or Weather-cock.

TRITONE [in *Muſick*] the greater 4th.

TRITURA'TION [in *Pharmacy*] a Pounding in a Mortar.

TRIV'IAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary, mean. *F.*

TRIV'IALLY, in a mean Manner.

TRIV'IALNESS, Meanneſs.

To TRIUMPH [*triompher*, F. *triumphare*, L.] to make a ſolemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take Pride in; to ſubdue or maſter one's Paſſions.

A TRI'UMPH [*triomphe*, F. *triumphus*, L.] a ſolemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUM'PHAL [*triumphal*, F. *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL *Crown*, a Crown which the Cities of the *Romans* uſed to ſend to a victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUM'PHANT [*triumphant*, F. *triumphans*, L.] triumphing.

TRIUM'PHANTLY, like a Conqueror.

TRIUM'VIR, one of the three Magiſtrates that governed the *Roman* Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. *F.* of *L.*

TRIUM'VIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUM'VIRI *Capitales* [among the *Romans*] Officers appointed to take care of Priſoners, and ſee Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUM'VIRI *Menſarii* [among the *Romans*] the three chief Bankers, who had the Charge of the publick Money.

TRIUM'VIRI *Monetales*, [among the *Romans*] three Overſeers of the *Mint*, for the coining of Braſs, Gold, and Silver Money.

TRI'UNE [q. d. *Tres in Uno*, L. *i. e.* Three in One] a Term applied to God, to expreſs the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Perſons.

TROAD, footing. *Spenc.*

To TROAT [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting Time.

TROCHA'ICK, a ſort of *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of Trochees.

TROCHAN'TER [τροχαντὴρ, Gr.] the ſame as *Rotator*; which ſee.

TRO'CHAR [*troicar*, F. with *Surgeons*] a Cane or Pipe made of Iron or Steel, with a ſharp pointed End, uſed in tapping thoſe who are afflicted with the Dropſy.

TROCHEE [*trochæus*, L. τροχαῖος, Gr.] a Foot in Verſe, conſiſting of two Syllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort.

TROCHLEA'RIS [*Anatomy*] the upper or greater oblique Muſcle of the Eye.

TRO'CHILE [*Architecture*] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column next to the *Tore*, the ſame with what is commonly called the *Caſemate.*

TROCHIL'ICE [τροχιλιον, Gr.] the Art of Wheel-work, or a mathematical Science which demonſtrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TRO'CHILUS [τροχίλος, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the *Torus.* See *Trochile.*

TROCH'INGS [*Hunting Term*] the ſmall Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TRO'CHISKS [*trochiſques*, F. *trochiſca*, L. of τροχίσκος, Gr.] little round or other figured medicinal Balls made out of a ſoft Paſte, and then dried, to hold in the Mouth to diſſolve, as Lozenges, or for the Preſervation of Species that would otherwiſe decay.

TROCHLEA [τροχος of τρέχω, Gr. to run] is one of the ſix mechanical Powers, the ſame as we call a Pully. *L.*

TROCHOL'ICKS [of τροχος, Gr. a Pully] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TRO'CHUS [τροχος ἀπο τȣ τρέχειν, Gr. to run] a Wheel; alſo a little round Lump of any thing. *L.*

TROCLOID. See *Cycloid.*

TRO'CULUS, an *American* Bird, the ſize of a Swallow, which breeds in Chimneys.

A TRODE, a Path. *O.*

TROGLODYTES, wild *Africans.*

To TROLL [*Angling*] to fiſh for Pikes with a Rod whoſe Line runs on a Reel.

To TROLL *about*, to ramble up and down careleſly.

TROLL *Madam*, a Game which is commonly called Pigeon-holes.

A TROLLOP, a ſlatternly Woman.

TRO'MA [τρῶμα, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cauſe.

TROMO'ESIS } [of τρομος, Gr.] a trembling or Deprivation of
TRO'MOS } the voluntary Motion of the Senſes.

TROMPERIE, Fraud, Cozenage, Deceit. *F.*

TRO'NAGE [of *trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Cuſtom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wool; alſo the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONA'TOR, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to weigh Wool brought into the City of *London.*

TRONE-*Weight*, Troy-Weight.

A TROOP [*troupe*, F, *trepa*, Span. of *turba*,

turba, L.] a Collective, which ſignifies ſeveral Perſons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP *of Horſe*, is a ſmall Body of Horſe under the Command of a Captain.

Independant TROOP, a Troop not imbodied with, or joined to any Regiment.

The TROOP [*Military Term*] as, *To beat the Troop*, is the ſecond Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To TROOP, to get or flock together.

To TROOP *away* } is to get away, or to
To TROOP *off* } run away.

A TROOPER, a Name given to every Horſe Soldier.

A TROPE [*tropus*, L. of τρόπος, of τρέπω, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhet.*

TRO'PER, a Book of alternate Turns, or Reſponſes in ſinging Maſs. *O. R.*

TRO'PHIES [in *Painting*, *Graving*, &c.] the Repreſentation of Pikes, Halberds, Drums, Corſlets, and other Inſtruments of War.

TRO'PHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of τροπαῖον, Gr.] properly a Monument ſet up in a Place where Enemies were vanquiſhed, with their Enſigns, Warlike-harneſs, and other Spoils hanging on it; a Sign or Token of Victory.

TROPHY [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament repreſenting the Trunk of a Tree encompaſſed all round about with Arms or military Weapons.

TROPHY-*Money*, a Duty of 4 *d.* paid annually by Houſe-keepers or Landlords, for the Drums, Colours, *&c.* for their reſpective Companies of Militia.

TRO'PICAL [*tropicus*, L. of τροπικός, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TROPICI *Morbi*, ſuch Diſeaſes as are moſt frequent under the Tropicks. *L.*

TRO'PICKS [*tropiques*, F. *tropici*, L. of τροπικοι κύκλοι, Gr. of τρέπω, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the *equinoctial Line* or *Equator*, and equally diſtant from it about 23 Degrees 30 Minutes, to which when the Sun arrives, he returns again towards the Equator; ſo that they are the Bounds of its Motion towards the North and South. *Aſtronomy.*

TROPICK *of Cancer* [in *Aſtronomy*] is that towards the *Arctick* or *North Pole*; ſo called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the Ecliptick the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is on the 11th of *June*, and makes our longeſt Day and ſhorteſt Night.

TROPICK *of Capricorn* [*Aſtronomy*] that which is towards the *Antarctick* or *South Pole*, ſo called from *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 12th of *December*, and makes our ſhorteſt Day and longeſt Night.

TROPOLO'GICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of τροπολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Tropology, moral.

TROPOL'OGY [*tropologia*, L. of τροπολογια, of τροπος, a Trope, and λογια, a Diſcourſe, *Gr.*] a figurative Speech; a moral Diſcourſe tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To TROTT [*trotter*, F. *trottare*, Ital. trotten, Du. which *Salmaſius* derives of *tolutari*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horſe.

An old TROT, a ſorry old Woman.

TROTH [ꞇꞃeocpðe, *Sax.*] Truth. O.

TROT'TERS [of *Trot*] Sheep's Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, *&c.* N. C.

TROU'BABLE } Troubleſome. *Chauc.*
TROU'BLOUS }

TROUBLENESS, Trouble. *Chauc.*

To TROUBLE [*troubler*, F. *torbolare*, Ital. truben, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cauſe Trouble, to imbroil, to confound; alſo to make Waters thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of τυρϐη, or θορυϐος, Gr. a Tumult] Inconveniency, Misfortune, croſs Accident, Sorrow, Diſquiet of Mind, Diſturbance, Confuſion; alſo Labour or Pains.

TROUBL'ESOME, occaſioning Trouble or Perplexity.

TROUBL'ESOMELY, vexatiouſly.

TROUBL'ESOMENESS, Vexatiouſneſs, Perplexity.

TROUB'LES [the *Plural Number*] Diſorders in the State, Broils, civil Wars.

TRO'VER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath againſt one, who having found any of his Goods, refuſes to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [ꞇꞃoꝫ, *Sax.* troch, Belg. trog, Teut. *truogo*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Veſſel to knead Bread in, *&c.* a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, *&c.* a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH *of the Sea* [among *Sailors*] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea.

TROU-MADAM. See *Troll-Madam* or *Pigeon Holes.*

To TROUNCE [*Skinner* derives it of *troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] to harraſs, to puniſh ſeverely, to ſue at Law; alſo to ſharp, bubble, or cheat.

TROUT [ꞇꞃuhꞇ, *Sax.* *truite*, F. *trutta*, L.] a delicious Fiſh.

A TROUT [*Menagius* takes it, q. d. *true Druit*; but *Skinner* rather of ꞇꞃupa, *Sax.* truſt] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. *N. C.*

To TROW [ꞇꞃupian, *Sax.*] trawen, Teut.] to believe or truſt.

TROWANDISE, truanting. *Chauc.*

A TROW'EL [*truelle*, F. troweel, Belg. *trulla*, L.] a Tool to ſpread Mortar with.

To **TROWL** *away*, [*troller*, F. drolle, Belg.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Leſſer *Phrygia*, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of *Homer*.

TROY WEIGHT [of *Troyas*, a City in *Champaigne* in *France*] a Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Gold, Silver, Drugs, *&c.*

TRUA, a Tray, or wooden Veſſel. *L.*

TRUA [*Old Records*] a Sow or Swine.

TRU'ANT [*truande*, F. trowant, Belg. or of ðurh, through, and ƿendan, *Sax.* to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy, loitering Fellow.

To **TRUANT** [*truander*, F.] to play the Truant; abſent from School; to loiter.

TRU'BRIDGE [truð byrig, *Sax.* i. e. a ſecure Town] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, 80 Miles W. by S. from *London*.

TRUB-*Tail*, a little ſquat Woman.

TRUBS, a ſort of Herb.

A **TRUCE** [*treve*, F. *tregua*, Ital. of trewe, Teut. Faith] a Ceſſation of Arms agreed upon for a Time between two Parties in a State of War.

A **TRUNCH-MAN** [*trucheman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To **TRUCIDATE** [*trucidatum*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDA'TION, a cruel murdering or butchering. *L.*

To **TRUCK** [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of τρώκτηρ, Gr. to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, bartering of one thing for another.

TRUCK [in a *Ship*] a ſquare Piece of Wood at the Top of a Maſt to put the Flagſtaff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. or of trucken, Teut. or, as *Minſhew*, of τρόχω, or τροχος, Gr.] a kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game.

TRUCKS [among *Gunners*] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axletrees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To **TRUC'KLE** [*trochlea*, L. of τροχιλιον, Gr.] to ſubmit, yield, or buckle to.

A **TRUCK'LE** [*troclea*, L. of τροχιλιον, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRU'CULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, ſtern, or fierce Look or Diſpoſition.

To **TRUDGE** [*truccare*, *truggiolare*, Ital.] to trot up and down, to toil and moil about a Buſineſs.

TRUDG'INGLY, toilingly, ſlaviſhly.

TRUE [ƿriƿe, or treoƿe, *Sax.* trouw, Belg. trew, Teut.] natural, certain, ſure; faithful, truſty, unfeigned.

TRUE *Love* [*ſolanum quadrifolium*, L.] See *Herb Paris*.

TRUE *Place of a Planet* [*Aſtronomy*] a Place of the Heavens ſhewn by a right Line drawn from the Centre of the Earth through the Centre of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [treoƿeſt, *Sax.*] the moſt true.

TRUETS, Pattens for Women. *Suff.*

TRUF'FLES, a kind of Muſhrooms covered with a blackiſh Skin, without Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.

TRUGG, a Milk-tray. *Suſſex.* A Hod to carry Mortar in; alſo an ancient Meaſure of about two Buſhels. *C.*

TRUGG-*Corn*, an Allowance of Corn to the Vicar of *Leimſter*, for officiating at ſome Chapels of Eaſe in that Pariſh.

TRUFASTIST, trueſt, ſinccreſt. *Chauc.*

To **TRULL**, to trundle. *Suff.*

A **TRULL** [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of Μαλρυλλη, Gr.] a ſorry Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet or Campwhore.

TRULY, ſincerely, faithfully.

TRUMP [trompe, Du.] a ſmall Trumpet for Children.

A **TRUMP** [*triomphe*, F. trumpff, Teut. of *triumphus*, L.] a winning victorious Card.

TRUM'PERY [*tromperie*, F.] Traſh, old paltry Stuff.

A **TRUM'PET** [*une trompette*, F. *trompeta*, Span. trommer, Dan.] a warlike muſical Inſtrument.

To **TRUM'PET** [*trompetter*, F.] to ſound a Trumpet; to publiſh; to ſet or ſpread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUMPET *Marine*, an Inſtrument with one String, which being ſtruck with a Hairbow, ſounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking **TRUMPET**, a large Trumpet uſed at Sea, which makes the Voice ſound ſo loud, that a Man ſpeaking in it may be heard above a Mile.

TRUM'PETER [*un trompette*, F.] he who blows or ſounds a Trumpet.

TRUN'CATED [*truncatus*, L.] cut ſhorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED *Cone*, &c. [in *Geometry*] one whoſe Top is cut by a Plane parallel to its Baſe.

TRUNCA'TION, a cutting or chopping off, a maiming. *L.*

TRUNCHEON [*troncon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] a Batton or kind of ſhort Staff, uſed by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [in *Horſes*] thick ſhort Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUNC'US [*tronc*, F.] the main Stem or Stock of a Tree, in diſtinction to Limbs or Branches. *L.*

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that Part of the great Artery, and *Vena Cava*, which deſcends from the Heart to the iliack Veſſels.

TRUNCUS [among *Architects*] Part of the Pedeſtal of a Pillar.

To **TRUNDLE** [*trondeler*, F.] to roll along.

A **TRUNDLE** [ꞇꞃenꝺel, *Sax.*] a Carriage with low Wheels to draw heavy Burdens on.

TRUNDLE-*Shot*, an Iron Shot about 17 Inches long, ſharp pointed at both Ends, with a round Bowl of Lead caſt upon it a Hand's Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-*Tail*, a Wench which runs up and down with a draggled Tail.

TRUNDLERS, Peaſe. *Cant.*

TRUNK [*Minſhew* derives it of *truncus*, L.] a Cheſt or Box uſually covered with Leather; the Stem or Body of a Tree; the Body of a Man, having the Head, Arms, and Legs cut off; a Pipe to ſhoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant; a wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

TRUNKS, Pigeon-holes, a Play.

TRUNK-*Roots*, Roots growing out of the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNK'ED [among *Heralds*] Trees cut off at each End are ſaid to be *trunked*.

TRUN'NIONS [of *trognons*, F.] Knobs or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRUN'NION-*Ring*, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRU'PENNY [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of τρύπανον, Gr. q. d. a crafty Fellow] a Name given by way of Taunt to ſome ſorry Fellow, *&c.* as an *old Trupenny*.

To **TRUSS** [*trouſſer*, F. **troſſe**, Belg.] to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree; to ſnatch up.

A **TRUSS** [*trouſſeau*, F. **troſs**, Belg.] a Bundle; alſo a kind of Bandage for Perſons that are burſten.

A **TRUSS** [of *Hay*] a Bundle weighing 56 *lb.*

TRUSS *of Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] many Flowers growing together on the Head of a Stalk.

TRUS'SES [in a *Ship*] are Ropes made faſt to the Parrels of a Yard to bind the Yard to the Maſt when the Ship rolls.

TRUS'SING [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's raiſing any Fowl or Prey aloft ſoaring up, and then deſcending with it to the Ground.

A **TRUS'SEL**, a Prop. See *Treſſel.*

TRUST [ꞇꞃupa, *Sax.* **trouwe**, Belg.] Confidence, Aſſurance, Credit, Tick.

To **TRUST** [ꞇꞃupian, *Sax.* **trawen**, Teut.] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSTE'E, one who has an Eſtate or Money put into his Hands for the Uſe of another; a Guardian.

TRUST'ILY, faithfully.

TRUST'INESS [ꞇꞃeopꝺ, *Sax.*] Fidelity, Faithfulneſs.

TRUST'Y [of ꞇꞃeope, *Sax.* **trew**, Teut.] faithful, that is true in his Truſt.

TRUTH [ꞇꞃeopꝺe, *Sax.*] Trueneſs, Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulneſs.

TRUTH [according to Mr. *Locke*] is the joining or ſeparating of Signs, as the Things ſignified by them do agree or diſagree with one another.

TRUTI'NA *Hermetis* [*Aſtrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. *L.*

To **TRU'TINATE** [*trutinatum*, L.] to weigh, to examine, to conſider, *&c.*

TRUTINA'TION [of *trutina*, L. a pair of Scales] a weighing or balancing; a conſidering a Thing thoroughly.

To **TRY** [*tentare*, L.] to eſſay, to prove, to examine.

To **TRY** [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid *to try*, when ſhe has no more Sails abroad but her Main or Mizen-ſail only, ſhe is let alone to lie in the Sea.

If you truſt before you try,
You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial Diſtich is couched a good Leſſon of Caution and Circumſpection, not to chooſe a Friend on a ſudden, or make Perſons our Intimates, and repoſe a Confidence in them by entruſting them with our Secrets and private Concerns, before we have experienced their Integrity; it alſo cautions Perſons againſt too eaſy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Perſons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Mind whether the Things are equal in value to the Price of the Purchaſe. Πιϛει χρὴματα ολεσσα, απιϛιν δ᾽ἐσκωσα, *Gr.* therefore it was an ancient Precept, Μέμνησο ἀπιϛεῖν; and the *Hebrews* ſay, אל תסתכל בקבקן אלא כתה שישבו.

TRYAL [*Triatio*, O. L.] Eſſay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Cauſes, civil or criminal, before a Judge.

TRYPHE'RA [τρυφερὸς, *Gr.*] gentle, eaſy Cauſticks.

TU'ANT, killing, F. as, *a tuant Jeſt*, is a ſharp biting Jeſt.

A **TUB** [probably of **tobbe**, Belg.] a wooden Veſſel.

A **TUB** *of Tea*, about 60 Pounds.

A **TUB** *of Camphire*, from 50 to 60 Pounds.

TUBA *Euſtachiana* [in *Anatomy*] is the Canal or Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TUBÆ *Fallopianæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] two ſlender Paſſages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Teſticles, and carry them to the Womb; ſo named from *Fallopius*, an eminent Phyſician, who firſt found them out. *L.*

TUBAL [תובל, *Heb.* i. e. born or worldly] one of the Sons of *Japhet*.

TUBAL *Cain* [תובל קין, *Heb.* i. e. worldly Profeſſion, or Birds-neſt of the World] the firſt Inventor of all curious Smith-work.

TUBE [*tubus*, L.] a Pipe. *F.*

TU'BER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *L.*

TUBER [among *Botaniſts*] the round branching out of Roots of ſome Herbs.

TUBER'CULA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Puſhes that ſuppurate and diſcharge Pus. *L.*

TUBER'CULA [in *Palmeſtry*] the more eminent Muſcles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them alſo *Montes*.

TUBEROSE, a ſort of white, ſweet-ſmelling Flowers. *F.*

TU'BEROSE } [*tubereux*, F. *tuberoſus*,
TU'BEROUS } L.] full of Branches or Knots.

TUBEROS'ITY [*tuberoſité*, F. *tuberoſitas*, L.] Knottineſs, or being full of Knots and Bunches; alſo a bunching out of ſome Parts of the Body.

TU'BEROUS *Plants* [In *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TU'BERI *lactiferi* [in *Anatomy*] ſmall Pipes through which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Womens Breaſts. *L.*

To **TUBI'CINATE** [*tubicinatum*, L.] to trumpet.

TUBULA'TION, a making hollow like Pipes. *L.*

TU'BULI *Vermiculares* [among *Naturaliſts*] ſmall winding Cavities on the Out-ſides of the Shells of Sea Shell-fiſh, in which ſome ſmall Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TU'BULOUS [*tubulatus*, L.] hollow like a Pipe, abounding in hollow Parts.

A **TUCK** [*Eſtoc*, F. *Stocca*, Ital. a long Sword; 𝔱𝔲𝔠𝔠𝔞, *C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To **TUCK**, to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a *Ship*] is the truſſing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A **TUCK'ER** [of 𝔱𝔲𝔠𝔥, Teut. Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; alſo a Slip of Linen or Lace pinned along the Top of Womens Stays.

TUCK'SELS, the Teeth called Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beaſt.

TU'ESDAY [Tueꞅ-ꝺaꝫ, *Sax. Verſtegan* derives it of *Tuiſco*, the moſt ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tueſday*, was more eſpecially dedicated; *Skinner* derives it of ꞇun, *Mars*, and ꝺaꝫ, a Day, *Sax.* which ſeems to be the aforeſaid *Tuiſco*] the third Day of the Week.

A **TUFT** [*Touffe*, F. 𝔱𝔬𝔭𝔣𝔣, Teut. ſignifies an earthen Pot, alſo a Boy's Top] a Lock of Hair; a Thicket of Trees; the Creſt of a Bird, *&c.*

TUF'TA [*Old Records*] a Cottage.

To **TUG** [Ᵹuꞇoꝫen, of ꞇeon, *Sax.* to draw] to pull and hale, to labour hard.

A **TUG** [ꞇoꝫunꝫ, *Sax.* 𝔷𝔲𝔤, Teut. of 𝔷𝔦𝔱𝔥𝔫, to pull] a Pull; alſo a Waggon to carry Timber, *&c.*

TUG'GÆ [*Old Law*] Harneſs, Traces, or Ropes for drawing.

TUG'GING, pulling, labouring.

TUG'GINGLY, with Difficulty.

TUIL'LERIES [*i. e.* a Place where Tiles were formerly made, of *tuile*, F. a Tile] a ſtately Fabrick, near the *Louvre* in *Paris*.

TUI'TION, Care of one's Education, Guardianſhip, Protection; Patronage. *L.*

TUKE, a Horſe-topping or Foretop.

TU'LIP [*tulipe*, F. *tulipa*, Ital.] a beautiful Flower brought out of *Turkey*.

TULIPAN'T, a Saſh or Wreath worn by the *Indians* inſtead of a Hat.

To **TULL**, to allure. *Chauc.*

To **TUM** *Wool*, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

To **TUM'BLE** [𝔱𝔬𝔪𝔪𝔢𝔩𝔢, Belg. *tombolare*, Ital. 𝔱𝔲𝔪𝔩𝔢𝔯, Dan. *tomber*, F. which *Menagius* derives of πτῶμα, *Gr.* a Fall] to throw or roll down; to towze or rumple; to fall down; to roll or wallow about.

A **TUMBLER**, one who plays tumbling Tricks; alſo a kind of Hunting-dog; alſo a kind of drinking Cup.

TUMBLER, a Cart. *Cant.*

TUMBLINGLY, like a Perſon tumbling.

A **TUM'BREL** [*tumbereau*, F.] a Dung-cart; alſo a Ducking-ſtool.

TUMEFAC'TION, a ſwelling, a cauſing to ſwell. *L.*

TU'MID [*tumidus*, L.] ſwollen, riſing up, puft up, lofty.

TUMIDITY [*tumiditas*, L.] ſwelling.

To **TU'MIFY** [*tumefier*, F. *tumefacere*, L.] to cauſe a Tumour or Swelling; to raiſe or ſwell, alſo to cauſe to be puffed up.

TU'MOUR [*Tumeur*, F. *Tumor*, L.] a kind of Swelling, cauſed by the ſettling of Humours in any Part of the Body.

Natural **TUMOUR** [among *Phyſicians*] ſuch as ariſe from the four Humours contained in the Maſs of Blood, or elſe of ſeveral at once mingled together.

Baſtard **TUMOURS** } thoſe Humours
Encyſted **TUMOURS** } which proceed from a ſettling of corrupt Humours, whoſe Matter is contained in ſeveral proper *Cyſtus's* or ſkinny Bags.

Critical **TUMOURS**, Impoſthumes, or ſuch Tumours as appear at once in acute Diſeaſes, and put an End to them with good or bad Succeſs.

Malignant **TUMOURS**, ſuch Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whoſe Conſequences are very hazardous, as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

Peſtilential **TUMOURS**, Swellings accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, *&c.* which uſually ariſes in the Time of a Peſtilence or Plague.

Venereal **TUMOURS**, ſuch as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMP'ING [among *Gardeners*] a ſort of fencing for Trees.

TUMULA'TION, burying, interring.

A TUMULT [*tumulte*, F. of *tumultus*, L.] a Buſtle, Uproar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMUL'TUARY [*tumultaire*, F. *tumultarius*, L.] done in haſte, on a ſudden, or in a Tumult; diſorderly, confuſed.

TUMULTU'OUS [*tumultueux*, F. *tumultuoſus*, L.] full of Tumult; riotous.

TUMUL'TUOUSLY, riotouſly.

TUN [ꞇun, *Sax.*] in the End of Words or Names of Places, ſignifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [ꞇunne, *Sax.* tonne, Teut. and Belg.] a Meaſure of Capacity and Liquids, containing 272 Gallons.

TUN *Weight*, 2240 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes and Contents of Ships and Sea-veſſels are uſually expreſſed.

A TUN [of *Timber*] 40 ſolid Feet.

To TUN *up*, to put Liquor in a Tun, *&c.*

TUN-HOOF, an Herb. *Hedera terreſtris*, L.

TU'NA, an *American* Tree, on the Leaves of which the coſtly Worms called *Cochineal* are bred. *Figo de Tunas*, Span.

TU'NABLE [of *tonus*, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, *i. e.* agreeable to the Rules of Muſick.

TU'NABLENESS, Harmoniouſneſs.

TU'NABLY, harmoniouſly.

TUNE [*ton*, F. *tonus*, L. Τονος, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound; an Air or Song.

TUN'GRAVE [ꞇunᵹeꞃæva, *Sax.*] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TU'NICA *Vaginalis* [*Anatomy*] is the firſt of the proper Teguments of the Teſticles.

TU'NICK [*tunique*, F. *tunica*, L.] a ſleeveleſs Coat; as a Veſt and Tunick.

TU'NICLE [*tunicelle*, F. *tunicula*, L.] a little Membrane or Membranous Coat; a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNIS'IAN *Falcon* [of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TUNNAGE, an Impoſt *per* Tun on Merchandize exported or imported in Ships; alſo the Meaſurement or Content of a Ship.

A TUN'NEL [*tonelle*, F.] a Funnel thro' which Liquors are poured into a Veſſel; alſo the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TUN'NEL [*toneller*, F.] to fill Veſſels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among *Falconers*] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUN'NELLER [in *Falconry*] one who goes a Fowling with ſuch a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on *Shipboard*] Men who fill Caſks with Water.

A TUN'NEY [*tunnin*, F. tonnijn, Belg. *thynnus*, L. of Θυνος, Gr.] a Sea-fiſh.

A TUP, a Ram or Male Sheep.

To TUP, to cover an Ewe.

TUR'BANT [*turban*, F. *turbante*, Span. and Ital.] a Turkiſh Ornament for the Head, made of fine Linen, wreathed in a Rundle, broad at the Bottom, to incloſe the Head, and leſſening towards the Top.

TURBA'RIA [*Old Law*] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TUR'BARY [*Law Term*] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TURBARY [*Law Term*] a Liberty which ſome Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waſte.

TUR'BID [*turbidus*, L.] troubleſome, diſturbed.

To TUR'BINATE [*turbinatum*, L.] to faſhion like a Top, to ſharpen at one End.

TUR'BINATED [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe Plants, ſome of whoſe Parts reſemble a Turbant in Shape, or of a conical Figure.

TUR'BITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality.

TURBITH *Mineral* [among *Chymiſts*] is a yellow Precipitate of Mercury.

TUR'BOT [tarbat, Belg.] a broad Sea-fiſh.

TUR'BULENCY, Noiſineſs, Troubleſomeneſs, Boiſterouſneſs, Bluſteringneſs.

TUR'BULENT [*turbulentus*, L.] boiſterous, bluſtering, *&c.* F.

TUR'BULENTLY, boiſterouſly.

TURBULENTNESS, Boiſterouſneſs.

TUR'CISM, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

TURCOI'SE [*turquoiſe*, F.] a precious Stone of an azure Colour; ſo called becauſe brought to us from the *Turks*.

TURD [ꞇoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [ꞇuꞃꝼe, *Sax.* torff, Teut. turf, L. S.] a ſort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING-*Spade*, an Inſtrument uſed to under-cut the Turf, after it is marked out with a Trenching-plough.

TURGES'CENCE [of *turgeſcere*, L.] a ſwelling up, a growing big.

TUR'GID [*turgidus*, L.] ſwollen, puffed up.

TUR'GIDLY, ſwellingly.

TURGIDNESS, the being ſwelled or puffed up.

TURIO'NES [in *Botany*] are the firſt young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. *L.*

A TURK, a Native of *Turkey*.

TUR'KEY, a large County in *Aſia*, and alſo ſome Part of it in *Europe*.

A TURKEY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY-POUT, a young Turkey.

TURK'ISH, belonging to the *Turks*.

TURKS-CAP, a Flower.

TURMENTISE, Torment. *Chauc.*

TUR'MERICK, the Root of an Herb, growing in *India* and *Arabia*. *Curcuma*, L.

TURMO'IL, a Buſtle or Stir.

To TURMOIL, to toil or rant, or make a heavy to do.

TURMOILING, toiling.

TURMOILINGLY, toilingly.

To TURN [tynan, *Sax. tourner*, F. of *tornare*, Ital. of τορνοω, Gr.] to work as Turners do; alſo to return; alſo to change Sides, *&c.* to wind round.

A TURN [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Courſe; a good or bad Office; alſo a Turner's Lath.

A TURN [among *Watchmakers*] a Term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, ſignifying the intire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *Law*] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court, where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Eaſter*, and after *Michaelmas*; from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and ſuch as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deſerves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual Offices of Love, and the alternate Helps or Aſſiſtances are the Fruits and Iſſues of true Friendſhip; that it is both meet and comely, and juſt and equitable, to requite Kindneſſes, and to make them amends who have deſerved well of us: *Qui plaiſir fait, plaiſir requiert*, ſay the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; and Χάρις χαριτίκλει, the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*,

רקהנזה קרנזאח לות את בפר פוח

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURN'PIKE, a Gate ſet up in a Road, in order to ſtop Travellers, Waggons, Coaches, *&c.* to take Toll of them, towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURN'PIPE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Feet long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in Form of a Hexagon, every Side being bored full of Holes, through which ſhort Pikes are run about ſix Feet long, pointed with Iron, ſo that they ſtand out every Way; Their Uſe is to ſtop the Enemy, when ſet in a Breach, at the Entrance of a Camp, or in a Gap.

TURN'SOLE [*turneſole*, F.] a Plant ſo named, becauſe its Flowers run towards the Courſe of the Sun; a Sun-flower.

TURN *the Tup to ride* [*Country Phraſe*] put the Ram to the Ewe to gender.

TURNA'DO, a Wind which on ſome Coaſts blows all Night from the Shore.

TURN'AMENT [*tournoi*, F. *torneamento*, Ital.] Juſting or Tilting, a martial Exerciſe of armed Knights, *&c.* encountering one another on Horſeback, with Spears or Lances, a Sport much in Uſe in ancient Times, but now laid aſide.

TUR'NING *Strait* [in *Horſemanſhip*] an artificial Motion taught a Horſe in the Manage.

TUR'NIP [of turn, and næpe, *Sax. napus*, L. *q. d.* round Napes, to diſtinguiſh them from the Napi, L. which were generally long] a Root well known.

A TUR'NER [*tourner*, F. *tornaro*, Ital. *torrator*, L. τυρευτάνς, Gr.] one who turns Veſſels or Utenſils in Wood or Metal.

TURNE'TUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or Country-court. *O. L.*

TURNEY, Turnament or Tilting. *O.*

TURNING *Evil* [with *Graziers*] a Diſeaſe in Cattle called the *Sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confectionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges and Lemons.

TURNO *Vicecomitum*, a Writ for thoſe who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court. *L.*

TUR'PENTINE [*terebinthine*, F. *terebinthus*, L. τερεϐινθος, Gr.] a clear Gum or Roſin iſſuing from ſeveral Sorts of Trees.

To TUR'PIFY [*turpificare*, L.] to make unclean; to defile.

TUR'PITUDE [*turpitudo*, L.] Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Villainy. *F.*

TUR'REL, a Tool uſed by Coopers.

A TUR'RET [*tourette*, F. *turricula*, L.] a little Tower.

TURRIB'ULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot to burn Incenſe in.

TURRIF'EROUS [*turrifer*, L.] bearing Towers.

TUR'TLE [tuple, *Sax. tourte*, F. *turtur*, L.] a kind of Dove, noted for its kind Diſpoſition and Chaſtity, living a ſingle Life after the Death of its Mate; alſo a Sea Tortoiſe.

TURUNDA [among *Surgeons*] a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TURUN'DULA, a ſmall Pellet or Tent.

TUSCAN *Order* [*Architecture*] ſo called becauſe it was invented in *Tuſcany*: Here the Columns, together with Baſe and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar one 4th leſs in Diameter than the Bottom.

TUSCAN *Work*, the moſt ſimple and rude of the five Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Diſpleaſure.

TUSH'ES [of a *Horſe*] four particular Teeth.

TUSH'ES } (of a *Bear*) [tuxar, *Sax.*] the
TUSK'S } great Teeth that ſtand out.

To TUSH [in *Carving*] as, *Tuſh that Barbel*, i. e. cut it up.

To TUS'TLE, to ſtrive with or buſtle, to tumble, ruffle, or touze.

TUT, an Imperial Enſign of a Golden Globe, with a Croſs on it; a Mound.

TUT *Mouthed* [ꞇyꞇꞇ, *Sax.* a Teat or Nipple, *q. d.* having Lips ſtanding out like Nipples] that has the Chin or nether Jaw ſtanding out further than the upper.

TUTELAGE, Guardianſhip, Protection, *L.*

TU'TELE [*tutela*, L.] Defence, Protection. *Chaucer.*

TU'TELAR } [*tutelaire*, F. *tutelaris*, L.]
TU'TELARY } that protects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TUTELARY *Angels*, Angels which are ſaid to have the Guardianſhip or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Perſons.

TU'TOR [*tuteur*, F.] one that inſtructs another in ſome Art or Science. *L.*

To TUTOR, to teach Manners; to chide, to ſchool, to rebuke.

A TU'TOR [in an *Univerſity*] one who takes care to inſtruct the Youth, who are ſent thither from inferior Schools.

A TUTORESS, a Female Tutor, a Governeſs.

TUT'SAN or *Tuſan*, an Herb. *Hypericon maximum, Androſœmum vulgare dictum.* L.

TU'TY } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *All*
TUTTY } or *All-together*, and is often found in Muſick of ſeveral Parts, and eſpecially after the Word *Solo* and *Trio*, and ſignifies that in ſuch Places all the ſeveral Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TU'TY } [*tutie*, F.] the Sparkles or Soot
TUT'TY } of Braſs ſticking to the Furnace.

TUTY } a Noſegay; alſo a
TUZZIMUZ'ZY } jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Muliebre.*

TWAIN [ꞇueᵹen, *Sax.* twee, L. S.] two, a Couple or Pair.

TWAIN *Nights Gueſt*, one who has lain at a Houſe two Nights, who, if he did any Miſchief, himſelf, not his Hoſt, was anſwerable for it; whereas, if he ſtaid longer, his Hoſt was anſwerable.

TWAITE [*Old Law*] Wood grubbed up, and turned into arable Land.

A TWANG [*Minſhew* derives it of *tango*, L. to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taſte; an ill Sound, as of a Bow-ſtring, *&c.*

To TWANG, to ſound like the String of a Muſical Inſtrument or Whip.

To TWAT'TLE [of Schwatzen, T.] to prate, to chatter or talk much; or as young Children do.

TWAY-BLADE, an Herb. *Bifolium*, L.

TWEAG } [of zwicken, Teut. to
A TWEAK } pinch] Perplexity, Trouble, Vexation.

To TWEAG } to put into a Fret or Per-
To TWEAK } plexity.

To TWEE'DLE [*a Sono*] to play on a Fiddle or Bagpipe.

TWEE'ZERS, a ſort of ſmall Pincers put in a Caſe with other Inſtruments, and uſually worn by Ladies on their Sides.

TWYHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Law Term*] Huſbandmen of the lower Order, who were uſually valued at 200 *s.*

TWELFTH [ꞇƿelꝼꞇe, *Sax.* zwolft, T.] the XIIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-DAY } [zwolffter-tag, T.]
TWELFTH-TIDE } the Feſtival of *Epiphany*, or Manifeſtation of Chriſt to the *Gentiles*, ſo called as being the 12th Day, excluſive, from the *Nativity* or *Chriſtmas-Day.*

TWELVE [ꞇƿelꝼ, *Sax.* twaelff, Belg. *zwolft*, Teut.] XII. or 12.

TWELVE-MEN [zwolff-manner, T.] (*Law Term*) a Number of 12 Perſons, or upwards, to 24, otherwiſe called the Jury or Inqueſt, by whoſe Diſcretion and Oath, as to Matters of Facts, all Trials paſs through all Courts of the common Law in this Realm.

TWELVE MONTH [zwolff-monathe, Teut.] the Space of a Year according to the Calendar Months.

TWENTY [ꞇƿenꞇiᵹ, *Sax.* tweentigh, Belg. *Virgt*, F. *Viginti*, L.] XX. or 20.

To TWEYNE, to twine, or twiſt. *Chauc.*

TWI-BILL, [of ꞇƿy, *Sax.* two, and Bill] an Iron Tool uſed by Paviers.

TWICE [of ꞇƿy, *Sax.*] two Times.

To TWIFAL'LOW *Ground* [in *Huſbandry*] is to roll or plough it a ſecond Time.

A TWIG [ꞇƿiᵹa, *Sax.* weig, Teut.] a ſmall Sprout of a Tree, *&c.*

TWIGGEN, made of Twigs.

TWIHINDI [ꞇƿihindi, *Sax.*] Men valued at 200 Shillings, who were of the loweſt Degree; and if ſuch a Man was killed, the Mulct was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT [gezwickt, Teut.] twitched, pulled. *O.*

TWI'LIGHT [of ꞇƿy, *Sax.* two, and Leohꞇ *Sax.* Light] that dubious or half Light, in the Dawn of the Morning juſt before the Sun-riſing, and in the Duſk of the Evening, a little after Sun-ſetting.

A TWILD, a Quill, a Reed or Spool to wind Yarn on for Weaving. *N. C.*

To TWINE [ꞇƿinan, *Sax.* twiine, Belg.] to twiſt Thread.

TWINE [ꞇƿin, *Sax.* twegne, Belg.] ſmall twiſted Thread.

TWININGLY, twiſtingly.

To TWINGE [twinger, Dan. twingen, Teut.] to torment or gripe.

TWINK'ING, to wink, to twinkle with the Eyes.

TWINK'INGLY, in a twinkling Manner.

To TWIN'KLE [*Minſhew* derives it of *Wink*, q. d. *to winkle*; or probably of ƿincelian, *Sax.* to move quick, winckelen, Teut.] to wink often, to ſparkle as ſome Stars do.

TWINS [Ᵹeꞇƿin, and Ᵹeꞇƿiꞅa, *Sax.* zwilling, Teut.] two Children born at one Birth.

TWINTERS [in *Bedfordſhire*] Cattle two Winters old.

To TWIRE, to whiſper. *Chauc.*

To TWIRLE [q. d. to *whirle*, or of zwirlen, Teut.] to turn round about quick.

To TWIST [Ᵹeꝺƿiꞅan, *Sax.* zwernen, Teut.] to complicate ſeveral Lines or Threads together; alſo to wring round.

A TWIST [in *Architecture*] a Piece of Timber, otherwiſe called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or Folding of a Rope; alſo the Hollow on the Inſide of the Thigh.

To TWIST, to fold round.

TWISTING, folding round.

TWISTINGLY, in a twiſting Manner.

TWIST, a Twig. *Chauc.*

To TWIT [Ɛꝺƿiꞇan, *Sax.*] to upbraid with; to twit or hit in the Teeth.

TWITTINGLY, upbraidingly.

To TWICH [ꞇƿiccian, *Sax.*] to pinch or pluck.

TWI'TTEN, Blame. *Spenc.*

TWICH-*Graſs*, a Weed called alſo *Quitch-Graſs*.

To TWITTER [zittern, T.] to quake or ſhiver with Cold; alſo to ſneer or laugh ſcornfully.

To TWITTER *Thread or Yarn*, is to ſpin it uneven. *N. C.*

TWI'VIL [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to make Tortoiſe-holes with.

TWO [ꞇƿa, or ꞇƿẏ, *Sax.* twee, L. S. tan, C. Br. zwo, Teut. *deux*, F. *duo*, L. of Δύος, Gr.] II. or 2 in Number.

TWOFOLD [ꞇƿeꝼealꝺ, *Sax.* tweefoldig, L. S.] double.

TWYES, twice. *Chauc.*

TYCHO'NICK *Syſtem*, that Syſtem of Aſtronomy which was advanced by *Tycho Brache*, a Nobleman of *Denmark*.

To TYE [ꞇian, *Sax.* *Minſhew* derives it of Δέω, Gr.] to bind.

TYHTLAD [*Saxon Law Term*] an Accuſation for an Offence.

TY'LUS [with *Anatomiſts*] the Brawn or Hardneſs of the Skin by much Labour. Gr.

TYL'WITH, a Tribe or Family branching out of another, which in *Engliſh Heraldry* is called the 2d or 3d Houſe. *C. Br.*

TYMBOREL'LA, a Tumbrel or Ducking-ſtool.

TYM'PAN [*tympanum*, L. of τύμπανον, Gr.] a Timbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [among *Anatomiſts*] the Drum of the Ear, *i. e.* that ſmall round thin tranſparent dry and nervous Membrane of moſt exquiſite Senſe, lying over the Hollow of the inner Part of the Ear, and is the Inſtrument of diſtinct Hearing.

TY'MPAN [in *Architecture*] that Part of the Bottom of the *Frontons* or *Pediments* which is incloſed between the Cornices, and anſwers to the naked of the Frize.

TYMPAN [with *Joyners*] is attributed to the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square or Die of *Pedeſtals*.

TYMPAN [among *Printers*] is a Frame belonging to a Printing-preſs, and covered with Parchment, on which every Sheet is placed, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN *of an Arch* [*Architecture*] a triangular Table placed in its Corners, and hollowed ſometimes with Branches of Laurel, Olive-tree, or Oak, or with Trophies, according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But the Richeſt are adorned with flying Figures, as Fame, *&c.* or ſitting Figures as the *Cardinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or *Compoſite* Order.

TYM'PANO [in *Muſick Books*] a Pair of Kettle-drums, which are often uſed in Concerto's, as a Baſe to a Trumpet.

TYM'PANUM [τυμπαιον, Gr.] a Drum which among the Ancients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin ſtretched upon a Circle of Wood or Iron, or beat with the Hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel placed on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more eaſy turning the Axis about, to raiſe the Weight required, and is much the ſame with the *Peritrochium*, but that the *Cylinder* or *Axis* of the *Peritrochium* is much ſhorter and leſſer than the *Cylinder* of the Tympanum.

TYMPANY [*tympanitas*, L. of τυμπανιτης, of τυμπανιζω, to beat or ſound like a Drum, *Gr.*] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or a Diſeaſe conſiſting in a conſtant, equal hard reſiſting Tumour of the *Abdomen*, or dry windy Dropſy, ſo that the Belly being ſtruck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYNT, ſhut up. *O.*

TYPE [*typus*, L. of τύπος, Gr.] the Figure or myſtical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern; a Letter to print with.

TYPHO'DES [τυφωδης, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels. *L.*

TYPHOMANIA [τυφομανια, Gr.] a Delirium with a Phrenzy, a Lethargy.

TY'PHON [τυφω, Gr.] a violent Whirlwind, a Hurricane; alſo a fiery Meteor or Impreſſion of the Air.

TYPH *Wheat*, a kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TYP'ICAL [*typicus*, L. of τυπικός, Gr.] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYPI'CALLY, in a typical Manner.

TYPOCOS'MY [of τύπος, a Type, and κόσμος, the World, *Gr.*] a Figure of the World.

TYPOG'RAPHER [*typographus*, L. of τυπογράφος, Gr.] a Printer.

TYPOGRAPHI'CAL [τυπογραφικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Typography.

TYPOG'RAPHY [*typographia*, L. of τυπογραφια, of τυπος, and γραφη, Deſcription, *Gr.*] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TYRUS [among *Phyſicians*] the Order which intermitting Fevers obſerve in their increaſing and decreaſing.

TYRAN'NICAL } TYRAN'NOUS } [*tyrannique*, F. *tyrannicos*, L. of τυραννικὸς, Gr.] belonging to Tyranny, imperious, acting like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NICALLY, like a Tyrant.

TYRAN'NICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, L. of *tyrannus* and *cædo*, to kill; τυραννιοκτονια, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-killer, *F.*

To TYRANNIZE [*tyranniſer*, F. of τυραννιζειν, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppreſs or lord it over.

TY'RANNY [*tyrannie*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of τύραννις, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire or Dominion unlawfully uſurped; courageous Cruelty or Oppreſſion.

A TY'RANT [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of τυραννος, Gr.] one who has uſurped the ſovereign Power in a State; alſo a Prince tho' lawful, that abuſes the Royal Power in oppreſſing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injuſtice.

TY'RETS, Ornaments for Horſe-harneſs.

TY'RIASIS, the Leproſy.

TY'RO, a new Freſh-water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. *L.*

TY'ROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the firſt Exerciſe of any Thing, an Apprenticeſhip, Unſkilfulneſs, *&c.*

TY'ROSIS [of τυρος, Gr. Cheeſe] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Subſtance like a Cheeſe.

A TYE-TOP, a Garland, a Top-knot for the Head of Maids, *&c.* N. C.

V A

V. In *Latin* Numbers, ſtands for 5.

V. frequently is ſet for *Vide*, L. *i. e.* See.

V. in the *Weſt* of *England*, is generally uſed inſtead of *F.* as *Vather* for Father, *&c.*

VA'CANCY [*vacance*, F. of *vacare*, L.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; alſo Time or Leiſure.

VA'CANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up, at Leiſure. *F.*

VACA'RIOUS [*Old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdſman, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

To VA'CATE [*vaguer*, F. *vacatum*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VACA'TION, a ceaſing from ordinary Buſineſs, a being at Leiſure.

VACA'TION [in *Common Law*] the Time between the End of one Term, and the Beginning of another.

VACA'TION [among *Civilians*] the Time from the Death of a Perſon till the Benefice be ſupplied by another.

VACATU'RA [*Law Term*] a Vacancy or Voidance of a ſpiritual Living that ſhall happen hereafter.

VAC'CARY } VAC'CHARY } [*vaccaria*, L.] a Cow-houſe, a Dairy or Milk-houſe. *O. L.*

VACCHIV'IA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

To VACIL'LATE [*vaciller*, F. *vacillatum*, L] to reel, ſtagger, waggle, or ſhake.

VACILLA'TION, a Reeling, or Staggering, a Wavering; Uncertainty, Irreſolution. *F.* of *L.*

VACIV'E [*vacivus*, L.] void, empty.

VACIV'ITY [*vacivitas*, L.] Emptineſs.

VACUA'TION, an emptying. *L.*

VACUI *Dies* [among *Phyſicians*] are thoſe Days in which an imperfect and ill Criſis of a Diſtemper often happens. *L.*

VACU'ITY [*vacuité*, F. *vacuitas*, L.] Emptineſs, void Space.

VACUUM [among *Philoſophers*] a Space void of all Body. *L.* And this they diſtinguiſh into

VACUUM *diſſeminatum*, or *interſperſum*, i. e. ſmall void Spaces interſperſed about between the Particles of Bodies. *L.* And

VACUUM *Coacervatum*, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the ſeveral interſperſed or diſſeminated Vacuities. *L.*

VADA'RI *aliquem* [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To VADE [of *vadere*, L.] to decay, to fade or wax weak.

VA'DED [of *vadere*, L, to go] gone. *Sp.*

VADE *Mecum* [*i. e.* go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatiſe, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE *Duellum* [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMO'NIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promiſe or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. *L.*

VADIMONIUM *deferre* [*Old Law*] to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order. L.

IN VA'DIO *exponere* [*Law Term*] to pawn or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. *L.*

VA'DIUM, Wages, Salary. *L.*

VADUUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands, or immoveable Goods, ſo pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Uſe of his Loan or Debt.

PER VADIUM *ponere* [*Law Term*] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in ſome Court of Juſtice.

VA'FRITY [*vafritia*, L.] Craftineſs.

VA'FROUS [*vafer*, L.] ſubtle, crafty, ſly.

VAG'ABOND [*vagabondus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, or idle Perſon, who has no certain Place of Abode. *F.*

VAGAR'IES [*vagationes*, L.] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAGI'NA *Uteri* [among *Anatomiſts*] the Neck of the Womb.

VAGINIPEN'NOUS *Animals* [*vaginipennes*, L.] ſuch as have their Wings in Sheaths or Caſes, as the Beetle hath.

VA'GRANCY [*vago* and *errans*, L.] a vagrant, diſorderly, or ill Courſe of Life.

A **VAG'RANT** [*vage errans*, L.] a Vagabond, a Stroller, an idle Perſon.

VAGRANT, wandering, ſtrolling, or roving up and down.

VA'GUE [*vagus*, L.] wandering at Random, without any Intent or due Order.

A **VAIL** [*voile*, F. mieſe, Du. *velum*, L.] a Piece of Stuff, Silk, *&c.* that covers or hides any thing from being ſeen.

To **VAIL** *the Bonnet* [*aveller le Bonnet*, F.] to put off one's Hat, or ſhew any Sign of Reſpect.

To **VAIL** *the Bonnet* [*Sea Phraſe*] to ſtrike Sail in token of Submiſſion.

VAIL'ABLE, available. *Chauc.*

VAILS, Profits that ariſe to Officers or Servants, beſides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanus*, L.] empty, frivolous, uſeleſs, fooliſh. *F.*

VAIN-*glorious*, full of vain Glory.

VAIN-*Glory* [*vana gloria*, L.] boaſting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpoſe.

VAIN'LY, emptily, in a uſeleſs Manner.

VAIN'NESS, Emptineſs, Uſeleſſneſs.

VARY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field
VER'RY } of a Coat of Arms is chequered of two Colours, with the Figure of little Bells.

VAIRY *Coppy* [*Heraldry*] called alſo *Potent Counter Potent*, is a Bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets, or rather Crutches cut ſhort at the Top.

VALANCE, Value. *Chauc.*

VALEN'CES } [*Falenzane*, Ital.] ſhort
VAL'LENS } Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, *&c.*

VALE, a Valley; which ſee.

VALE *of a Red Horſe*, in *Warwickſhire*, a Valley in *Warwickſhire* below *Edge-Hill*, in the Brow of which there is cut, out of the Turf, the Figure of a large Horſe, which on account of the red ſandy Soil gives the Vale the Name.

VALE *of a Pump* [in a *Ship*] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's Side, to the Scupper-holes.

VALE, Farewel. *L.*

To **VA'LEDICT** [*valedictum*, F. of *valedicere*, L.] to bid farewel.

VALEDIC'TION, a bidding Farewel.

VALEDIC'TORY, belonging to bidding farewel; as a valedictory Speech.

St. **VAL'ENTINE**, a *Romiſh* Biſhop, whoſe Feſtival is obſerved *February* 14.

VA'LENTINES [in *England*] about this Time of the Year the Birds chuſe their Mates, and probably thence came the Cuſtom of the young Men and Maidens chuſing *Valentines*, or ſpecial loving Friends, on that Day.

VAL'ENTINES [in the Church of *Rome*] Saints choſen on St. *Valentine*'s Day, as Patrons for the Year enſuing.

VALENTINIANS, a ſort of Chriſtian Hereticks, ſo called from *Valentinus* in the 11th Century; he collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Bones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Heſiod*'s Fables, of whom he would have fifteen to be Males, and the reſt Females; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) ſprung out of their Correſpondence; dreamed that he paſſed with a Body brought from Heaven thro' the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not riſe to Life again.

VALE'RIAN, the Herb *Great Setwall.*

VA'LET, a Servitor or mean Servant. *F.*

VALET *de Chambre*, one who waits upon a Perſon of Quality in his Bed-chamber. *F.*

VAL'ETUDE [*valetudo*, L.] a good State of Health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, a ſickly Perſon, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETU'DINARY [*valetudinarius*, L.] ſickly, crazy.

A **VALETU'DINARY** [*valetudinarium*, L.] an Houſe or Hoſpital for the Entertainment of ſick People.

VAL'IANT [*vaillant*, F.] bold and daring in Fight, ſtout, brave.

VAL'IANTLY, courageouſly.

VAL'IANTNESS [*vaillantiſe*, F.] Proweſs, Courage, Stoutneſs.

VAL'ID [*valide*, F. *validus*, L.] ſtrong, mighty, *moſt frequently*, Authentick, Binding, done in due Form; good in Law.

VALID'ITY [*validité*, F. *validitas*, L.] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickneſs or binding Force of a Deed, *&c.*

VAL'LEY [*valle*, F. of *vallis*, L.] a hollow Place or Spot of Ground ſurrounded with Hills.

VALLEY *of white Horſe* [ſo called from the Form of a Horſe repreſented upon a white or ſunny Bank] a Place in *Berkſhire.*

VAL'LOR } a hollow Mould in which a
VAL'LOW } Cheeſe is preſſed, called alſo a *Vale*. C.

VALOMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gaulbert* a *Florentine*; the Name is derived from the Latin *Vallis umbroſa*, the Situation where theſe Regulars had their firſt Abode.

VALO'RE *Maritagii*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value or Marriage proffered to an Infant, and refuſed.

VAL'OUR [*Valeur*, F.] Courage, Stoutneſs, Bravery.

VAL'OROUS [*valeureux*, F.] valiant, ſtout, brave.

VAL'OROUSLY, ſtoutly.

VAL'OROUSNESS, Stoutneſs, Bravery.

VAL'UABLE, that is of great Value, weighty, important.

VAL'UABLENESS, Precioufneſs.

VALUA'TION [*Evaluation*, F.] a putting a Value upon, a price.

VAL'UE [*valeur*, F. of *valor*, L.] Worth, Price, Eſteem.

To VALUE, to ſet a Price upon, to eſteem.

VAL'VES [*Valvæ*, L.] Folding-Doors.

VALVES [among *Anatomiſts*] are a little thin Membranous Subſtance, found in ſeveral Veſſels of the Body, which like folding Doors open and give free Paſſage to the *Fluids* moving one Way, but will not ſuffer them to return the ſame Way, but ſhut and hinder their Paſſage.

VALVES [*Valvulæ*, L.] are found in the *Inteſtines*, in the ſmall and great Guts, eſpecially in the *Jejunum*, and about the Beginning of the *Ilium*, which are called Semicircular from their Figure. The Uſe of them is to ſtop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle diſtributed, the adjacent Parts be cheriſhed with Heat; and laſtly, that it aſcend not again.

VALVULA *major*, the upper Part of the *Iſthmus*, between the *Teſtes* and foremoſt Worm-like Proceſs of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VALVULÆ *conniventes* [*Anat.*] thoſe Wrinkles which are found in the Guts *Ilium* and *Jejunum*. L.

VAMBRA'CE [*Avantbras*, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To VAMP [of *Avant*, F. before] to mend or furbiſh up.

VAMP [of *Avant*, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, *&c.*

VAMPS } a ſort of ſhort Stockings or
VAMPAYS } Hoſe, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAMPLATE [probably of *Avant*, and *Platine*, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of *Avant*, F. before] the Front of an Army.

A VAN [*vannus*, L. wanne, Teut.] a Winnowing Fan, a Crible for Corn. *F.*

To VAN [*vaner*, F. *vannare*, L.] to winnow Corn.

VANDALS, an ancient People of *Scandinavia*, as alſo *Germany*, famous for their remarkable Conqueſt, even to the Subverſion of the *Roman* Empire, who coming from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, extended their Victories over *Spain* and *Mauritania*.

VANCOURIERS [*Avant Couriers*, *F.*] light armed Soldiers ſent before to beat the Road upon the Approach of an Enemy.

VANE or FANE [ꝼana, *Sax.* vane, Belg. fahne, Teut.] a Weather-cock; a Device erected on the Top of a Pole or Building, to ſhew the ſitting of the Wind.

VANES [among *Navigators*] thoſe Sights made to move and ſlide upon Fore Staves, Croſs-Staves, Davis Quadrants, *&c.*

To VANG [of ꝼenᵹan, *Sax.*] to take, to undertake for, to undertake for at the Font, as Godfathers, *&c.* *Somerſetſh.*

VANGA, a Spade or Mattock. *O. L.*

VANGUAR'D [*Avant Garde*, F.] the firſt Line of an Army, drawn up in Battalia.

VANIL'OQUENCE [*vaniloquentia*, L.] vain Talking.

VANIL'OQUY [*Vaniloquium*, L.] vain Talking.

To VAN'ISH [*S'avanoir*, F. *S'vanire*, It. *vaneſcere*, L.] to diſappear, to go out of Sight; to come to nought.

VAN'ITY [*Vanité*, F. of *Vanitas*, L.] Vainneſs, Emptineſs, Unprofitableneſs; Vain-Glory, Pride, Preſumption.

VAN'NED [*vanèe*, F. *vannatus*, L.] fanned or winnowed.

VAN'NUS, a Vane or Weather-Cock. *O. R.*

To VAN'QUISH [*vaincre*, F. of *vincere*, L.] to overcome, ſubdue or conquer; to get the better of, to worſt.

VAN'TAGE [*Advantage*, F.] that which is given over, or above juſt Weight or Meaſure.

VANTA'RIUS [*Old Law*] a Fore-runner or Footman.

VAP'ID [*vapidus*, L.] palled or dead, flat, ſpoken of Liquors.

VAPID'ITY [*vapiditas*, L.] Deadneſs, Flatneſs, a being palled.

A VA'PORARY [*Vaporarium*, L.] a Stove, Stew, Hot-houſe or Bagnio.

A VAPORARY [among *Phyſicians*] a Decoction of Herbs, *&c.* poured hot into a Veſſel, ſo that the Patient ſitting over it may receive its Fumes.

VAPORA'TION, a ſending forth of Vapours or Fumes. *L.*

VAPORIF'EROUS [*vaporifer*, L.] cauſing or producing Vapours.

VA'POROUS [*vaporeux*, F. *vaporeus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Vapours.

VA'POUR [*Vapeur*, F. *Vapor*, L.] a watry Exhalation raiſed up either by the Heat of the Sun, or any other Heat.

To VAPOUR, to huff, crack, brag or boaſt.

VAPOURS [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe, called otherwiſe *Hyſteric* or *Hypochondriac* Fits, Fits of the Mother.

VA'RIABLE [*variabilis*, L.] ſubject to Variation, changeable, unconſtant. *L.*

VARIABLE *Quantities* [in *Fluxions*] are ſuch as are ſuppoſed to be continually increaſing or decreaſing.

VA'RIABLENESS, Changeableneſs.

VARIABLY, changeably, uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE [*Variantia*, L.] Enmity, Difference, Diſpute, Quarrel.

VARIANCE [in *Law*] a Change of Condition after a Thing done; an Alteration of ſomething formerly laid in Plea.

VA'RIANT [*varians*, L.] variable, changeable, fickle, uncertain. *F.*

VARIATIO [in *Muſick*] See *Variazione*.

VARIATION, Change, Alteration. *L.*

VARIATION *of the Needle*
VARIATION *of the Compaſs* } is the Turning or Variation of the Needle in the Mariner's Compaſs more or leſs in all Places from the true North; or more properly it is the Angle which the Needle makes with the true meridian Line, through the Centre of Motion of that Needle.

VARIATION of *Variation* [in *Navigation*] is the Variation of the Needle ſo called, becauſe it is not always the ſame in the ſame Place, but various in Proceſs of Time from what it was.

VARIATION *Oriental* [in *Navigation*] is when the Point of the Needle does not turn exactly towards the true North, but deviates towards the Eaſt.

VARIATION *Occidental*, is when the Needle deviates towards the Weſt.

VARIATION [in *Muſick*] See *Variazione*.

VARIAUNT, varying, unconſtant. *Ch.*

VARIAZI'ONE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Variation, Variety, or changing. *L.*

VARICIFOR'MES *Proſtatæ* [*Anatomy*] two Veſſels near the Neck of the Bladder, ſo called becauſe they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better. *L.*

VARICO'SUM *Corpus* [*Anatomy*] that Contexture or Net-work of Seed-veſſels, which is let into the Teſticles. *L.*

To VARIEGATE [*variegatus*, L.] to diverſify, or make of different Colours.

VA'RIEGATED [*variegatus*, L.] ſpeckled, ſtreaked, or diverſified with ſeveral Colours.

VARIEGA'TION, a beautifying or diverſifying with ſeveral Colours.

To VARIEN, to vary. *Chauc.*

VARI'ETY [*varieté*, F. *varietas*, L.] Diverſity, Change.

VARI'FORM [of *varius* and *forma*, L.] in divers Forms or Shapes,

VARIO'LÆ, the Small-pox, a Diſeaſe which conſiſts in a contagious Diſorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air or otherwiſe, accompanied with a continual wandering Fever, a Pain in the Loins and Head, with a breaking forth of Pimples and Wheals which ſwell and ſuppurate.

VA'RIOUS [*varius*, L.] ſeveral, divers, different, changeable.

VA'RIOUSLY, diverſly, differently.

VA'RIOUSNESS, Diverſity.

VARIS'SE [in *Horſes*] an Imperfection upon the Inſide of the Ham, a little diſtant from the Curb. *F.*

VA'RIX [*Phyſick*] a crooked Vein ſwelling with melancholy Blood, eſpecially in the Leg: A little Dilatation in the Veins where the Blood runs in a kind of Eddy, and makes a Knot upon the Part.

A VAR'LET, anciently ſignifies a Yeoman's Servant.

VARLET [of *Valet*, F. *Valetto*. Ital.] a ſorry Wretch, a Rogue or Raſcal. *O. F.*

VARLETS [*Stat.* 20 *Rich.* II.] Yeomen or a Yeoman's Servant.

VAR'NISH [*Vernis*, F. *Varniz*, Span. *Vernix*, L.] a Compound of Gums and other Ingredients for ſetting a Gloſs upon Cabinets, Pictures, *&c.*

VARNISH [with *Engravers*] a ſort of Ground which they lay upon a Copper-plate that is to be etched.

To VARNISH [*vernir*, F.] to do over with Varniſh.

VAR'VELS [*Varvelles*, F.] Silver Rings about the Legs of a Hawk, having the Name of the Owner engraven on them.

To VA'RY [*varier*, F. *variare*, L.] to diverſify, to change or alter, to be unſteady or fickle.

VAS *breve* [in *Anatomy*] a ſhort Vein paſſing from the Stomach to the Spleen.

VASA [among *Anatomiſts*] are the Cavities and Pipes in an animal Body, through which the Humours or Liquors of the Body paſs, as a Vein, Artery, *&c.*

VASA *deferentia* [in *Anatomy*] thoſe Veſſels which convey the *Semen* from the Teſticles to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*. *L.*

VASA *lactea* [in *Anatomy*] the milky Veſſel in the *Meſentery*, which ſerve for conveying the white Juice called Chyle. *L.*

VASA *lymphatica* [in *Anatomy*] ſlender and pellucid Tubes ariſing in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and tranſparent Liquor called *Lympha* to paſs through them towards the Heart, *&c.* L.

VASA *præparantia* [*Anatomy*] the Spermatick Vein and Arteries which go to the Teſticles and Epididymes. *L.*

VASA *ſeminalia*
VASA *ſpermatica* } [in *Anatomy*] thoſe Arteries and Veins which paſs to the Teſticles. *L.*

VASCULIFE'ROUS *Plants* [in *Botany*] ſuch as have beſides the common *Calix* or Flower-cup, a peculiar Veſſel or Caſe to contain the Seed, ſometimes divided into Cells: Theſe have always a monopetalous Flower, either uniform or difform.

VASE [of *vas*, S.] a ſort of Flower-pot ſet in a Garden. *F.*

VASE [in *Architecture*] a ſort of Ornament above the Cornice.

VASIF'EROUS [*vaſifer*, L.] Veſſel-bearing.

VAS'SAL [*vaſſalo*, Ital. which *Spelman* derives of *vas*, *vadis*, L. a Surety] a Slave or mean Servant. *F.*

VASSAL [in *Common Law*] one who holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty; alſo a Tenant or mean Servant. *F.*

VAS'SALLAGE [*vaſſelage*, F.] Subjection, or the Condition of a Vaſſal.

VASSAL'LEUS [*Law Term*] a Vaſſal.

VASSALDE'RIA [*Old Law*] Vaſſalage, or the Tenure of a Vaſſal.

VAST [*vaſte*, F. *vaſtus*, L.] large, huge, great ſpacious.

VASTA'TION, a deſtroying, ſpoiling, or laying waſte.

VASTEL'LUM, a Waſtel bowl. *O.*

VASTI *Muſculi* [*Anat.*] Muſcles which help to ſtretch out the Legs. See *Vaſtus externus* and *internus*. L.

VAST'LY, very largely.

VAST'NESS [*vaſtitas*, L.] Largeneſs, Greatneſs, exceſſive Bigneſs or Hugeneſs.

VAS'TO, a Writ which lies for the Heir againſt the Tenant for Term of Years, or of Life; or for him in the Reverſion or Remainder for making waſte.

VAS'TUM, a Waſte or Common that lies open to all the Cattle of all Tenants, who have a right to commoning. *O. R.*

VAS'TUM *Foreſtæ* vel *Boſci* [in *Old Records*] is that Part of a Foreſt or Wood where Trees were ſo deſtroyed that it lay in a manner waſte or barren. *L.*

VAS'TUS *externus* [in *Anatomy*] a large Muſcle of the Leg, which takes its Riſe from the external Part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea aſpera* of the Thigh-bone, *L.*

VAS'TUS *internus* [in *Anatomy*] is alſo another Muſcle of the Leg, which has a large Beginning, continued from the *Linea aſpera* of the Thigh-bone. *L.*

A VAT [ꝼat, *Sax.* Vat, Belg. Fat, L. S. Faſs, Teut.] a Veſſel to hold Ale, Beer, Cyder, or other Liquors, in Brewing, or other Preparation.

VAT'ICAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it ſtands, ſo called of *vaticinia*, the Reſponſes of Oracles anciently there received] on which ſtands a famous Palace of the ſame Name, cloſe by *St. Peter*'s Church, where the Popes uſed to reſide in Winter, in which is the Conclave of all Popes, being a long Gallery big enough to lodge 60 Cardinals, allowing each two Rooms. The middle of this long Place opens into the *Vatican Library*, famed all over *Europe*, and founded by *Sixtus* IV. This is but a ſmall Part of the grand Palace, if we credit what they aſſure us, *viz.* That this Coloſſian Edifice contains 5000 Rooms.

VATICINA'TION, a propheſying, a divining, a foretelling. *L.*

VAVA'SORY [*vavaſorerie*, F.] Lands held by a Vavaſour.

VA'VASOUR } [*Vavaſſeur*, F.] anci-
VA'LVASOUR } ently a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAUDOIS, a certain People who adhered to *Peter Valde*, a Citizen of *Lyons* in *France*, who ſhook off the Superſtitions of *Rome*, *A. D.* 1060, whoſe Poſterity now inhabit the Valleys of *Piedmont*.

VAUGH'AN [probably of vachan, *C. Br.* little, ſmall] a Sirname.

A VAULT [*Voulte*, or *Voute*, F. *Volta*, Ital.] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, *&c.* a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a Houſe of Eaſement.

To VAULT [*vouter*, F.] to cover archwiſe.

To VAULT [*Voltiger*, F. *Voltiggiare*, It.] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any thing of a conſiderable Height, reſting one Hand upon the Thing itſelf.

To VAUNT [*Vanter*, F. *Vantare*, Ital. which *Menagius* derives of *venditare*, L. but Dr. *Th. H.* of *avanter*, F.] to boaſt, brag, glory, or vapour.

VAUNT'INGLY, boaſtingly.

VAUNT'INGNESS, boaſting, vain-glory.

VAUNT'LAY [of *Avant*, F. and Lay] (in *Hunting*) when Hounds are ſet in a Readineſs where a Chaſe is like to paſs, and caſt off before the reſt of the Kennel come in.

VAUNT'OUR [*Vanteur*, F.] a Boaſter. *Chauc.*

To VAUNT, the firſt Beginning. *Sha.*

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in *France*] a Sirname.

VAWARD, a Vanguard, the Forefront. *Shakeſp.*

VAWMU'RE, a Bulwark or Outwork for Defence againſt an Enemy.

VAYVODE, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Tranſilvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who are tributary to the Grand Seignior.

U'BACK, U-block, Yew-block. *N. C.*

UBEROS'ITY [*uberoſitas*, L.] Plentifulneſs, Fertility.

U'BEROUS [*uberoſus*, L.] plentiful.

U'BERTY [*ubertas*, L.] Plenty, Fertility, Fruitfulneſs, Store, Abundance.

UBICA'TION [of *ubi*, L. where] the Where, Reſidence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

U'BIQUEST [*ubiquiſte*, F.] a Divinity Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the Univerſity of *Paris*.

UBIQUITA'RIANS [of *ubique*, L. every where] a Sect who holds that Chriſt's Body is every where preſent as well as his Divinity; moſt *Lutherans* are ſo called, becauſe they maintain this Point.

UBIQ'UITARY, belonging to *Ubiquity*.

UBI'QUITY [*ubiquité*, F. of *ubique*, L.] a being in all Places at the ſame time.

UBSFORD } [*i. e.* the Ford of *Ubba*, or
UB'FORD } *Uffa*, the firſt King of the Eaſt *Engliſh*] a Village in *Suffolk* ſo called.

UD'DER [Uꞇeꞃ, *Sax* and Du. Euter, Teut. *Uber*, L.] the Milk-bag of a Cow, *&c.*

VEA, VEA, VEA, [*a Seaman's Cry*] when they work or pull ſtrongly together.

VEAL [*Veau*, F. *Veel*, O. F. of *Vitellus*, or *Vitulus*, L.] the Fleſh of a Calf.

VEAL *Money*, an annual Rent paid by Tenants to the Manour of *Bradford*, in *Wiltſhire*, to their Lord, inſtead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind; otherwiſe called *Veal Noble Money*.

VECHONES, Hedge-hogs. *O.*

VECKE [*Vecchia*, Ital.] an old Trot, an old Hag. *Chauc.*

VEC'TIBLE [*Vectibilis*, L.] that is or may be carried.

VEC'TION, a carrying. *L.*

VEC'TIS, a Lever, the firſt of the *Mechanick* Powers, and by Writers of *Mechanicks* is ſuppoſed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Diſtances, for the raiſing or ſuſtaining of heavy Bodies.

VEC'TOR [*New Aſtronomy*] a Line ſuppoſed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Centre, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipſis* to that Centre; ſo called as being the Line by which the Planet ſeems to be carried round its Centre, and by which it deſcribes proportionable *Areas* in proportionable Times.

VEDET'TE [*Military Term*] a Centinel on Horſeback detached from the main Body of the Army, to diſcover and give Notice of the Enemy's Deſigns.

To VEER [of ſavere, Belg.] to traverſe.

To VEER [of *Virer*, F. to turn about] (*Sea Term*) is when the Wind chops about, and changes often, ſometimes to one Point, ſometimes to another.

To VEER *out a Rope* [probably of *virer*, F. q. of *gyrare*, L.] is letting it go by hand, or letting it run out of itſelf.

VEER'ING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid *To go loſt Veering*, when ſhe ſails at large with the Sheet veered out.

VES, Voice. *Chauc.*

VE'GETABLE [*vegetabilis*, L.] capable of living after the Manner of Trees, Plants, *&c.* and endowed with Moiſture, Vigour, Growth, *&c.*

VE'GETABLES [*vegetaux*, F. *vegetabilia*, L.] ſuch natural Bodies as grow and increaſe from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life of Senſation.

To VE'GETATE [*vegeter*, F. *vegetatum*, L.] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETA'TION, is the way of Growth or Increaſe of Bulk, Parts and Dimenſions, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Herbs, and Minerals. *F.* of *L.*

VE'GETATIVE [*Vegetatif*, F. *Vegetativus*, L.] that quickens, or cauſes to grow.

VEGE'TE [*Vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, ſound, that has a growing Life.

VE'HEMENCE } [*Vehemence*, F. *Vehe-*
VE'HEMENCY } *mentia*, L.] Paſſion, Heat, Eagerneſs, Fierceneſs, Boiſterouſneſs.

VE'HEMENT [*Vehemens*, L.] violent, impetuous, fierce, paſſionate, ſtrong, eager, ſharp.

VE'HEMENTLY, violently, eagerly.

VE'HEMENTNESS, Violence, Eagerneſs.

VEHICLE [*vehicle*, F. *vehiculum*, L.] a general Name for that which ſerves to carry or bear any thing along; as the Serum is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VEHICLE [among *Phyſicians*] is the Liquor in which any Powder or ſuch like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be ſwallowed.

VEIN [ƿæᵹn, *Sax.* *veine*, F. *vena*, L.] as follows.

VEIN [among *Anatomiſts*] a ſanguiferous Veſſel, whoſe larger Branches in the Habit of the Body, eſpecially in the Limbs, run next under the Skin, and both there, and alſo in the Venters, ſerve to convey back again towards the Heart that Blood which was ſent from the Arteries into the reſpective Parts.

VEIN [among *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines; in which Senſe 'tis ſaid, *They meet with a Vein of* Gold, Silver, Lead, Coals, *&c.*

VEIN'INESS, the being full of Veins.

VEIN'Y [*veineux*, F. *venoſus*, L.] belonging to, or full of Veins.

VE'JOURS [*Law Term*] ſuch as are ſent by the Court to take a View of any Place in Queſtion, for the better Deciſion of the Right; Perſons ſent to view thoſe who *Eſſoign* or abſent themſelves *de Malo lecti*, whether they be really ſick or no: Such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a Virgin raviſhed, a Man murdered, *&c.* F.

VELAMEN [in *Surgery*] the Bagſkin or Bladder of an Impoſthume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM *bombycinum* [in *Anatomy*] the Velvet Membrane or Skin of the Guts. *L.*

VELIF'EROUS [*velifer*, L.] bearing Sail.

VELIFICA'TION, a ſailing forward. *L.*

VELITA'TION, a ſkirmiſhing, a quarrelling or bickering in Words. *L.*

VELI'VOLANT [*velivolans*, L.] flying as it were with full Sails.

VELLUM [*velin*, F. probably of *vitulinus*, of a Calf, *L.*] the fineſt ſort of Parchment, made of abortive Calves-ſkins dreſſed.

VELLE'ITY [*velleite*, F. of *velle*, L.] a wiſhing or woulding. *F.*

To VELLICATE [*vellicatum*, L.] to twich, pluck, or nip.

VELLICA'TION, a twiching, or giving a pull.

VELLICATIONS [among *Phyſicians*] are certain Convulſions that happen to the Fibres of the Muſcles.

VELLING, the Ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. *W. C.*

VELOC'E } [in *Muſic Books*] ſig-
VELO'CEMENT } nifies a quick Movement, and is of much the ſame Signification with *Preſto*. *Ital.*

VELOCIS'SIMO } [in *Muſic*
VELOCISSIMAMEN'TE } *Books*] ſignifies extreme faſt or quick, and is much the ſame as *Preſtiſſimo*. *Ital.*

VELO'CITY [*velocité*, F. of *velocitas*, L.] ſwiftneſs, nimbleneſs.

VELOCITY [in *Natural Philoſophy* and *Mechanicks*] that Swiftneſs by which a Body paſſes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRA'RIA [*Old Law*] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courſer.

VELTRA'RIUS [*veautre*, F. *veſtro*, Ital.] one who leads Grey-hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

VELVET [*vetulo*, Ital. *velours*, F.] a ſort of fine ſhagged Silk Manufacture.

VELVET-*Runner*, a Water-fowl, whoſe Feathers are black and ſmooth as Velvet.

VELUM *Quadrageſimale* [in *Ancient Records*] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in *Lent*, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA *Cava* [in *Anatomy*] the largeſt Vein, ſo called from its great Cavity or hollow Space.

VENA *Porta* [in *Anatomy*] the *Port* Vein which enters the Liver through two Eminences called *Portæ*, i. e. Gates. *L.*

VENA *Pulmonica* [*Anat.*] a ſmall Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Aſpera Arteria* in the Lungs. L.

VE'NÆ *Lacteæ* [*Anat.*] *the Lacteal* or *Milky Veins*, ſo named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. *L.*

VENÆ *Lymphaticæ* [*Anatomy*] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules. *L.*

VENÆ *Præputii* [*Anat.*] certain Veins ariſing from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis*, called *Pudenda*. L.

VENÆ *Sectio* [in *Surgery*] the opening of a vein, the letting Blood. *L.*

VENAL [*venalis*, L.] that is to be ſold, that does any thing for Gain; mean, baſe. *F.*

VENAL'ITY [*Venalité*, F. *Venalitas*, L.] a being Venal; Saleableneſs.

VENAT'ICK [*Venaticus*, L.] belonging to Hunting or Chaſing. *L.*

VENA'TIO [in *Old Records*] the Prey taking in hunting Veniſon.

VENA'TION, the Exerciſe of Hunting or Chaſing.

To VEND [*Vendre*, F. *Vendere*, L.] to ſell, to ſet to ſale, to put off Commodities.

VENDEE [*Law Term*] the Perſon to whom any Thing is ſold.

VEND'IBLE [*vendibilis*, L.] that is to be ſold; that may be put off, ſaleable.

VEND'IBLENESS, the being ſaleable.

To VEN'DICATE [*vendiquer*, F. *vendicatum*, L.] to challenge or claim.

VENDICA'TION, a challenging to one's ſelf, a claiming. *F.* of *L.*

VENDI'TION, a ſelling, or putting off Commodities, &c. *L.*

VE'NDITIONI *exponas*, a judicial Writ directed to the Under-ſheriff, enjoyning him to ſell Goods, which by order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the ſatisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. *L.*

VEN'DITOR *Regis* [*Law Term*] the King's Seller or Saleſman.

VEN'DOR [*Law Term*] a Seller.

VE'NEERE, Hunting. *Chauc.*

VENEE'RING [among *Joyners*, *Cabinet-makers*, &c.] a ſort of Inlaid-wood.

VENE'FICE, a poiſoning. *F.*

VENEF'ICK [*veneficus*, L.] belonging to the Art of making Poiſons, Poiſonous.

VENENIF'EROUS [*venenifer*, L.] bearing Poiſon.

VENENOS'ITY [*venenoſitas*, L.] fulneſs of Poiſon.

VENE'NOUS [*veneneux*, F. *venenoſus*, L.] full of Poiſon.

VEN'ERABLE [*venerabilis*, L.] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Reſpect.

To VEN'ERATE [*venerer*, F. *veneratum*, L.] to reverence, reſpect, or honour.

VENERA'TION, Reverence, great Reſpect.

VENE'REAL } [*Venerien*, F. *Venereus*,
VENE'REOUS } L. of *Venus*, the Goddeſs of Luſt] pertaining to Venery, luſtful.

VENE'REAL *Diſeaſe* [among *Phyſicians*] a virulent Diſtemper, commonly called the *French Pox.*

VEN'ERIS *Oeſtrum*, the Heat of Love, or the utmoſt Ecſtacy of Enjoyment in Coition.

VENERIS *Oeſtrum* [in *Anatomy*] the ſame as *Clitoris*. L.

VEN'ERY [*Venerie*, F.] the Act of carnal Copulation, Luſtfulneſs.

VEN'ERY [*Venerie*, F. *Venatura*, L.] the Art or Exerciſe of Hunting wild Beaſts, which are called Beaſts of Venery.

VENEW [*Law Term*] a neighbouring or near Place.

VEN'GEANCE, Revenge, *F.*

Where Vice goes before, Vengeance follows after.

The Notion of *Impunity* often animates ill-diſpoſed Perſons to the Commiſſion of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impreſſed in the Minds of thoſe Delinquents; for certain it is, however ſlowly Vengeance may ſeem to move, it will aſſuredly overtake the Offenders at laſt; and by how much it is the longer in coming, being once arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim, *Though Juſtice has leaden Feet, it has iron Hands*; and ſo, *Raro antecedentem ſceleſtum deſeruit pede pœna claudo.* Hor.

VE'NIAL [*Venial*, F. *Venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or *Fault*.

VENIRE *facias*, a Writ which lies for the ſummoning of twelve Men upon the Jury to try the Cauſe, where the two Parties plead and come to Iſſue.

VEN'ISON [*Veniſon*, F. which *Salmaſius* derives of κυνηγέσιον, Gr. that which is caught in Hunting] the Fleſh of a Buck, or other wild Beaſts of Chace.

VENI'TARIUM [ſo called of *Venite exultemus Domino*, L. O come let us ſing unto the Lord, &c. which was written with Muſical Notes, as it were to be ſung in Cathedral Churches, at the Beginning of Mattins] a Hymn-book or Pſalter.

VENOM [*Venim* or *Venin*, F. of *Venenum*, L.] a certain malignant Quality in ſome Creatures and Plants which is dangerous and deſtructive to others; Poiſon.

VEN'OMOUS [*venimeux*, F. *venenoſus*, L.] Full of Venom or Poiſon, poiſonous.

VEN'OMOUSLY, in a venomous manner.

VEN'OMOUSNESS, Poiſonouſneſs.

VENOUS [*venoſus*, L.] full of Veins,

VENT [of *fente*, or *ventuoſe*, F. a Rime or Chink; or of *ventus*, L. Wind] Air, Wind, or Paſſage out of a Veſſel.

VENT [*vente*, F. *venta*, Ital. of *vendere*, L. to ſell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [*Gunnery*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of a Canon.

To **VENT** [*evantare*, Ital.] to give Vent or Air to a Caſk.

To **VENT** [*Hunting Term*] to wind as a Spaniel-dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to diſcloſe one's Thoughts; to let Paſſions breathe out.

To **VENT** [of *vendere*, L. or *vendre*, F.] to ſell Commodities.

To **VENT** [among *Glaſs Plate-workers*] is to crack in working.

VEN'TAIL, that Part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. *Spenc.*

VENTE [*avant*, F. before] the Forepart. *Chauc.*

VENTER [in *Anatomy*] a conſiderable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature; and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Caput*.

VENTER, [in *Law*] a Mother, as, a *Brother by the ſame Venter*, is one by the ſame Mother.

VENTER, is alſo one of the four Stomachs of Beaſts which chew their Cud.

VENTER *infimus* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Belly. *L.*

VENTER *equinus*, Horſe-dung. *L.*

VENTES'SIMO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies Twenty. *Ital.*

VENT'ETH *into the Wind*, ſnuffs the Wind. *Spenc.*

VENT'IDUCT [of *ventus* and *ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To **VEN'TILATE** [*ventiler*, F. *ventilatum*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give vent.

VENTILATED [*ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILA'TION, a fanning or gathering Wind; a winnowing Corn.

VENTO'RIUM [*Old Law*] a Wind-fan for winnowing Corn.

VENTO'SE [*venteux*, F. *ventoſus*, L.] windy; alſo empty, bragging, vaunting.

A **VENTOSE** [*ventouſe*, F.] a Cupping-glaſs.

VENTOS'ITY [*ventoſitas*, L.] Windineſs, or Wind pent up in an human Body.

VENTOUSING, Cupping. *O.*

VEN'TRE *inſpiciendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who ſaith ſhe is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. *L.*

VEN'TRICLE [*ventricule*, F. *ventriculus*, L.] the Stomach, a Bowel.

VENTRICLE [in *Anatomy*] any round Concavity in the Body.

VENTRICU'LI *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, 4 Folds in that Part which receive the ſerous Liquors, and convey it to the Noſtrils.

VENTRIC'ULI *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart, two large Holes, one on the Right-ſide, which receives the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and ſends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and diſtributes it through the whole Body by the *Aorta*. *L.*

VENTRIL'OQUIST [*Ventriloquus*, L.] a Perſon who ſpeaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly, as thoſe who are poſſeſſed with an Evil-ſpirit. *L.*

To VENTURE [*s'adventurer*, or *aventurer*, F. *aventurer*, Sp.] to hazard, to run a Riſque, to expoſe to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, though it does not licence an inconſiderate *Raſhneſs*, in running *Hazards* maugre all *Probability* of Succeſs; yet it is a Spur to Induſtry and Reſolution in any Undertaking; it dehorts from ſuch a *Puſillanimity* and Cow-heartedneſs, as to be *inactive* at the *Apprehenſion* or *Appearance* of any Danger or Diſappointment that may poſſibly occur, ſo as to make a Perſon renounce the very Hopes of ſucceeding in a Preferment, Profit, or Accommodations of Life, for want of Courage to aſk a Favour, to demand a Right, to defend or fight for a Liberty or Property. *Chi non s'arriſchia, non guadagna*, ſay the *Italians*; *Qui ne s'adventure, ne a cheval ny a mule*; and nearer the *Engliſh* Proverb; *Qui n'hazarde rien gagne de meme*, the *French*; and *Quid autem tentare nocebit?* the *Latins*.

VEN'TURESOME [*adventeureux*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VEN'TURESOMELY, boldly, daringly.

VEN'TURESOMENESS, Boldneſs, Daringneſs.

VENTURI'NE, Powder made of fine Gold-wire, to be ſtrewed upon the firſt Layer or Varniſh laid in Japanning.

VE'NUE [in *Law*] the Place next to that where the Thing in Trial is ſuppoſed to have been done.

VE'NU }
VE'NY } [in *Fencing*] a Thruſt or Puſh.

VE'NUS, the Goddeſs of Love and Beauty; alſo the Evening-ſtar. *L.*

VENUS [with *Chymiſts*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VENUS *Comb Hair, Looking Glaſs, Navel-Wort*, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

VE'NUST [*venuſtus*, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECO'SE [*vepricoſus*, L.] full of Brambles.

VERA'CITY [*veracitas*, L.] a ſaying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of ſpeaking Truth.

VERA'MENT [*vrayement*, F.] in Truth.

A VERB [*verbum*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, which ſignifies *doing*, *ſuffering*, or *being*, in that Thing or Perſon to which it is joined.

VERB'AL [*verbalis*, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBALI'TY, a being verbal.

To VERB'ALIZE [*verbaliſer*, F.] to be tedious in Diſcourſe, to make many Words.

VERB'ALLY, by Words only.

VERBALS [in *Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VER'BATIM, in the ſame Words, or Word by Word. *L.*

VER'BERABLE [*verberabilis*, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To VER'BERATE [*verberatum*, L.] to beat or ſtrike.

VERBERATION, a beating or ſtriking. *Lat.*

To VERBI'GERATE [*verbigeratum*, L.] to noiſe abroad.

VERBO'SE [*verboſus*, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOS'ITY [*verboſité*, F. *verboſitas*, L.] a being verboſe, the uſing many Words.

VER'DANT [*verdoyant*, F. q. d. *veridans*, or *virens*, L.] Green.

VER'DEGREASE [*verdet* or *verdegris*, F. q. d. *viride Æris*, L. the Green of Braſs, Dr. *T. H.*] a green Subſtance made of the Ruſt of Copper, contracted by being ſtratified with the Huſks of preſſed Grapes.

VERDEGREASE } [a *Paint*] a ſort of
VER'DERET } Magiſtery made of the common Verdegreaſe.

VERDEL'LO, a ſort of Green Marble, uſed as a Touch-ſtone for trying Gold and other Metals. *Ital.*

VER'DERER } a judicial Officer of the
VER'DEROR } King's foreſt, whoſe Buſineſs is properly to look to the Vert, and ſee it well maintained; ſworn to keep the Aſſizes of the King's Foreſt, to enrol the Attachment of all manner of Treſpaſſes committed there.

VER'DICT [q. *vere dictum*, L. a true Report] the Jury's Anſwer upon any Cauſe committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature; *Verdict* is, alſo, commonly taken to ſignify one's Judgment or Opinion about any Thing.

VER'DITER [*Verd de terre*, F. of *viridis*, L. green or verdure] one of the three green Colours generally uſed by Painters.

VER'DOUR } [*Verdeur*, F.] the Green-
VER'DURE } neſs of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, *&c.*

VERDOY [*Heraldry*] a Border of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, *&c.*

VE'REBOT [*Old Records*] a Packet-boat or Tranſport-veſſel.

VEREC'TUM [in *Doomſday-Book*] Fallow Ground.

VERECUND [*verecundus*, L.] modeſt, ſhamefaced, baſhful.

VERE'CUNDIUM [*Old Law*] Injury, Treſpaſs, Damage.

VEREDIC'TUM *Aſſize* [*Law Term*] the Verdict of an Aſſize.

VEREN'DA [in *Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. *L.*

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard. *L.*

VERGE [*virga*, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Serjeant's Mace; alſo a Stick or Rod whereby a Perſon is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manour; alſo the Compaſs of a Man's Power; alſo the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. *L.*

VERGE [among *Botaniſts*] the Edge or Outſide of a Leaf.

VERGE [*of the Court*] the Compaſs, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of twelve Miles Extent, within the Juriſdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Houſhold, called ſo from the Verge or Staff which the Marſhal bears.

VER'GENCY [of *vergere*, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to, inclining.

VER'GER [*Sergent a virge*, F. of *virga*, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Juſtices of either Bench.

VERGER [of a *Cathedral* or *Collegiate* Church] an Officer who goes before a Biſhop, Dean, *&c.* and carries a Verge or Rod tipt with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERID'ICAL [*veridique*, F. *veridicus*, L.] ſpeaking the Truth.

To VERIF'ICATE [*verificatum*, L.] to prove a Thing true.

VERIFI'CA'TION, a verifying or proving, or making good.

To VER'IFY [*verifier*, F. *verificatum*, L.] to prove or make good.

To VERIFY [F. *Law Term*] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERILAY, a Roundelay, a ruſtick Song or Dance.

VERIL'OQUENT [*veriloquus*, L.] ſpeaking Truth.

VERIL'OQUY, [*veriloquum*, L.] a ſpeaking Truth.

VER'ILY, in Truth; really.

VERISIMIL'ITY } [*veriſimilitudo*, L.]
VERISIMIL'ITUDE } the Probability or Likelihood of a Thing.

VER'ITY [*verité*, F. *veritas*, L.] Truth.

VER'JUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of ſour and unripe Grapes, Crabs, *&c.*

VERMICEL'LI [*vermiculi*, L.] *i. e.* little Worms, an Ingredient of Soop made by the *Italians* of fine Flower and Water into a very ſoft Paſte, forced with a Syringe through a very ſmall Pipe, and coiled up ſo that it reſembles thin Worms.

VERMICULARES [*Anatomy*] certain Muſcles of the Body, ſo named from their reſembling Worms by their Figure, *L.*

VERMICU'LATED [*Vermiculatus*, L.] inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Chequer-work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICU'LATION [among *Botaniſts*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, *&c.* L.

VERMICULA'TION [among *Phyſicians*] the Griping of the Guts.

VER'MIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFOR'MIS *Proceſſus* [among *Anatomiſts*] a bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, ſo named from its Shape. *L.*

VERMIFUGE [of *Vermis*, a Worm, and *fugo*, to put to Flight, *L.*] a Medicine that deſtroys or expels Worms.

VERMIL'ION [*vermiglio*, Ital.] a lively deep red Colour; the *natural* ſort is found under ſome, almoſt inacceſſible Rocks in *Spain*, the *artificial* made of a certain red Sand near *Epheſus*, or of Brimſtone mixt with Quickſilver.

VER'MILION *Tincture*, a natural red Dye for the Face.

VER'MIN [*vermine*, F. of *vermes*, L.] any kind of hurtful Creatures or Inſects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, *&c.*

To VER'MINATE [*verminatum*, L.] to breed Worms.

To VERMINATE [among *Phyſicians*] to have a Griping or Wringing in the Belly to breed or void Worms.

VERMINA'TION, a breeding Worms, or Bots; moſt properly in Cattle. *L.*

VERMINATION [among *Phyſicians*] the Wringing of the Guts as if gnaw'd by Worms; alſo a voiding of Worms.

VER'MINOUS [*verminoſus*, L.] full of Worms, Worm-eaten.

VERMIP'AROUS [of *vermis* and *pario*, L.] breeding Worms.

VERMIV'OROUS [of *vermis* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNA'CIA, a ſort of *Italian* Wine.

VERNAC'ULAR [*vernaculus, a, um*, L.] proper and peculiar to the Country one lives or was born in, natural.

VER'NAGE [from *Verona*] ſweet Wine. *O.*

VERNAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL *Equinox* [in *Aſtronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 10th of *March*, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VER'NICLE [of *St. Veronica*, whoſe Handkerchief is reported by the Papiſts to have the Impreſſion of Chriſt's Face upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying the Croſs] a Cloth or Napkin wherein is repreſented the Figure of Chriſt's Face.

VERNIL'ITY [*Vernilitas,* L.] ſervile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VER'NIX, the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varniſh made of it. *L.*

VER'NOUS *Leaves* [*Botany*] ſuch Leaves of Plants that come up in the Spring.

VER'REL }
VER'RIL } [*Verrouille,* F. a Bolt] of Ferrel, a little Braſs or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRI'CULAR *Tunick* [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye, the ſame with *Amphibleſtroides.*

VERRUCO'SE [*verrucoſus,* L.] full of Warts.

VER'RY }
VAR'RY } [in *Heraldry*] is a ſort of Chequer in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABIL'ITY [of *verſabilis,* L.] an Aptneſs to be turned or wound any way.

VER'SABLE [*Verſabilis,* L.] that may be turned or wound.

VERSATI'LE [*Verſatilis,* L.] turning eaſily, apt to be turned or wound any way.

VERSE [*Vers,* or *Verſet,* F. *Verſus,* L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and meaſured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the moſt part end in Rhime; alſo a ſmall Portion of a Chapter in the Bible; a Sentence or Clauſe of a Sentence.

VER'SED *Sign of an Arch* [among *Geometricians*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line and the Lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSESIOUR, a Poet. *Chauc.*

VER'SICLE [*verſiculus,* L.] a little Verſe.

VERSICOL'OURED [*verſicolor,* L.] changing Colour; of ſundry and changeable Colours.

To VERSIF'ICATE [*Verſificatum,* L.] to make Verſes.

VERSIFICATION, a making of Verſes, or the Art of making Verſes. *F.* of *L.*

VERS'IFIER [*Verſificateur,* F.] a Maker of Verſes, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Senſe, for a paltry Rhimer.

To VERSI'FY [*verſifier,* F. *verſus facere,* L.] to make Verſes.

VER'SION, a Tranſlation out of one Language into another. *F.* of *L.*

VERST [of *Ruſſia*] three Quarters of an *Engliſh* Mile.

VERSUTIL'OQUENT [*Verſutiloquus,* L.] ſpeaking craftily.

VERT [in *Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coat-armour of the Gentry; in the Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald,* in thoſe of Kings, *Venus.*

VERT [*vert,* F. of *viridis,* L.] every Thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Foreſt; and is capable of covering a Deer; called alſo *Green Hue.*

Overt VERT, great Woods.

Nether VERT, under Woods.

Special VERT [*Foreſt Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Foreſt; and alſo all Trees growing in other Mens Woods, if they are ſuch as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VER'TE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies turn over Leaf, as *Verte ſubito,* turn over quickly. *L.*

VERTEBRALES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muſcles ſerving to ſtretch out all the Vertebres of the Back.

VERTE'BRES [*Vertebræ,* L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal; there are ſeven generally accounted in the Neck, twelve in the Back, five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum.* F.

VER'TEX [in *Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [in *Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [in *Aſtronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [*of a Cone, Pyramid,* &c.] is the Point of, the utmoſt Extremity or End of the *Axis,* or the Top of a Figure.

VERTEX [*of a Conick Section*] otherwiſe called *Zenith,* is the Point of the Curve where the Axis cuts it.

VERTEX [in *Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX *of a round Glaſs* [in *Opticks*] is the ſame as its Pole.

VERT'IBLE [*vertibilis,* L.] that may be turned.

VER'TICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VERTICAL [*Aſtronomy*] a Star is ſaid *to be vertical,* when it happens to be in that Point which is juſt over any Place.

VERTICAL *Angles* [*Mathematicks*] thoſe Angles which being oppoſite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL *Circles* [in *Aſtronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, interſecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir,* and conſequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL *Line* [in *Conicks*] is a Right Line drawn on the Vertical Plane, and paſſing through the Vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL *Line* [*Dialling*] a Line on any Place perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL *Plane* [*Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VER'TICALLY, a being rightly over one's Head.

VER'TICALLY, pointedly, at the Point.

VERTICALURE [in *Aſtronomy*] the Meridian Circle, ſo called becauſe it paſſes thro' the Zenith or Vertical Point.

VERTICIL'LATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE *Plants* [in *Botany*] are ſuch as have their Flowers intermixed with ſmall Leaves, growing in the manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICITY [of *verticula*, L.] the Property of the Loadſtone, or a touch'd Needle, to Point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTI'GINOUS [*vertigineux*, F. *vertiginoſus*, L.] giddy.

VERTI'GO, a Giddineſs, Dizzineſs, or Swimming in the Head. *F.* of *L.*

VERTIL'LAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed, by ſtirring or turning of it.

VER'TUE [*vertu*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to be good, and ſhun Evil; moral Honeſty, good Principles.

VER'TULESSE, without Vertue. *Ch.*

VERTUO'SO, an accompliſhed, ingenious, and enterpriſing Perſon, one well verſed in Natural Philoſophy.

VER'TUOUS [*vertueux*, F. *virtuoſus*, L.] inclined or diſpoſed to Vertue. See *Virtuous*.

VERVAC'TUM, Land that hath been Fallow, and is ploughed in the Spring, to be ſown next Year. *L.*

VER'VAIN [*Vervene*, F. *Verbena*, L.] reckoned by the Ancients among the magick Herbs.

VER'VISE, a ſort of coarſe Woollen Cloth, otherwiſe called *Plonkets*.

VER'ULAM [perhaps of Gwar, C. Br. Fatneſs, and Lonn, pleaſant, from the Pleaſantneſs and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of *England* in the Time of the *Romans*, out of the Ruins whereof was raiſed *St. Alban*'s in *Hertfordſhire*.

VER'Y [of *vere*, or *re vera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD *and Very Tenant* [*Law Phraſe*] are thoſe who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VES'CIÆ [*Old Records*] Vetches or Tares.

VES'ICA [in *Anatomy*] a Bladder, a membranous or ſkinny Part, in which any Liquor is contained.

VESICA *biliaria* [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder, which is a hollow Bag, placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and in Figure reſembleth a Pear. *L.*

VESICA *diſtilatoria* [among *Chymiſts*] is a large Copper Veſſel tinn'd on the Inſide, uſed in diſtilling ardent Spirits, ſo called, becauſe in Figure it is ſomething like a blown Bladder. *L.*

VESICA *urinaria*, the Urine Bladder. *L.*

A VESIC'ATORY [*veſicatorium*, L.] any Medicine which ſerves to raiſe Bladders or Bliſters in the Skin. *L.*

VESIC'ULA *Fellis* [in *Anatomy*] the Gall-Bladder. *L.*

VESIC'ULÆ *ſeminales* [in *Anatomy*] the Seed-Bladder. *L.*

VESICULA'RIS [in *Anatomy*] the loweſt Part of the Wind-pipe. *L.*

VESPE'RIES, the laſt Act or Exerciſe for taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorboniſts*.

VES'PERS [in the Church of *Rome*] Evening-Songs or Evening-Prayers.

Sicilian VESPERS, Veſpers ſo named, on Account of a general Maſſacre of the *French*, by the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Sicily*, A, C. 1582.

VESPERTILIONUM *Alæ* [among *Anatomiſts*] two broad membranous Ligaments, with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, ſo called becauſe they reſemble the Wings of a Bat. *L.*

VESPERTI'NE [*veſpertinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Aſtronomers*] a Planet is ſaid to be *Veſpertine*, when it ſets after the Sun.

VESPERU'GO [*Aſtronomy*] the Evening Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it ſhines after Sun-ſet. *L.*

A VES'SEL [*Vaiſelle*, F. *Vaſello*, Ital. of *Vaſculum*, L.] a general Name of many Sorts of Utenſils to put any thing in.

A VESSEL [*Vaiſſeau*, F.] a Ship, Bark, Hoy, Lighter, *&c.*

A VESSEL [among *Anatomiſts*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the Blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL *of Election* } [*Scripture*
A VESSEL *of Reprobation* } *Term*] is an Elect or Reprobate Perſon.

VESSEL *of Paper*, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally ſet over Cornices, ſo called becauſe they repreſent ſeveral Veſſels, which were in Uſe among the Ancients.

VES'SES, a ſort of Cloth made in *Suffolk*.

VESSIGNON [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe, a kind of Wind-gall or Swelling. *F.*

To VEST [*veſtire*, to cloath, *L.*] to beſtow upon, to admit to the Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements.

To VEST [in *Law*] is to infeoff, to give Seiſin, to put in full Poſſeſſion of Lands and Tenements.

VES'TA, a Heathen Goddeſs of the *Earth* or *Nature*, under whoſe Name the ancient Heathens worſhipped the *Earth* and *Fire*; ſometimes conſidered as the Mother, and at other Times as the Daughter of *Saturn*, to whom *Numa Pompilius*, the King of *Rome*, dedicated an everlaſting Fire, and appointed the Prieſteſſes called *Veſtales* or *Veſtal Virgins* to keep it, who were very ſeverely puniſhed whenever they let it go out, in which caſe it was not to be lighted again by an earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever thoſe *Veſtal Virgins* tranſgreſſed the Rules of Chaſtity, they were buried alive.

VESTA [in *Old Records*] the Veſture or Crop of Corn, *&c.* upon the Ground.

VES'TAL *Virgins*, a ſort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Prieſteſſes to the Goddeſs *Veſta*, and to take Care of the Veſtal Fire.

VESTE [of *Veſtis*, L.] a ſort of Waiſtcoat, a Garment. *F.*

VES'TIARY [*veſtiaire*, F. of *veſtiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monaſtery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friers Wardrobe.

VES'TIBLE [*veſtibule*, F. *veſtibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a Houſe.

VESTIB'ULUM [*Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Os petroſum*, L.

To **VES'TIGATE** [*veſtigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track, to ſeek out or ſearch diligently.

VESTIGA'TION, a tracing, a ſeeking, or ſearching diligently.

VESTI'GES [*veſtigia*, L.] Footſteps, Traces. *F.*

VESTIGIA *of Tendons* [among *Naturaliſts*] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fiſhes, formed for the faſtening the Tendons of their Muſcles.

VES'TIMENT [*veſtiment*, F. *veſtimentum*, L.] Raiment, Cloathing, Habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholicks*] a Prieſts upper Garment, worn when he ſays Maſs.

VES'TRY [*veſtiaria*, Ital. of *veſtiarium*, L.] a Room adjoining to a Church, where the Prieſts Veſtments and ſacred Utenſils are kept; an Aſſembly of the Heads of the Pariſh uſually held in that Place.

VESTRY *Clerk*, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Pariſh Accounts.

VESTRY *Keeper*, a Sexton whoſe Office is to look after the Veſtry.

VESTRY *Men* [of a *Pariſh*] a ſelect Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually chooſe Officers for the Pariſh, and take Care of its Affairs; ſo called becauſe they uſually meet in the Veſtry of the Church.

VESTU'RA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Graſs. *L.*

VESTURA [among the *Feudiſts*] the actual Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, *&c.*

VES'TURE [*Vêture*, F. of *veſtis*, L.] a Garment, any Cloathing.

VESTURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Poſſeſſion, or the Profit ariſing from it.

VESTURE *of an Acre of Land* [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit ariſing from it.

VETA'TION, a forbidding. *L.*

VETCH'ES [*Veſſe*, F. *Vezza*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chich-peas, a kind of Pulſe.

VETCHY BED, a Bed of Peas-ſtraw. *Sp.*

VET'ERAN [*veteran*, F. *veteranus*, L.] ſerving long in a Place or Office.

VETERAN *Soldier*, an old Soldier, one who has ſerved long in the Wars; in *France* an Officer of twenty Years ſtanding.

VETERATO'RIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINARIA *Medicina*, Phyſick for Cattle. *L.*

VETERINA'RIUS, a Farrier or Horſeleech; a Horſe-courſer, or one who lets out Horſes for Hire. *L.*

VETERN'US, a Lethargy or drowſy Diſeaſe; a continual Deſire of Sleeping; alſo Drowſineſs, Sluggiſhneſs, Slothfulneſs. *Ch.*

VET'ITUM *Namium* [*Law Term*] an unlawful *Naam* or forbidden Dreſs, is when a Bailiff diſtrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids them to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VETURI'NO [in *Italy*] one who lets out Horſes, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horſes.

VETUST' [*vetuſtus*, L.] old, ancient.

To **VEX** [*vexer*, F. *vexare*, L. verieren, Teut.] to teaze, to trouble, to oppreſs, to torment.

VEXA'TION, Diſquiet or Trouble of Mind, Diſturbance. *F.* of *L.*

VEXA'TIOUS [*vexant*, or *vexabundus*, L.] that cauſes Trouble or Grief; burdenſome, troubleſome.

VEXATIOUSLY, troubleſomely.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, Troubleſomeneſs.

VEXILLA'TION, a Company under one Standard. *L.*

V. G. [a Contraction of *Verbi Gratia*, L. *i. e.* to inſtance in a Word] an uſual Character for *Namely* or *for Inſtance.*

UGL'ILY, in an ugly Manner.

UG'LINESS, Miſſhapenneſs.

UG'LY [*Minſhew* derives it of hogghen, but *Skinner* of Oȝa, Horror, q. d. Oȝelic, *Sax.* horrible, dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape or Countenance.

UGSUMNESS, Terribleneſs. *O.*

UGUALE } [in *Muſick Books*]
UGUALEMENT } ſignifies equal or equally. *Ital.*

VI ET ARMIS [*i. e.* by Force and Arms] a Law Term uſed in an Indictment to to denote the forcible and violent Commiſſion of any Crime. *L.*

VI *laica removenda*, a Writ lying where Debate being between two Parſons or Proviſors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Laymen, and holds the other cut. *L.*

VI *laica amovenda*, a Writ ſerved when a Biſhop has certified into the Court of *Chancery*, that the Parſon of any Church within his Juriſdiction is kept out of his Church or Glebe by a Lay Force.

VIA *Combuſta* [among *Aſtrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees, comprehended within the ſecond half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reaſon of ſeveral ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. *L.*

VIA *combuſta* [in *Palmiſtry*] is the Line of *Saturn* when parted. *L.*

VIA *lactea* [in *Aſtronomy*] is a white Circle which encompaſſes the whole Firmament, compoſed of an infinite Number of ſmall Stars, (diſtinguiſhed by the Help of a Teleſcope, but not by the bare Eye) which may be ſeen in a clear Night, commonly called the milky Way. *L.*

VIA *lactea* [in *Chiromancy*] is a Line running from that which is termed *Reſtricta*, to another which is called *Feriens*. L.

VIÆ *primæ* [among *Phyſicians*] the Stomach and Inteſtine *Duodenum* and *Jejunum*. L.

VIA *regia* [*Law Term*] the King's Highway or Common-road; called the King's High-way, becauſe it is appointed by him, and under his Protection. *L.*

VIA *Solis* [among *Aſtronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, ſo called becauſe the Sun never goes out of it.

VIA *Solis* [in *Palmiſtry*] a ſtraight Line which runs downward from the Knob at the Root of the Ring-finger, into the Hollow of the Hand. *L.*

A VI'AL [*Phiole*, F. or φιάλη, Gr.] a ſmall thin Glaſs Bottle.

VIANDS [*Viandes*, F. of *Vic*, F. Life, as *victus* of *Vivendo*, L.] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VI'ARY [*Viarius*, L.] belonging to Ways.

VIATICK [*Viaticus*, L.] belonging to a Journey.

VIAT'ICUM [*Viatique*, F.] all Manner of Proviſions for a Journey. *L.*

VIATICUM [among the *Roman Catholicks*] the Sacrament given to dying Perſons.

VIBEX [with *Phyſicians*] a black and blue Spot occaſioned by a Flux of Blood.

To VIBRATE [*Vibratum*, L.] to ſhake, to brandiſh; alſo to ſwim to and fro.

VIBRA'TION, a brandiſhing, a ſhaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum*, in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VIBRATING *Motion* [among *Naturaliſts*] a very quick and ſhort Motion of the ſolid Parts of Bodies, cauſed by the Pulſe or Stroke of ſome Bodies upon them.

VIBRIS'SANT [*vibriſſans*, L.] quavering.

VIC'AR [*Vicaire*, F. *Vicarius*, L.] properly one that is in another's Stead or Room, a Deputy; but the Word is chiefly uſed for the Parſon of the Pariſh where the Tithes are impropriated.

VICAR *General*, a Title given by King *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*, with a full Power to overſee the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND VICAR *to the Pope*, a Cardinal who has Juriſdiction over all ſecular and regular Prieſts, and alſo over the *Jews* in the City of *Rome*, &c.

VIC'ARAGE }
VIC'ARIGE } [*vicarie*, or *vicariat*, F. *vicaria*, or *vicariatus*, L.] the ſpiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE *endowed*, is one who has a ſufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is impropriated.

VICA'RIO *deliberando, occaſione cujuſdam Recognitionis*, &c. is a Writ that lies for a ſpiritual Perſon in Priſon, upon Forfeiture of a *Recogniſance*, without the King's Writ. *L.*

VICA'RIOUS [*vicariel*, F. *vicarius*, L.] belonging to a Vicar; ſubordinate.

VICE [*vitium*, L.] an Habit the contrary to Virtue; Sin, Lewdneſs, Debauchery. *F.*

A VICE [probably of *vice* or *vicis*, L. inſtead of another, *q. d.* ſome Inſtrument which ſerves inſtead of, or does the Office of a Perſon] an Inſtrument uſed by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any thing faſt, while they file or work it.

A VICE [among *Glaſiers*] an Inſtrument with two Wheels, made uſe of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair-caſe. *Chauc.*

VICE [of *vice* or *vices*, L. i. e. inſtead of] in Compoſition of *Engliſh* Words implies a Subordination, or the ſupplying another's Place; as

VICE-*Admiral*, one of the three principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the ſecond Squadron, and has his Flag ſet up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-*Chamberlain* [of the *King's Houſhold*] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who, in his Abſence, has the Comptrol and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Houſhold, which is called the *Chamber*, or above Stairs.

VICE-*Chancellor* [of an *Univerſity*] an eminent Profeſſor, choſen annually to manage Affairs in the Abſence of the Chancellor.

VICE-*Dominus*, a Viſcount or Sheriff. *L.*

VICE-*Dominus Abbatiæ ſeu Eccleſiæ* [*Civil Law Term*] the Law-Advocate or Protector of an Abbey or Church. *L.*

VICE-*Dominus Epiſcopi* [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commiſſary, or Vicar-General of a Biſhop. *L.*

VICE-*Gerent* [*vice gerens, L.*] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, a Deputy King, one who governs a State inſtead of a King. *F.*

VICE-*Royalty* [*Vice Royauté*, F.] the Place and Dignity of a Vice-Roy.

VICE, a Jeſter in a Play; alſo the Spindle in a Preſs.

VICE *Verſa*, on the contrary. *L.*

To VICIATE. See *To Vitiate.*

VICIE'TUM [*Law Word*] the ſame as *Venue*; which ſee.

VI'CINAGE
VICIN'ITY [*viſinage*, F. *vicinia*, or *vicinitas*, L.] Neighbourhood, Nearneſs.

VICI'NAL [*vicinalis*, L.] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VI'CIOUS [*Vicieux*, F.] given to Vice, ſinful, wicked, naught, lewd.

VI'CIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VI'CIOUSNESS, Wickedneſs, Faultineſs.

VICIS *&* *venellis mundandis*, a Writ againſt a Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.* for not taking care that the Streets be well cleanſed.

VICIS'SITUDE [*viciſſitudo*, L.] Change or Turn; ſucceeding of one thing after another; as The *Viciſſitude of the Seaſons*, &c. *F.*

VICON'TIEL
VICOUN'TIEL [*Law Term*] belonging to the Sheriff, as Writs Vicontiel, *i. e.* ſuch as are triable in the County Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Aſſize.

VICON'TIELS
VICONTIEL *Rents* [*Law Term*] certain Farms for which a Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the beſt Profit he can of them.

VI'COUNT
VIS'COUNT [*vicompte*, F. *vicecomes*, L.] originally it ſignified a Sheriff, or the Governor of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VICOUNT'ESS
VISCOUNT'ESS [*vicompteſſe*, F. *vicecomitiſſa*, L.] the Wiſe of a Viſcount.

VIC'TIM [*victime*, F. *victima*, L.] a Sacrifice, properly a Beaſt killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

To VIC'TIMATE [*victimatum*, L.] to offer a Sacrifice.

VICTORI'ACUS, a *Roman* Coin, worth about 3*d.* 3*qrs.* Engliſh, ſtamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTO'RIOUS [*victorieux*, F. *victorioſus*, L.] that has got a Victory or Conqueſt.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, like a Conqueror.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, the being Conqueror.

VIC'TORY [*Victoire*, F. *Victoria*, L.] the Overthrow or Defeat of an Enemy, getting the upper hand or better of one in any thing.

To VIC'TUAL [*victum præbere*, L.] to furniſh with Victuals or Proviſions.

VIC'TUALLER [*victuallieur*, F.] one who furniſhes with, or provides Victuals; an Ale-houſe keeper; a ſmall Ship or Veſſel that carries Proviſions for a Fleet.

VIC'TUALS [*victuailles*, F. *victus*, L.] Proviſions, Food, Things neceſſary for Life, as Meat, Drink, *&c.*

VIC'TUS *Ratio*, [among *Phyſicians*] a particular manner of Living for the Preſervation of Health, and Prevention of Diſeaſes. *L.*

VI'DAM [in *France*] the Judge of a Biſhop's Temporal Juriſdiction.

VIDELI'CET, *Viz.* to wit, that is. *L.*

VIDUITA'TIS *Profeſſio*, the making a ſolemn Profeſſion of living a chaſte Widow, a Cuſtom of old obſerved in *England*, attended with divers Ceremonies. *L.*

VIDUI'TY [*Viduité*, F. *Viduitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

VIEND'ED [of *viande*, F.] having Plenty of Meat, furniſhed with Proviſions. *O.*

VIEW [*veue*, F.] the Sight, or the Act of Seeing, Proſpect, Survey.

VIEW [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought, and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant aſks, the Tenant ſhall *pray the View*.

VIEW [among *Hunters*] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW *of Frank Pledge* [*Law Term*] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and ſeeing that every Man be in ſome Pledge.

To VIEW [*voir*, F.] to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To VIEW *a Place* [*Military Term*] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to obſerve the Strength or Weakneſs of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEW'ERS [in *Law*] are ſuch Perſons who are ſent by a Court to view any Place or Perſon in Queſtion, as to the Situation of a Place, where a Fact was committed, of a Perſon, in caſe of Sickneſs, *&c.*

VI'GIL [*vigile*, F. *vigilia*, L.] the Eve, or Day, next before a Holy-Day; ſo called becauſe in ancient Times Chriſtians uſed then to watch, faſt, and pray in Churches.

VI'GILANCE } [*vigilance*, F. *vigilantia*,
VI'GILANCY } L.] Watchfulneſs, good Heed, Application of Mind.

VI'GILANT [*vigilans*, L.] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumſpect, wary. *F.*

VI'GILANTLY, watchfully, carefully.

VI'GILANTNESS, Watchfulneſs, Carefulneſs.

VI'GILS [*vigiles*, F. *vigiliæ*, L.] are thoſe Faſts which the Church has thought fit to eſtabliſh before certain Feſtivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Obſervation of the enſuing Solemnity.

VIGINTI *Viri*, 20 Magiſtrates of equal Authority.

VIGON'E [*vigogne*, F.] a ſort of *Spaniſh* Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGORO'SITY [*vigoroſitas*, F.] Strength, Livelineſs.

VIGORO'SO } [in *Muſick Books*]
VIGOROSAMENTE } ſignifies to play or ſing with Strength and Vigour. *Ital.*

VI'GOROUS [*vigoreux*, F. *vigoroſus*, L.] lively, luſty, ſtout, briſk, full of Vigour or Courage, mettleſome.

VIG'OUR [*vigeur*, F. of *vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutneſs, Sprightlineſs.

VI'GOROUSLY, lively, ſtoutly.

VIG'OROUSNESS, Livelineſs, Stoutneſs.

VILD, vile. *Spenc.*

VILE, [*vilis*, L.] of no account, deſpicable, mean, paltry, baſe, wicked. *F.*

VILELY, meanly, baſely.

VILE'NESS [*vilitas*, L.] Meanneſs, Baſeneſs, Wickedneſs.

To **VILIFY** [*vilipender*, F. of *vilis* and *facio*, L.] to ſet light by, to ſet at nought, to deſpiſe, to abuſe.

VIL'ITY [*vilité*, F. *vilitas*, L.] Vileneſs, Meanneſs, Cheapneſs.

VILL [*ville*, F. *villa*, L.] a *Law Word*, ſometimes taken for a Pariſh, or a Part of it, and ſometimes for a Manour.

VIL'LA, a Village, a Manour-houſe out of a City, &c. a Farm-houſe, or Homeſtall. *L.*

VILLA *Regis*, a Title anciently given to thoſe Villages, where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demeſne. *L.*

VIL'LAGE [*villagio*, Ital. of *villa*, L.] a Number of Country-houſes or Cottages, without any Wall or Incloſure. *F.*

VIL'LAGER [*villageois*, F. *villanus*, L.] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VIL'LAIN [*Villain*, F. *Villano*, Ital. of *villanus*, L. or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a Village, L.] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and ſervile Condition, who had a ſmall Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependent on his Lord, and bound to certain work and corporal Service; but now 'tis moſt commonly uſed in a bad Senſe, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, ſordid Fellow.

Pure **VIL'LAIN**, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattles at Pleaſure; and alſo might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him free. The Law concerning ſuch ſtands yet unrepealed; but is grown ſo obſolete, that there are not in *England* any ſuch Slaves.

VIL'LAIN *in Groſs* [*Law Term*] one who was immediately bound to the Perſon of his Lord and Heirs.

VIL'LAIN *Regardant to a Manour* [*Law Term*] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner. Theſe were the ſame with the *Pure Villains* above deſcribed.

VILLAIN *Fleece*, a Fleece of Wool ſhorn from a ſcabby Sheep. *O. S.*

VIL'LAINOUS [of *vilain*, F.] baſe, wicked, ſhameful, pitiful.

VILLAINOUS *Judgment* [*Law Term*] a Judgment or Sentence which calls the Reproach of Villainy and Shame on him againſt whom 'tis given, as a Conſpirator, Perjurer, &c.

VIL'LAINOUSLY, in a villainous Manner.

VIL'LAINOUSNESS, Wickedneſs, Baſeneſs.

VILLA'NI [in *Old Records*] a ſort of ſervile Tenants, ſo called becauſe they were *Villæ & glebæ adſcripti*, i. e. held ſome Cottages and Lands, which they were charged for with certain ſtated ſervile Offices, and were conveyed as an Eſtate or Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See *Villain.*

VILLA'NIS *Regis ſubtractis reducendis*; a Writ to bring back the King's Bondſmen that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. *L.*

VIL'LANY [*vilenie*, F.] Baſeneſs, Wickedneſs, Lewdneſs.

VIL'LENAGE } the meaneſt Tenure
VIL'LANAGE } anciently belonging to Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all manner of ſervile Work for the Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, although every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in **VILLENAGE**, Tenants of baſe Tenure, thoſe we now call Copyholders.

VILLI [*Botany*] a ſort of ſmall Hairs, growing on ſome Trees.

VIM'INAL [*viminalis*, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMI'NEUS [*viminalis*, L.] made of Twigs.

VINA'LIA [with the ancient *Romans*] Feaſts made at the firſt broaching or taſting their Wines, *St. Martin*'s Feaſt.

VIN'CENT [*Vincentius*, of *vincere*, L. q. d. a Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

VIN'CIBLE, [*vincibilis*, L.] that may be overcome or vanquiſhed.

VINCULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that ſome compound ſurd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDE'MIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE [*Vindemiatum*, L.] to gather grapes, or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, *&c.*

VINDEMIA'TORY [*vindemiatoris*, L.] belonging to a Vintage.

VINDEMIATRIX, a She Vintager. *L.*

VINDEMIATRIX [in *Aſtronomy*] a fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Conſtellation *Virgo*, whoſe Longitude is 185 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees, 15 Minutes.

To VIN'DICATE [*vindicatum*, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or juſtify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICA'TION, a defending, clearing, or juſtifying, Defence, Apology. *F.* of *L.*

VINDICA'TOR, a Perſon who vindicates, a Defender. *L.*

VINDIC'TIVE [*Vindicativus*, L.] revengeful.

VINDICT'IVELY, revengefully.

VINDICT'IVENESS, Revengeſulneſs.

A VINE [*Vigne*, F. *Vinea*, L.] a Plant or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE-*Fretter* } an Inſect that gnaws
VINE-*Grub* } Vines.

VINE-*Pear*, a Pear ripe in *October*.

VIN'EGAR [*vinaigre*, F. q. *vinum acre*, L. ſharp Wine] Wine or other Liquors made ſharp for Sauces,

VI'NEROUS, hard to pleaſe. *N. C.*

VI'NEW [probably of *eſvanouy*, F. of *eſvanouir*, to grow flat, q. d. *evanidus*, L. having loſt the Spirits] Mouldineſs, Hoarineſs, Muſtineſs.

VINEYARD [Win-ᵹeaꞃꞇ, *Sax.* Weingarten, Teut. viinyaard, Dan. wiingaerd, Du.] a Piece of Ground ſet with Vines.

VIN'NET, a Printer's Border, Flower, or Flouriſh, *&c.*

A VI'NIPOTE [*Vinipotor*, L.] a Winebibber, a Drunkard.

VI'NOLENCY [*vinolentia*, L.] Drunkenneſs.

VI'NOLENT [*Vinolentus*, L.] drunken, or given to drink much Wine.

VI'NOUS [*Vineux*, F. *Vinoſus*, L.] of, or that has the Smell or Taſte of Wine.

VIN'TAGE [*Vinée*, of *Vendange*, O. F. of *Vindemia*, L.] Vine-harveſt for Grape-gathering; the Seaſon for ſuch gathering.

VIN'TAGER [*Vigneron*, F.] a Grape-gatherer.

VINT'NER [*vinatiere*, Ital. *vinarius*, L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern-keeper.

VIN'TRY [*Vinaria*, L.] a Wine Cellar, or the Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

VINUM *Hippocraticum* [ſo called of *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates*'s Sleeve, thro' which it was ſtrained] Hippocras, a ſpiced Wine, into which Sugar and Spice have been ſteeped for ſome Time.

VINUM *medicatum* [among *Phyſicians*] Wine in which Medicines have been infuſed for the Uſe of ſick People. *L.*

VI'OL [*Violle*, F. *Viola*, Ital.] a muſical Inſtrument.

VIOL [of *Vellendi*, L. pulling] a Term uſed among Mariners, when a three ſtroud Rope is bound faſt with Nippers to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer Capſtan, for the better weighing of the Anchor.

VI'OLLA, a Viol, a Muſical Inſtrument, the Neck of which is divided into half Notes by ſeven Frets fixed thereon, and is commonly ſtrung with ſix Strings, and ſometimes with ſeven. And they are of ſeveral Sorts and Sizes. *Ital.* As,

VIOLA *Tenora*, a Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLO *Baſſo*, a Baſs Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA *d'Amore*, a kind of Treble Viol ſtrung with Wire, and ſo called, becauſe of its ſoft and ſweet Tone. *Ital.*

VIOLA *Baſtardo*, a Baſtard Viol, *i. e.* a Baſs Violin, ſtrung and fretted like a Braſs Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA *di Gamba*, a Baſs Viol, which is ſo called from *Gamba* the Leg; becauſe the common Way of playing upon it is by holding it between the Legs. *Ital.*

VI'OLABLE [*Violabilis*, L.] that may be violated.

VIOLA'CEOUS [*Violaceus*, L.] of a Violet Colour, or like a Violet.

To VI'OLATE [*Violer*, F. *Violatum*, L.] to infringe, break or tranſgreſs; to raviſh or force a Woman.

To VIOLATE *Churches*, to commit profane and wicked actions there.

VIOLA'TION, the Act of breaking, tranſgreſſing, *&c. L.*

VIOLA'TOR [*Violateur*, F.] a Tranſgreſſor, *&c. L.*

VI'OLENCE [*violentia*, L.] Vehemence, Boiſterouſneſs, Eagerneſs, Earneſtneſs, Force, or Conſtraint uſed unlawfully, Oppreſſion, Outrage. *F.*

VI'OLENT [*violentus*, L.] forcible, vehement, boiſterous, furious, toilſome, hard, ſtrong, ſharp. *F.*

VIOLENT *Signs* [among *Aſtrologers*] are ſuch in which the ill-boding Planets, *Saturn*, and *Mars*, have any notable Dignities; as *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and *Aquarius*; alſo thoſe in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

VIOLENTLY, forcibly, vehemently.

VI'OLENTNESS, Force, Vehemence.

VIO'LET [*Violette*, F. *Violeta*, Span. of *Viola*, L.] a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented Flower, of which, beſides the common, there are ſeveral Sorts, as the *Calathian Corn* and *Dame*'s Violet.

VIOLET-*Apple*, a ſort of Apple whoſe Pulp is delicate.

VIOLET-*Marian*, a Flower called alſo *Canterbury* Bells.

VIOLETTA, a ſmall or Treble Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLIN' [*violino*, Ital. *violon*, F.] a muſical Inſtrument well known.

VIOLINIS'TA, one who plays on a Viol or Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLI'NO, a Violin or Fiddle.

VIOLINO CONCERTANTE, or *Concertini*, or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either firſt or ſecond, which play throughout, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe called *Ripieno*, which play only here and there, and in the full Parts or Chorus. *Ital.*

VIOLINO *Ripieno*, a Violin of the full Parts. *Ital.*

VI'OLIST, one well ſkilled in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

VIOLONCELLO, ſignifies a ſmall Baſs Violin, juſt half as big as a common Baſs Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs, whoſe Strings being but half the Length of the Baſs, makes them juſt an Octave higher than the Baſs; uſed to play a Baſs upon with a common Baſs Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLO'NE, is a very large Baſs Violin or double Baſs, being every Way as large again as a common Baſs Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the Sound juſt an Octave lower than the common Baſs Violin. This Inſtrument is only uſed at great Concerts, as *Operas*, and other publick Muſick. *Ital.*

VI'PER [*vipere*, F. of *vipera*, L.] a poiſonous Reptile of the Serpent Kind, called alſo an Adder; in ſome hot Countries its Bite is venomous, tho' its Fleſh is made uſe of in ſeveral Medicines.

VIPERI'NE [*Viperinus*, L.] belonging to a Viper.

VI'PEROUS [*vipereus*, L.] of a Viper kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIPERS *Bugloſs*, an Herb whoſe Root and Seeds are cordial, and good againſt Melancholy, called in Latin *Viperina*.

VIRA'GO, a ſtout or manly Woman, a Termagant. *F.* of *L.*

VI'RELAY, a ſort of comical Song, a Roundelay. *F. Spenc.*

VIRGA,' [in *Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, ſuch as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA *Ulnaria* [*Old Law*] a Yard meaſured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. *L.*

VIRGA *Ferrea*, a Yard kept in the *Exchequer*, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Braſs.

VIR'GÆ [with *Meteorologiſts*] a Meteor repreſenting a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-beams obliquely paſſing thro' the more looſe and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and uſually betokens Rain. *L.*

VIRGIL'IUS *Maro*, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whoſe Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the moſt part lofty and majeſtick Style.

A VIRGIN [*vierge*, F. of *virgo*, L.] a chaſte Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN *Parchment*, a very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

VIRGINS *Flower*, a Plant uſed in covering Arbours, ſpreading itſelf into woody Branches.

VIRGINS *Thread*, a ropy Dew which flies in the Air, like ſmall untwiſted Silk.

VIRGINS *Milk*, a ſort of Chymical Compoſition called *Benjamin* Water.

VIRGIN [*virgineus*, L.] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIR'GINAL [*virginales*, L.] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VIR'GINALS [probably ſo called, becauſe a fit Inſtrument for Virgins to play upon] a muſical Inſtrument touched after the ſame manner, as the *Harpſichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINAL'ITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenlineſs.

VIRGI'NEUS *Morbus* [among *Phyſicians*] the Green-Sickneſs. *L.*

VIRGINI'A [ſo called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*] a Province of Northern *America*, diſcovered by the Direction and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A. D. 1584.

VIRGINIAN *Climber*, a Plant having Claſpers like a Vine.

VIRGIN'IAN *Frog*, a Frog 8 or 10 Times as big as thoſe in *England*, which makes a Noiſe like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN *Nightingale*, a Bird of a ſcarlet Colour, with a Tuft on the Head.

VIRGINIAN *Silk*, a Plant bearing purpliſh Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, and fine ſoft Silk.

VIRGINI'TY [*Virginité*, F. of *Virginitas*, L.] the State and Condition of a Virgin; a Maidenhead.

VIR'GO [among *Aſtrologers*] is reputed to be the Houſe and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [in *Aſtronomy*] one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *Auguſt*.

VIR'GULA *divinatoria*, a Hazel-rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cut according to the Time of the Planetary Aſpect, and held by the two forked Ends, ſome pretend, will diſcover Mines.

VIRIDA'RIO *eligendo*, a Writ for the Choice of a Verdurer in a Foreſt.

VIRID'ITY [*Viriditas*, L.] Greenneſs.

VIRI'LE [*virilis*, L.] manly, ſtout.

VIRIL'IA, the Privy-parts of a Man, the cutting off which was Felony by the common Law, whether the Perſon conſented or not. *L.*

VIRIL'ITY [*Virilité*, F. of *Virilitas*, L.] Man's Eſtate, Manhood; alſo Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRI'POTENT [*viripotens*, L.] a Maid that is marriageable.

VIRO'SE [*viroſus*, L.] luſting after a Man; alſo full of manly Force.

VIRTSUNGIANDUS *Ductus* [of *Virtſungius*, who firſt diſcovered it] a Canal called alſo *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

VIR'TUAL [*virtuel*, F.] equivalent, effectual.

VIRTUAL *Focus* [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Part of a Concave-glaſs, called the *Point of Divergence*.

VIRTUALLY, effectually.

VIR'TUOUSLY, in a virtuous or pious Manner.

VIR'TUOUSNESS, Piouſneſs.

VIR'TUE [*Vertu*, F. *Virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtue which parleys is near a Surrender.

As in fortified Places beſieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldiers, who are reſolutely bent to defend it, ſcorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy, but receive their diſhonourable Offers with Contempt and Diſdain: So when Virtue (the Fortreſs of the Soul, which ought to be defended with the utmoſt Obſtinacy) is attacked by bold Aſſailants, they who are reſolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulſe diſhonourable Offers with Indignation. And when once a Woman lends a liſtening Ear to Offers, though never ſo high, as to the Surrender of her Chaſtity, it is Odds if ſhe do not ſurrender it upon very low ones in the Upſhot. *Virtus quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægre cedit.*

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among *Moraliſts*] are Prudence, Temperance, Juſtice, and Fortitude.

VIRTUO'SO [*Virtuoſo*, Ital.] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philoſophy; one that is well ſkilled in the Secrets of Nature, and ſearches after new Diſcoveries for the publick Benefit; alſo a Perſon who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, *&c.*

VIR'TUOUS [*virtueux*, F. *virtuoſus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to Virtue.

VIRTUTE *Officii* [*Law Term*] a good and juſtifiable Act, ſuch a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in purſuance of it. *L.*

VI'RULENCE } [of *Virus*, L. and F.] a
VI'RULENCY } poiſonous or venomous Quality.

VI'RULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous, infectious, malicious. *F.*

VI'RULENTLY, very maliciouſly.

VIR'ULENTNESS, great Maliciouſneſs.

VIRUS [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of watry ſtinking Matter, which iſſues out of Ulcers, being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS *ablativa* [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. *L.*

VIS *compulſiva* [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwiſe he would not do of his own free Will. *L.*

VIS *centrifuga* [among *Philoſophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to the Curve. *L.*

VIS *centripeta* [among *Philoſophers*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what Cauſe ſoever) tend to the Centre of the Earth, or to any Point as their Centre; of this Kind is Gravity towards the Centre of the Earth, and the magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Centre of the Magnet. *L.*

VIS *expulſiva* [in *Law*] is when one Man will not ſuffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or do any thing within his own Bounds. *L.*

VIS *turbativa* [in *Law*] Diſturbance given to a Man in his Poſſeſſion; as when two ſtrive to poſſeſs the ſame Thing.

VIS *centripeta Quantitatis abſoluta* [among *Philoſophers*] is its Meaſure greater or leſs, according to the Efficacy of the Cauſe which produces it; and that exerts itſelf on all Bodies in the Regions round about: As the magnetical Virtue in ſome Magnets is greater than in others, though of the ſame Dimenſions. *L.*

VIS *centripeta Quantitatis acceleratrix* [in *Philoſophy*] is its Meaſure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given Time, as the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and leſs in a leſſer; and in the ſame Body, it is greater near the Earth, and leſs in remote Regions. *L.*

VIS *impreſſa* [in *Philoſophy*] an Impulſe, Force, or Action, communicated to, and exerciſed upon any Body, in order to change its preſent Situation either of Reſt or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line. *L.*

VIS *inſita Materiæ* [in *Philoſophy*] the bare Power of Reſiſtance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State, in which it is, either of Reſt or Motion, uniformly forward in a right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertiæ*. L.

VIS *Motrix* [among *Philoſophers*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Centre of the Earth. *L.*

VIS *Stimulans*, is ſuch a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are diſpoſed to make a real Diviſion, or a violent Inflection of the Nerves and membranous Fibres of the Body. Dr. *Cheyne*.

VIS'AGE [*Viſaggio*, Ital. of *Viſus*, L.] Face, Countenance. *F.*

VIS'ARD [*Viſiare*, F. *Viſira*, Ital. of *Viſus*, L.] a Maſk for the Face.

VIS'CATED [*Viſcatus*, L.] taken or caught with Birdlime.

VIS'CERA [*Viſceres*, F.] the Entrails or Bowels. *L.*

VIS'CERAL } belonging to the Bowels
VIS'CEROUS } or Entrails.

To VIS'CERATE [*Viſceratum*, L.] to bowel or take out the Bowels.

VISCERA'TION, the Garbage that Hunters give their Dogs. *L.*

VIS'CEROUS *Fleſh* [among *Anatomiſts*] ſuch as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCOS'ITY [*viſcoſité*, F. *viſcoſitas*, L.] Clammineſs; a ſticking or gluiſh Quality.

VIS'COUNT } [*Vicompte*, F. *Viſconte*, Ital.
VI'COUNT } *Vice Comes*, L.] a Nobleman; a Perſon of Honour, next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNT'ESS [*Viſcompteſſe*, F. *Vice-Commitiſſa*, L.] a Viſcount's Wife.

VISCOUNT'Y [*Viſconte*, F.] the Territory of a Viſcount; a ſort of Lordſhip or Juriſdiction in *France*.

VIS'COUS [*viſqueux*, F. *viſcoſus*, L. of *viſcus*, L. Birdlime] clammy, ſlimy.

VISE, a Voice. *Chauc.*

VI'SER [*viſiere*, F.] the Sight of an Head-piece.

VISIBILI'TY [*viſibilitas*, L.] being viſible.

VIS'IBLE [*viſibilis*, L.] that may be ſeen or diſcerned. *F.*

VIS'IBLE *Horizon*. See *Horizon*.

VIS'IBLENESS, Capableneſs of being ſeen.

VIS'IBLY, in ſuch a Manner as to be ſeen.

VISI'ER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Stateſman.

The Grand VISIER } [among the *Turks*]
The Prime VISIER } a principal Officer, next under the Grand Seignior, who governs the whole *Turkiſh* Empire.

VIS'ION, is a Senſation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which Means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification: Seeing, Sight. *F.* of *L.*

VISION, an Apparition, Phantaſm, or Ghoſt; a divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is cauſed by a great Quantity of Rays in the ſame Pencil, enlightening the correſpondent Points of the Image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

Confuſed VISION [in *Opticks*] is occaſioned when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Diſtinct VISION [in *Opticks*] is cauſed when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correſpondent Points the Image on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina*.

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [*Opticks*] is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [*Opticks*] is when the Rays paſs through different *Mediums*.

VIS'IONARIES, whimſical, fanciful Perſons, Fanaticks. *F.*

A VI'SIONARY [*viſionaire*, F. of *viſio*, L.] a fantaſtical Pretender to Viſions and Revelations.

VISIONARY [*viſionaire*, F.] belonging to Viſions.

To VIS'IT [*viſiter*, F. *viſitare*, L.] to go to ſee; alſo to go about to ſee whether Things be as they ſhould be.

To VIS'IT [in a *Theological Senſe*] to afflict, or try by Afflictions.

A VIS'IT [*Viſite*, F.] an Act of Civility and Friendſhip, performed by Friends going to each others Houſes.

VISITA'TION, a viſiting. *F.* of *L.*

VISITATION [among the Clergy] the Office and Act performed by the Biſhop once in three Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a Year, in each Dioceſe, to inſpect Affairs relating to ſeveral Churches and their Rectors, *&c.*

The **VISITATION**, the great Sickneſs, *Anno Dom.* 1665 and 1666, with which the People of this Kingdom were ſorely afflicted; Epidemical and Peſtilential Diſeaſes are called *a Viſitation,* from a Suppoſition of their being ſent immediately from Heaven as a Token of divine Wrath.

The Feaſt of the **VISITATION** *of our Lady*, a Feſtival obſerved in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the Viſit made to *Elizabeth* by the Virgin *Mary*.

VISITATION *of Manners*, the Regarder's Office was ſo called in ancient Times.

VIS'ITOR [*Viſiteur*, F.] one who viſits a Monaſtery or religious Houſe. *L.*

VIS'NE [of *Vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at hand. *L. T.*

VISNE, is a Liquor brought from *Turkey*, made of *Rachee*, a Spirit drawn from *Rice* and a kind of black Cherry; in Imitation of which many mix *Tent* and *Brandy* together.

VISO'RIUM [among *Printers*] an Inſtrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fixed for the Compoſitor's more convenient ſeeing thereof.

VIS'TA } a Proſpect, a ſtraight Walk cut
VIS'TO } thro' the Trees in a Wood. *Ital.*

VISTAMEN'TE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies very faſt or quick, much the ſame as *Preſto*. Ital.

VIS'TO [in *Muſick Books*] the ſame as *Viſtamente*. Ital.

VISU *Franci Plegii* [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from View of *Frank Pledge* not reſident in the Hundred. *L.*

VIS'UAL [*Viſuel*, F. of *Viſus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL *Point* [in *Proſpective*] is a Point in the horizontal Line, wherein all the ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL *Rays* [in *Opticks*] are thoſe Rays by which any Object is ſeen.

VISUS, Inſpection or View. *O. R.*

VI'TAL [*vitalis*, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preſerves, and ſupports Life.

VITAL *Faculty*, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we deſign it or no; ſuch as the Motions of the Heart, Perſpiration, or Breathing, Nutrition, *&c.* It depends chiefly upon the *Cerebellum*; it is the ſame with the natural Faculty; tho' the Ancients diſtinguiſhed them, placing the *natural* in the *Liver*, and the *vital* in the *Heart*.

VI'TAL *Flame*, ſome ſuppoſe that there reſides in the Heart of Animals a fine kindled, mild Subſtance, which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a Vital Flame; and to its Preſervation, they judged the Air taken in by Reſpiration, to be neceſſary, as that is to the Conſervation of Life.

VITAL *Indication* [with *Phyſicians*] ſuch an one as requires the reſtoring and preſerving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL *Spirits* [*Phyſic*] ſuch as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITAL'ITY [*Vitalitas*, L.] the Property, Act, or Capacity of Life.

VI'TALS } [among *Phyſicians*] the
VITAL *Parts* } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preſervation of Life, *viz.* the Heart, Brain, Lungs, and Liver.

VI'TE [*Fr.* in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies quick and lively, much the ſame as *Preſto*. Ital.

VI'TIABLE [*Vitiabilis*, L.] ſinful, faulty.

To **VI'TIATE** [*vicier*, F. *vitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or ſpoil one's Morals; to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIA'TION, a raviſhing, deflowering, corrupting, or ſpoiling. *L.*

VITIF'EROUS [*vitifer*, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGIN'EOUS [*Vitigineus*, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To **VITILIT'IGATE** [*vitilitigatum*, L.] to backbite, to detract, to contend.

VITIL'IGO, a kind of Leproſy, Morphew. *L.*

VI'TIOUS [*Vicieux*, F. *Vitioſus*, L.] wicked, naught, lewd.

VITIOUSLY, wickedly, faultily.

VI'TIOUSNESS, Wickedneſs, Faultineſs.

VI'TREAL } [of *vitrial*, F. of *vitreus*,
VI'TREOUS } L.] belonging to Glaſs, glaſſy.

VITREOUS *Humour* [with *Oculiſts*] one of the three Humours of the Eyes; ſo called from its reſemblance to melted Glaſs.

VITREOUS *Tunicle* [among *Oculiſts*] a thin Film or Coat that is ſaid to ſeparate the *Vitreous Humour* from the *Cryſtalline*.

To **VITRIF'ICATE** [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glaſs.

VITRIFICA'TION, turning any Body into Glaſs by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the laſt Action of Fire.

To **VITRI'FY** [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glaſs; alſo to grow as hard and tranſparent as Glaſs.

VIT'RIOL [*vitriolum*, L. *vitriolo*, Ital.] a kind of mineral Salt, ſomewhat like Roach-allum. *F.*

VITRIOL *of Mars* [among *Chymiſts*] a Preparation made by diſſolving Iron or Steel in ſome proper *acid Menſtruum*, then evaporating or drawing off the Moiſture, and bringing the Matter to *Cryſtals*, by ſetting it in a cold Place; it is alſo called *Salt of Steel.*

VI'TRIOL *of the Moon* [among *Chymiſts*] is the Body of Silver chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt by the ſharp Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VI'TRIOL *of Venus* [in *Chymiſtry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the Salt; called alſo *Vitriol of Copper.*

VI'TRIOLATED [among *Phyſicians* or *Chymiſts*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infuſed into it.

VITRIO'LICK } [*vitriolique*, F.] be-
VITRIO'LOUS } longing to, or partaking of the Nature of Vitriol.

VI'TTA [among *Anatomiſts*] that Part of the Coat called *Amnion*, which ſticks to the Infant's Head when it is juſt born.

VITULI'NE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging to a Calf.

VITU'PERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.] that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To VITU'PERATE [*vituperatum*, L.] to blame, to find fault with, to diſpraiſe.

VITUPERA'TION, a blaming or finding fault with, a diſpraiſing. *L.*

St. VITUS'*s Dance* [among *Phyſicians*, ſo called becauſe it often ſeized on thoſe that uſed to viſit the Chapel of *St. Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*] the Name of a ſort of Madneſs, wherein the Perſons affected lay not down, but ran up and down dancing Night and Day, till they danced themſelves to Death; if not forcibly hindered. See more under *Chorea, Sancti Viti.*

VI'VA *Pecunia* [*O. L.*] live Cattle. *L.*

VIVA'VOCE, by Word of Mouth. *L.*

VI'VACE [in *Muſic Books*] ſignifies, *with Life and Spirit*; and by it is commonly underſtood a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*; but more inclining to the latter than the former. *Ital.*

VIVACEME'NTE } the ſame as *Vivace.*
VIVAME'NTE } Ital.

VIVA'CIOUS [*vivax*. L.] lively, briſk.

VIVA'CIOUSLY, lively, briſkly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, Livelineſs, Briſkneſs.

VIVACI'SSIMO [in *Muſic Books*] denotes a Degree or two quicker than *Vivace*, and may be taken as ſignifying a Movement near as quick as *Allegro*. Ital.

VIVA'CITY [of *vivacité*, F. *vivacitas*, L.] Livelineſs, Briſkneſs, Sprightlineſs; alſo Quickneſs or Readineſs of Wit.

VI'VARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.] a Place either of Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept; a Park, Warren, or Fiſh-pond.

VI'VER, the Sea-dragon; a Fiſh.

The VI'VES [*Avives*, F.] a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

VIVID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

VIVIDLY, Livelineſs.

To VIVIF'ICATE [*Vivificatum*, L.] to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICA'TION, a vivifying, &c.

To VIV'IFY [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or quicken.

VIVIP'AROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*, L.] that brings forth young ones living and perfect, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from *Oviparous* ones, which lay Eggs, afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VI'VO [*Architect.*] the Shaft of a Column in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital.*

A VIX'EN } [q. d. *Foxlin*, a little Fox;
A FIX'EN } but *Skinner* of 𝔅𝔦𝔯𝔦𝔫, and that of 𝔅𝔦𝔯𝔠𝔥𝔦𝔫𝔤, an irritated or ſnarling Bitch] a ranting Woman, froward Child; a Fox's Cub.

To VIX'EN, to ſcold, rant, or rave frowardly.

VIZ. [for *Videlicit*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZ'ARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Maſk or falſe Face put on for Diſguiſe.

UL'CER [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcus*, L. of ἕλκος, Gr.] a running Sore in the ſoft Parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrefaction, being a preternatural Diſcharge of Matter of various Kinds, from any Part where there is a Solution or Diſcontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*] a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are ſwollen, hard, and knotty, with thick Veins round about, full of dark blackiſh Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whoſe Entrance is ſtraight, and the Bottom broad, wherein are many Holes filled with malignant Matter.

Corroſive ULCER, is an Ulcer which by the Sharpneſs and ill Quality of its Matter eats thro', corrupts, and mortifies the Fleſh.

Fiſtulous ULCER, an Ulcer which has long, ſtraight, and deep Holes, and is very hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein the Fleſh is ſoft and cruſty, and the Matter is ſlimy and ſtinking like a dead Carcaſe.

UL'CERATED, turned into an Ulcer.

UL'CERATION [of ἕλκωσιν, or ἕλκωμα, Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or Sores. *F.* of *L.*

UL'CEROUS [*ulceroſus*, L. of ἑλκώδης, Gr.] belonging to or full of Ulcers.

ULE [ſome derive it of Ᵹehul, *Sax. Chriſtmas*, others of 𝔜𝔲𝔩𝔢, of the *French Noel*, i. e. *Chriſtmas*, which the *Normans* corrupted to *Nuel*, and we *Ule*] *Chriſtmas.*

ULE *Games*, Chriſtmas Games or Sports.

ULI'GINOUS [*uliginoſus*, L.] moiſt, mooriſh.

UL'LAGE *of a Caſk* [among *Gaugers*] is what it wants of being full.

UL'NA, an Ell in Meaſure. *L.*

ULNA [in *Anatomy*] the greater Bone of the Arm, lying between the Elbow and the Wriſt; alſo called *Focile-majus.*

UL'NA *ferrea* [*Old Law*] the Standard Iron Ell kept in the *Exchequer*. L.

ULTA'GIUM, Outrage, Violence. *O. L.*

ULTE'RIOR [*ulterieur*, F.] on the farther Side.

UL'TIMA *Baſia* [among *Painters*] the laſt Touches with the Pencil.

UL'TIMATE [*ultimus*, L.] final, laſt, or utmoſt.

UL'TIMATELY, finally, laſtly.

UL'TION, a revenging. *L.*

ULTRAMARI'NE [*ultramarinus*, L.] from beyond Sea ; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the fineſt Sort of blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTA'NES [of *ultra* and *montanus*, L.] a Name that the *Italians* give to all People dwelling beyond the *Alps*.

ULTRAMUNDA'NE [*ultramundanus*,L.] beyond the World, or that Part of it which is viſible to us.

ULTRAN'EOUS [*ultraneus*, L.]willingly, with a free Will.

ULTRIFAGI, inferior Horſemen, who ſerve in the Grand Seignior's Court.

UL'VA, Sea-weed, Sea-graſs ; Weeds growing in Pools or ſtanding Water. *L.*

U'LULABLE [*ululabilis*, L.] howling, yelling.

ULULA'TION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. *L.*

UMBEL'LA, *a little ſhadow* ; an umbrella, Bongrace, Skreen Fan, *&c.* which Women bear in their Hands to ſhade them. *L.*

UMBELLÆ [among *Botaniſts*] are the round Tufts or Heads of ſome Plants. *L.*

UMBELLIF'EROUS [q. d. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *ferre*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIF'EROUS *Plants* [among *Botaniſts*] Plants which have round Tufts, or ſmall Stalks ſtanding upon greater ; or have their Tops branched and ſpread like a Lady's Umbrella.

UM'BER [*umbre*, or *umbretta*, F.] a Trout-fiſh.

UMBER, a Mongrel, bred of a Goat and a Sheep. *L.*

UMBERED [among *Painters*] painted over with a dark yellowiſh Colour.

UMBERED *Face*, a Face ſmeared with Umber, or a yellowiſh Face. *Shakeſp.*

UMBIL'ICAL } [*umbilicalis*, L.] of or be-
UMBIL'ICK } longing to the Navel.

UMBIL'ICAL *Points* [with *Mathematicians*] are the ſame as *Focus's* ; which ſee.

UMBILICAL *Region* [among *Anatomiſts*] is that Part of the *Abdomen* which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] that which nouriſhes the Infant in the Womb, and after the Birth cloſes itſelf.

UMBILICAL *Veſſels* [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, *&c*, which belong to the Navel, or rather, which are enwrapped in the Navel.

UMBIL'ICUS *in an Ellipſis*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it reſpects as its Centre.

UMBILISE'CÆ [[ομφαλοτομοι, Gr.] Cutters of Navel-ſtrings, Midwives.

UM'BLES } [*nombles*, F.] Parts of the
HUM'BLES } Entrials of the Deer.

UMBO'NE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the Middle of a Flower. *L.*

An UMBRA, a Perſon whom one invited to a Feaſt carries along with him. *L.*

UM'BRAGE [*Ombrage*, F.] Shadow, Shade, Shadowing ; alſo Jealouſy or Suſpicion ; Pretence or Colour.

UMBRATI'LE [*Umbratilis*, L.] like or of a Shadow, ſhady.

UMBA'Y'D, upbraided. *G.*

UMBREL'LO [*Ombrelle*, F. *Ombrella*, Ital. of *Umbella*, or *Umbrecula*, L.] a ſort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preſerving from the Sun or Rain ; alſo a wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIF'EROUS [*umbrifer*, L.] making or caſting a Shadow.

UMBRO'SE [*umbroſus*, L.] ſhady, caſting a great Shade.

UM'PIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controverſy, in caſe Arbitrators diſagree ; the Office of Judgment of an *Umpire*.

UMPIRE [*Minſhew* derives it of *un Pere*, i. e. a prudent Man ; who, like a Father, compoſes Differences] a third Perſon choſen to decide a Controverſy, left to Arbitration, in caſe the Arbitrators ſhould not agree.

UMSTRID, aſtride, aſtridlands. *N. C.*

UN [Un, *Sax.* of *In*, L.] a Negative Particle which is joined to abundance of *Engliſh* Words, and deprives them of their native Senſe, making them ſignify the contrary.

UNABLE [of *in*, Neg. and *habilis*, L.] wanting Ability.

UNACCEPT'ABLE [of *in* and *acceptabilis*, L.] diſpleaſing, ungrateful.

UNACCOUNT'ABLE [of *in*, Neg. *accompter*, O. F. and *able*] not to be accounted for, unreaſonable.

UNACCOUNT'ABLENESS, Unreaſonableneſs.

UNACCOUNT'ABLY, unreaſonably.

UNACCUS'TOMED [of *un* and *accoutume*, F.] not accuſtomed or uſed to.

UNACQUAINT'ED [of *un* and *accointe*, F.] not knowing, ignorant.

UNAC'TIVE [of *in* and *activus*, L.] not acting, idle, ſluggiſh.

UNAC'TIVELY, idly, ſluggiſhly.

UNADVI'SED [of *un* and *aviſe*, F.] without Advice or mature Deliberation, raſh.

UNADVI'SEDLY, raſhly.

UNADVIS'EDNESS, Raſhneſs.

UNAFFEC'TED [of *un* and *affecte*, F. of *affectatus*, L.] without Affectation.

UNAFFECT'EDLY, ſincerely.

UNAID'ABLE, that cannot be aided or helped. *Shakeſp.*

UNA'LIENABLE [*inalienable*, F.] that cannot be alienated.

UNAL'TERABLE [*inalterable*, F.] that cannot, or may not be altered.

UNAL'TERABLY, in a Manner not to be altered.

UNANNEAL'ED, unanointed, *i. e.* without extreme Unction. *Shakeſp.*

UNANI'MITY [*unanimité*, F. *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Conſent.

UNAN'IMOUS [*unanime*, F. *unanimis*, L.] of one Mind, Heart, or Will, conſenting or according together.

UNAN'IMOUSLY, with one Conſent.

UNAN'IMOUSNESS, the being of one Mind.

UNARRAY'ED, naked or defenceleſs, without Arms.

UNARRACID, not plucked aſunder. *Chauc.*

UNASERVID, deſerved not. *Chauc.*

UNAWARES [of *Un* and Gewahr, T.] unexpected, not looked for.

To **UNBEND** [of *Un* and benꝺan, *Sax.*] to looſen or ſlacken; to eaſe or refreſh one's Mind.

To **UNBEND** *a Cable* [*Sea Phraſe*] to take away the Cable of an Anchor.

UNBETIDE, not to happen. *Chauc.*

UNBIDE, to abide. *Chauc.*

To **UNBRA'CE** *a Mallard* [among *Carvers at Table*] is to cut it up.

UNBRENT, unburnt. *Chauc.*

UNCANON'ICAL, without publick Approbation.

To **UNCA'SE**, to take out of the Caſe.

UNCER'TAIN, not certain, doubtful.

UNCER'TAINTY, Dubiouſneſs.

UNCHANGE'ABLE, immutable.

UNCHAR'ITABLE, void of Charity.

UNCHASTE, not chaſte, immodeſt.

UNCIA [among *Apothecaries*] the 12th Part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UNCIÆ [in *Algebra*] thoſe Numbers which are prefixed, or imagined to be prefixed, before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial*, *Multinomial*, or *Reſidual* Root. *L.*

UN'CIAL [*uncialis*, L.] belonging to an Ounce.

UNCIV'IL, not civil, or uncourteous.

UNCLEAN', foul, polluted.

To **UNCLOY'** *a Piece* [with *Gunners*] is to put Oil about a Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, ſo as to make it glib, and then, by a Train, to give Fire to the Mouth, and ſo blow it out.

UNCOM'MON, unuſual.

UNCON'NING, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNCO'RE *Prieſt* [*i. e.* ſtill ready] a Law Term, when a Defendant's Plea (being uſed for a Debt due at a Day paſt) to ſave the Forfeiture of his Bond, is ſaying that he rendered the Debt at the Time and Place, but there was none to receive it. *F.*

UNCOUTH' [Uncuð, *Sax.*] foreign, barbarous, harſh, not to be underſtood; alſo ſtrange, unuſual.

UNCOUTHY, harſhly, unuſually.

UNCOUTH'NESS, Harſhneſs.

UNC'TION [*Onction*, F.] an anointing. *L.*

UNC'TUOUS [*Onctueux*, F. *Unctiuſculus*, L.] oily, greaſy, fatty.

UNCUL'TIVATED, untilled, not polite.

UN'CUS [among *Surgeons*] a Hook to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCUS'TOMED *Goods*, ſuch Goods for which no Cuſtom has been paid.

UN'CUTH, unknown. *O.*

UNDAUNGERED, not endangered, out of Danger. *Chauc.*

UNDAUNT'ED, not diſheartened.

UNDEE' [in *Heraldry*] waved, reſembling Waves.

UNDEFEND'ED, not forbidden. *Chauc.*

UNDEFI'LED, not polluted.

UNDEPART'ABLE, inſeparable. *Ch.*

UNDEQUA'QUAL [of *undequaque*, L.] on every Side, as an undequaqual Preſſure.

UN'DER [unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* onder, Belg. under, Teut.] beneath.

UNDER *the Sea* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be ſo, when ſhe lies ſtill, or waits for ſome other Ships, with her Head laſhed or tied up a Lee.

UNDER *the Sun's Beams* [among *Aſtrologers*] is when a Planet is not diſtant full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun, either before or after it.

UNDER-*Chamberlain* [of the *Exchequer*] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies written by the Clerk, and reads the ſame, that the Clerk and Comptrollers of the Pell may ſee their Entries be true.

To **UNDERGO'**, to ſuffer.

UNDERLEAF, an Apple that has a *Rheniſh* Wine Taſte.

UN'DERLING [unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and ling, dimin.] an inferior, a mean Perſon.

To **UNDERMI'NE** [of *under* and *miner*, F.] to make hollow beneath; alſo to circumvent.

UNDERMI'NINGLY, circumventingly.

UNDERFONGEN [underfangen, T.] to undertake. *Chauc.*

UN'DERMOST, the loweſt.

UN'DERNEATH, being under.

To **UNDERNEME** [unꝺeꞃniman, *Sax.* undernehmen, Teut.] to undertake, to receive. *Chauc.*

UNDER-*Put*, ſubject. *Chauc.*

UNDER-*Setter*, an Inmate or Lodger.

To **UNDERSTAND′** [of unꝺeꞃ, and ꞅꞇanꝺan, *Sax.* verſtahn, L. S. or verſtehen, Teut.] to apprehend, take in, to perceive with the Mind.

To **UNDERSTAND**, to bear, ſupport, ſuſtain. *Chauc.*

To **UNDERTA′KE** [of unꝺeꞃ, *Sax.* and tagir, Dan. or tacken, Du. underfanhen, F. G.] to take upon one, to take in hand, manage, endeavour to do, enterpriſe, to be Bail or Surety, to anſwer for.

An **UNDERTA′KER**, a Manager of a Buſineſs, eſpecially ſome great Work.

UNDERTA′KERS, Perſons who provide all Neceſſaries for the decent Interment of the Dead.

UNDERTIDE [unꝺeꞃ ꞇiꝺ, *Sax.*] the Evening-time. *O.*

To **UNDERVAL′UE**, to value leſs than it deſerves.

UNDER-TREASURER [of *England*] an Officer ſubordinate to the Lord-Treaſurer, whoſe Buſineſs is to cheſt up the King's Treaſurer, and to ſee it carried into the Royal Treaſury in the Tower.

UNDER-*Wood*, Coppice, or any other Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDESER′VED, not deſerved.

UNDESERV′EDLY, unworthily.

UNDISPIT′OUS, without Spite. *Chauc.*

To **UNDO′E** [unꝺoen, *Sax.*] to take to pieces what was put together; to ruin.

UNDOE′ING *of a Boar* [among *Hunters*] is the dreſſing of it.

UNDO′UBTOUS, undoubted. *Chauc.*

UNDRES, Minors, Perſons under Age. *O. R.*

UNDU′ELY, not in due time or manner.

UNDUE′NESS, not being due, unfitneſs, unmeetneſs.

To **UN′DULATE** [*ondoyer*, F. *undulatum*, L.] to roll as Waves do.

UN′DULATE } [*undulatus*, L.] made in
UNDULATED } the Faſhion of Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and the Grain of Wainſcot.

UNDULA′TION, a Motion like that of the Waves. *L.*

UNDULA′TION [*of the Air*] the waving of the Air to and fro.

UNEAS′INESS, Diſturbedneſs.

UNEA′SY, diſturbed.

UNEATH [uneaðe, *Sax.*] ſcarce, with Difficulty.

UNE′QUAL, not equal.

UNE′CHURABLE, unavoidable. *Chauc.*

UNE′VEN [eneben, Teut.] not even or ſmooth.

UNEXTORT′ED, not forced from one.

UNFAIR′ unjuſt.

UNFAITH′FUL, not true to his Truſt.

UNFEIGN′ED, not feigned, ſincere.

UNFIT′, not fit or meet.

UNFIX′ED, not fixed, unſettled.

UNFORM′ED [*informis*, L.] that is without Form, Faſhion, or Shape.

UNFORMED *Stars* [in *Aſtronomy*] ſuch as are ſcarce to be ſeen by the bare Eye, or even by a Teleſcope.

UNFUR′NISHED, without Furniture.

UNGA′IN, aukward.

UNGANAND, ungainly, fooliſhly. *O.*

UNGELD′ [unᵹelꝺ, *Sax.*] when a Perſon was ſo far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine or Geld ſhould be paid by any Perſon that killed him, he was ſaid *to be ungeld*.

UNGUILT′Y, guiltleſs. *Chauc.*

UNGOD′LY, impious, wicked.

UNGRATEFUL, unthankful.

UN′GUENT [*unguentum*, L.] Ointment or liquid Salve.

UN′GUIS *Os* [in *Anatomy*] a little thin Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies. *L.*

UN′GULA [with *Mathematicians*] the Section of the Cylinder cut off by a Plane which paſſes obliquely through the Plane of the Baſe, and Part of the Cylindrick Surface.

UNGULA [among *Surgeons*] a ſort of hooked Inſtrument, to draw a dead *Fœtus* out of the Womb.

UNGULA *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] the round riſing of the Eye. *O.*

UNHAND′SOME, not beautiful.

UNHAP′PY, unfortunate.

UNHEED′FUL, careleſs.

UNHEE′R, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHELE [unheil, Teut.] Misfortune. *Chauc.*

UNHOUS′ED, free, unconfined, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

UNHOUZ′ZLED, without the Sacrament. *Shakeſp.*

UNIABLE, ſmooth, plain. *Chauc.*

U′NICORN [*Licorne*, F. *Unicornis*, L. μονοκερως, Gr.] a Beaſt ſaid to be as big as an Horſe, having one white Horn in the Middle of the Forehead, about five handfuls long, found in the Province of *Agoas*, in the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*, ſaid to be a timorous Beaſt, reſiding in the Woods, yet ſometimes ventures into the Plain.

SEA-UNICORN } a Fiſh eighteen
UNICORN-*Whale* } Feet long, having a Head like a Horſe, and Scales as big as a Crown-piece, ſix large Fins like the End of a Galley Oar, and a Horn iſſuing out of the Fore-head nine Feet long, ſo ſharp as to pierce the hardeſt Bodies.

UNICOR′NOUS [*unicornis*, L.] having but one Horn.

U′NIFORM [*uniforme*, F. *uniformis*, L.]

of one Form or Faſhion, regular, having all Parts alike, even.

UNIFORM *Flowers* } [among *Botaniſts*]
UNIFORM *Plants* } ſuch as are all round, of the ſame Figure, having the fore and back Parts, as alſo their right and left Parts exactly alike.

UNIFORM *Motions* [of *Bodies*] the ſame with equable or equal Motions.

UNIFORM'LY, regularly, after one Form.

UNIFORMI'TY [*uniformité*, F. *uniformitas*, L.] a being of one and the ſame Form, Shape, or Faſhion, Agreeableneſs, Conformableneſs.

U'NION, the joining ſeveral Things together; Concord, Agreement. *F.*

UNION [in *Painting*] the mutual Symmetry or Agreeableneſs of Colour.

UNION [in a *Philoſophick Senſe*] is taken by Dr. *Grew*, for one of the three Ways of Mixture, or joining together of Atoms or very ſmall Parts which touch in a Plane; as in the Chryſtallization of Salts and other like Bodies.

UNION *Pearls*, Pearls which grow in Couples, the beſt ſort of Pearls.

UN'JOINED, to disjoin. *Chauc.*

To UNJOINT *a Bittern* [among *Carvers at Table*] is to cut it up.

U'NISON [of *unus*, and *ſonus*, L.] a Term in Muſick, ſignifying one and the ſame Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices, ſounding in the ſame Tone; an Agreement of two Notes, or of two Strings of an Inſtrument, in one and the ſame Tone.

U'NIT }
U'NITE } [*unite*, F. *unitas*, L.] a Term in *Arithmetick*, implying the firſt
U'NITY } ſignificant Figure, or Number 1.

UNITA'RIAN [of *unitas*, L.] an Heretick who denies the Union of the Godhead in three Perſons, a *Socinian*.

To UNI'TE [*unir*, F. of *unus*, L.] to make one, to join together.

UNITY [*unité*, F. *unitas*, L. einigkeit, Teut.] Oneneſs, Singleneſs, Union, Agreement.

UNI'TY [in *Arithmetick*] the firſt Principle of Number.

UNITY *of Poſſeſſion* [*Common Law*] is called *Conſolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis.*

UNIVER'SAL [*univerſel*, F. *univerſalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, an Inſtrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and moſt Propoſitions on the Globe.

An UNIVERSAL [*Logick*] that which is common in ſeveral Things, a Predicable.

UNIVER'SALISTS, ſo called from their holding univerſal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonſtrants*.

UNIVERSAL'ITY [*univerſalité*, F. *univerſalitas*, L.] a being univerſal, Generality.

UNIVERSALLY, generally, comprehenſively.

U'NIVERSE [*Univers*, F. *Univerſus Mundus*, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Maſs of material Beings.

UNIVERSITY [*univerſité*, F. *univerſitas*, L.] the whole in general, Generality.

UNIVERSITY, a Nurſery where Youth are inſtructed in the Languages, Arts, and Sciences.

UNIV'OCAL [*univoque*, F. *univocus*, L.] conſiſting of one Voice, Sound, or Name.

UNIVOCAL *Terms* [in *Logick*] are ſuch whoſe Names and Nature is the ſame.

UNIVOCAL *Signs* [with *Surgeons*] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, *viz.* Dimneſs of Sight, Loſs of Underſtanding, *&c.*

UNJUST', not juſt.

UNJUST'LY, injuriouſly.

UN'KED }
UNK'WARD } ſolitary, loneſome.

UN'KELD, ſolitarily.

UNKEMPT [*Incomptus*, L. ungekamt, Teut.] unadorned. *Spenc.*

UNKEND [ungekant, Teut.] unknown. *Spenc.*

To UNKEN'NEL [*Hunt*, *T.*] to drive or force from a Hole, as, *To unkennel a Fox.*

UN'KLE [*Oncle*, F. *Avunculus*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To UNLACE, to undo a Lace.

To UNLACE *a Cony* [among *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNLAW'FUL [of *un*, neg. Laga. and pull, *Sax.*] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAWFUL *Aſſembly* [in a *Law Senſe*] the meeting of three or more Perſons, by Force, to commit ſome unlawful Act.

UNLAW'FULLY, unjuſtly.

UNLAW'FULNESS, Injuſtice.

UNLEARN'ED [unbelernt, Teut.] not learned.

To UNLEA'SH [*Hunting Term*] is to undo the Laſh or Line, in order to let the Dog go after the Game.

UNLES'S [probably of Onleſan, *Sax.* to ſend away, *q. d.* this being ſent away. *Skinner*] but, except.

UNLI'KE [ungleich, Teut.] not like.

UNLIM'ITED [of *un* and *limité*, F. or *limitatus*, L.] unbound.

UNLIMITED *Problem* [*Mathemat.*] one that is capable of infinite Solutions.

UNLIMI'TEDLY, unboundedly.

UNLIMI'TEDNESS, the being without Bounds.

UNLOVEN, not to love. *Chauc.*

UNLUCK'Y [unglücklich, Teut.] not fortunate; rude.

UNLUST [unluſt, Teut.] Unwillingneſs. *Chauc.*

To UNLUTE [*Chymical Term*] to take away the Lute, Lome, or Clay.

UNMANNERLY, rude in Behaviour.

UNMEEK, uncivil. *Chauc.*

To **UNMOOR** [*Sea Phraſe*] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.

UNMER'CIFUL, cruel, without Compaſſion.

UNMOVE'ABLE, not to be moved.

UNNA'TURAL [of *un* privative, and *naturalis*, L.] againſt Nature, monſtrous; alſo void of natural Affection.

To **UNPAR'REL** *a Yard* [*Sea Phraſe*] is to take away the Frames called *Parrels*, that go round about the Maſts.

UNPEREGAL, unequal. *Chauc.*

UNPITOUS, impious. *Chauc.*

To **UNPLITE**, to explain. *O.*

UNPOWER, Want of Power. *Chauc.*

UNPRECEDENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.

UNPROPOR'TIONATE [of *un* and *proportio*, L.] that does not at all anſwer in Meaſure.

UNPROPOR'TIONATENESS [of *un* and *proportionatus*, L.] Diſagreement in Degree and Meaſure.

UNPROVI'DED [*impourveu*, F.] not furniſhed with.

UNPUN'ISHED, not puniſhed.

UNPUR'VEIED [*improviſte*, F.] unforeſeen. *Chauc.*

UNQUERT, undeſerved. *Chauc.*

UNQUES *Preſt*, a Plea in a Law-Suit, by which a Man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform what the Demandant requires.

UNQUES'TIONABLE, not to be doubted of.

UNREAS'ONABLE [*irraiſonable*, F.] unjuſt.

UNRECLAIM'ED [of *un* and *reclamare*, L.] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reaſon.

UNRECLAIM'ED [in *Falconry*] untamed, wild.

UNRESOLV'ED, not come to a Reſolution.

UNREST, Uneaſineſs. *Chauc.*

To **UNREE'VE** *a Rope* [*Sea Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

To **UNRIG'** *a Ship*, is to take away the Rigging or Cordage.

To **UNRIG** *a Woman*, is to take off her Cloaths, Attire, Ornaments.

UNRIGHT [unrecht, Teut.] wrong. *Chauc.*

UNRIGHT'EOUS, not according to right.

UNRU'LY, not to be ruled or governed.

UNSAFE, not ſafe.

UNSA'VOURY, without any agreeable Taſte.

UNSCIENCE, Ignorance. *Chauc.*

UNSCRIP'TURAL [of *un* privative, and *ſcripturalis*, L.] not preſcribed nor appointed in the Holy Scriptures.

UNSEARCH'ABLE, not to be ſearched out.

UNSE'ASONABLE, out of Seaſon.

UNSEELING [among *Falconers*] the taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.

UNSEEM'LY, not decent.

UNSELINESS [unſeligkeit, Teut.] Unhappineſs. *O.*

UNSHA'KEN, not ſhaken.

UNSHETE, opened. *Chauc.*

UNSHOD' [Anſcod, *Sax.*] without Shoes, or having the Shoes taken off.

UNSKIL'FUL, not ſkilled in.

UNSLEPT, having had no Sleep. *Chauc.*

UNSPEEDFUL, unſucceſsful. *Chauc.*

UNSPERD [of *un* and ſperren, to lock, Teut.] unlocked. *O.*

UNSTEADY [unſtatig, Teut.] unfixed.

UNSWAY'ABLE [of *un*, neg. and ſchweben, Teut.] that cannot be yielded or ſwayed. *Shakeſp.*

To **UNSTOCK** *a Gun*, is to take the Stock of it off.

UNSTOOL, unſweet. *Spenc.*

To **UNSTRI'KE** *the Hood* [in *Falconry*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be readily pulled off.

UNSUM'MED [in *Falconry*] a Term uſed for the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at their full Length.

UNSUF'FERABLE, not to be borne with.

UNSURIST, moſt uncertain. *Chauc.*

UNTACH' *that Curlew* [*Carving Term*] *i. e.* cut it up.

UNTE'NABLE [*Law Term*] not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant.

UNTHANK'FULNESS [unðankfulneſſe, *Sax.* undankbarkeit, Teut.] Ingratitude.

UNTHEWED, unmannerly. *W.*

UNTHRIFT, ill Succeſs. *Chauc.*

UNTHRIST, to be miſtruſtful. *Chauc.*

UNTIL', to this or that Time.

UNTROUTH, Falſhood. *Chauc.*

To **UNTRUSS** [of *un* and *trouſſer*, F. or troſſe, Belg.] to undo a Truſs or Bundle, to ungird or untie, as, *To untruſs a Point*, i. e. to unbutton the Breeches, in order to eaſe the Body.

UNTRUST, Uncertainty. *Chauc.*

UNUSAGE, diſuſe. *Chauc.*

UNVUL'NERABLE [*invulnerabilis*, L.] not liable to or capable of being wounded. *Sh.*

UNWARES, unknown. *Spenc.*

To **UNWARP**, to diſcover. *Spenc.*

UNWEL'COME [unwilkommen, T.] not acceptable.

UNWIL'LING [unwillig, Teut.] not willing.

UNW'ISE [unpiſ, *Sax.* unwiſe, Teut.] ſilly, fooliſh.

UNWISH [unpiſ, *Sax.*] unknown. *O.*

UNWIST [ungewiſſ, Teut.] unknown, unthought of. *Spenc.*

UNWIT [unpiꞇ, *Sax.*] Folly. *O.*

UNWOR'THY, not deſerving.

UNWOTE, knoweth not. *Chauc.*

UNWRIE, to uncover. *Chauc.*

To UNYOKE, to take off the Yoke from a Beaſt; to free from Bondage or Slavery.

UNYOLDEN, not yielded. *O.*

VOCAB'ULARY [*vocabulaire*, F. of *vocabulum*, L. a Word] a little Dictionary or Book containing a Collection of Words.

VO'CAL [*vocalis*, L.] belonging to the Voice. *F.*

VOCAL *Muſick*, the Muſick which is performed by Voices.

VOCAL *Nerves* [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which ſupply the Muſcles of the *Larynx*. See *Recurrent Nerves*.

VOCA'LE, *i. e.* vocal, Muſick of Voices. *Ital.*

VOCAL'ITY [*vocalitas*, L.] being vocal.

VOCA'TIO *in Jus* [*Civil Law*] the ſame as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. L.

VOCA'TION, a Calling, Employ, Courſe of Life to which one is appointed. *F.* of *L.*

VOC'ATIVE *Caſe* [among *Grammarians*] is the fifth in Declenſion of *Latin* Nouns, ſo called becauſe it is uſed in Calling or Speaking to.

VOICE, in general, ſignifies a Noiſe or Sound, but in Muſick it more particularly ſignifies a human Voice; as *Voce ſolo*, a ſingle Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIFERATIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raiſed againſt a Malefactor; a Hue and Cry. *L.*

VOCIFERA'TION, bawling or crying out aloud.

VOGUE, Eſteem, Credit, popular Applauſe; Reputation, Sway. *F.*

VOICE [*Voix*. F. *Vox*. L.] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the Right of voting upon any Occaſion.

VOID [*vuide*, F. *vacuus*, L.] empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.

A VOID, an empty Space.

To VOID [*vuider*, F.] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, vomit, *&c.*

VOID *of Courſe* [among *Aſtrologers*] a Planet is ſaid to be *Void of Courſe*, when it is ſeparated from one Planet, and, during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aſpect.

VOID'ABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [*Law Term*] a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice, which is double, either *in Law*, when a Parſon has ſeveral Benefices incompatible; or *in Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

VOID'ED [in *Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within and parallel to the Outlines of any Ordinary; this expreſſes an Exemption of ſomething of the Thing voidable, and makes the Field appear tranſparent through the Charge.

VOID'ER [*Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries, whoſe Figure is made like that of the *Planch*, only it does not bend or bow in ſo much; they are always born by Pairs.

A VOIDER, a Table Baſket for Plates, Knives, *&c.* a wooden painted Veſſel to hold Services of Sweetmeats.

VOIDEN [*vuider*, F.] to empty. *Chauc.*

VOIRE *Dire* [*Law Term*] as when 'tis prayed upon a Trial, that a Witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire Dire*, i. e. that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. F.

VOI'SINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearneſs. *F.*

VOLA'GE, fickle. *Chauc.* F.

VOLANT [*volans*, L.] flying. *F.*

VOLANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying, or having its Wings ſpread out.

VO'LARY, a great Bird-cage, ſo large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

VOLAT'ICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. *L.*

VOLATICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ringworm; a kind of Swelling. *L.*

VOLAT'ICK [*volaticus*, L.] flying, fleeting, unconſtant.

VOL'ATILE [in *Chymiſtry*] apt to evaporate or reſolve itſelf into Air.

VOLATILE *Spirit* [among *Chymiſts*] is a volatile Salt diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE *Spirit of Sal Armoniack* [*Chymiſtry*] is a Compoſition of Quick-lime or Salt of *Tartar* with *Sal Armoniack*.

VOLATILE *Salt of Animals* [*Chymiſtry*] a Salt drawn from ſome Parts of living Creatures much after the ſame Manner.

VOLATILE *Salt of Vegetables* [among *Chymiſts*] is a Salt uſually drawn by a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and putrified, and ſeems only to be the eſſential Salt driven up higher and volatilized by the Spirit during the Fermentation and Diſtillation.

VO'LATILES [*Volatilia*, L.] living Creatures flying in the Air, as Birds.

VOLATIL'ITY [*volatilité*, F.] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymiſts*] the Properties of Bodies whoſe Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To VOLAT'ILIZE [*volatiſer*, L.] to make volatile.

VOL'ATILY [*volatille*, F.] wild Fowl. *Ch.*

NOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. *L.*

VO'LERY [*Voliere*, F.] a large Bird-cage, where there is room for them to fly up and down.

VOLGIVA'GANT [*Volgivagus*, L.] paſſing to the common People.

VOLIPERE, a Ketcher. *Chauc.*

VOLITA'TION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLI'TION [among *Philoſophers*] the Act of Willing; an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exerciſes that Dominion it takes to itſelf over any Part of the Man, by employing ſuch a Faculty in, or withholding it from any Action.

VOL'LEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Diſcharge of Muſquet-ſhot upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

A **VOLLOW**, a Fallow. *N. C.*

VOLSEL'LA }
VULSEL'LA } a Pair of Tweezers or Nippers, to pluck up Hair by the Roots. *Ital.*

VOL'TA [in *Horſemanſhip*] a Volt, a bounding Turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA
VOLTI
VOLTARE } [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *to turn*, or *turn over*, and is frequently met with at the Bottom of a Leaf at the Right-hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Muſick is not ended, to ſignify, that there ſtill remains more on the other Side of the Leaf.

VOL'TI *Subito*, is turn over quick, and is uſed when it happens that the Leaf muſt be turned over in the Middle of a Strain. *Ital.*

VOLTI *Preſto*, ſignifies the ſame as *Volti Subito*. Ital.

VOLTI *ſi place*, is turn over if you pleaſe. *Ital.*

VOLUBIL'ITY [*volubilité*, F. *volubilitas*, L.] a being eaſily rolled, aptneſs to roll.

VOLUBILITY [of *Speech*] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an eaſy Pronunciation.

VOL'UBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that ſpeaks with fluentneſs; quick and eaſy in Speech.

VOLUBLE *Earth*, the ſwift, moveable, terreſtrial Orb.

VOL'UBLY, fluently.

VO'LUME [*volumen*, of *volvo*, L.] a Part of a large Book; a Book of a reaſonable Size, fit to be bound up by itſelf. *F.*

The **VOLUME** *of a Body* [among *Philoſophers*] is that Space which is incloſed within its Superficies.

VOLU'MINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; alſo conſiſting of ſeveral Volumes.

VOL'UMUS [i. e. *we will*] the firſt Words of a Clauſe in the King's Letters Patents, and Letters of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE [Contraction of *Voluntas*, L.] the Will. *O.*

VO'LUNT [*Law Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Leſſor or Lord of the Manour.

VOL'UNTARILY, willingly.

VOL'UNTARINESS, Willingneſs.

VOL'UNTARY [*Volontaire*, F. *Voluntarius*, L.] that is done or ſuffered without Compulſion or Force.

A **VOLUNTARY** [in *Muſick*] that which a Muſician plays *ex tempore*.

A **VOLUNTEE'R** [*un voluntaire*, F.] one who ſerves voluntarily in the War.

A **VOLUP'TUARY** [*un voluptueux*, F.] a voluptuous Perſon, or one given to ſenſual Pleaſures.

VOLUP'TUOUS [*Voluptueux*, F.] ſenſual, or given to carnal Pleaſure.

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, ſenſually, luxuriouſly.

VOLUP'TUOUSNESS, [*Volupté*, F. *Volupis* or *Voluptas*, L.] Senſuality, a giving one's ſelf up to carnal Pleaſures.

VOLU'TA [*Architect.*] that Part of the Capital which repreſents the Barks of Trees twiſted, and turned into ſpiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are thoſe that appear above the Stems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are eight in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Compoſite Order*] are four in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA'TION, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing. *L.*

VOL'VULUS [among *Phyſicians*] the twiſting of the Guts, a Diſeaſe. *L.*

VOMER [*Anatomy*] a Bone ſeated in the middle of the lower Part of the Noſe.

VOMICA [among *Surgeons*] an Impoſthume or Boil.

VOMICA [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe in the Lungs, which cauſes a ſmall Fever, attended with Reſtleſſneſs and Leanneſs.

A **VOM'IT** }
A **VOM'ITIVE** } [*un vomitif*, F.] a Potion to cauſe Vomiting; alſo a Vomiting or Caſting.

To **VOMIT** [*vomer*, F. *vomitare*, L.] to ſpue, caſt or bring up.

VOM'ITORY [*vomitorius*, L.] that cauſes or promotes vomiting.

A **VOMITORY**, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infuſed, diſſolved, or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

VOPIS'CUS, [of Twins in the Womb] that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORA'CIOUS [*vorace*, F. *vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORA'CIOUSLY, greedily.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, Greedineſs.

VORA'CITY [*voracité*, F. *voracitas*, L.] Greedineſs, Gluttony, Aptneſs to devour.

VORA'GINOUS [*voraginoſus*, L.] full of Gulphs and Swallowings.

VORA'TION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VORTEX [in the *Carteſian Philoſophy*] is a Syſtem of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interſtices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a Syſtem of liquid Air, which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either ſwifter or ſlower, according as they are nearer or farther from the Centre.

VO'TARESS, a Female Votary.

A **VO'TARY** [*un Devot*, F. *votarius*, of *votum*, L.] one who has bound himſelf to the Performance of a religious Vow; alſo one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, *&c.*

To VOTE [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*votum*, of *vox*, L.] Voice, Advice or Opinions of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Aſſembly.

VOTES [of *Parliament*] Suffrages or Reſolves of the Members of that Aſſembly.

To VOUCH [*voucher*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To VOUCH [in *Law*] to call one into Court to make good his Warrant.

To VOUCH *for one*, is to certify in one's Behalf, to paſs his Word for him.

VOUCHE'E [in *Law*] a Perſon vouched for.

VOUCH'ER [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCHSAF'E [of *vouch* and *ſafe*] to condeſcend, to be pleaſed to do a Thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [among *Divines*] is to grant graciouſly.

VOUNDSTONE, Free-ſtone. *O.*

To VOW [*vouer*, F. *vovere*, L.] to make a Vow; to ſwear or proteſt ſolemnly.

A VOW [*vœu*, F. *votum*, L.] a religious Promiſe, a ſolemn Proteſtation.

VOW'ELS [*voyelles*, F. *vocales*, L.] Letters of the Alphabet which are ſo named, becauſe they of themſelves, without the Help of a Conſonant; expreſs a Sound; as, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*.

VOY'AGE, a paſſing from one Country or Place to another; now generally uſed for a Paſſage by Sea only: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the Profit gained by going to Sea; as when it is ſaid, *Such an one made a good Voyage.* F.

To VOY'AGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel, eſpecially by Sea.

A VOY'AGER [*voyageur*, F.] a Traveller.

UP [up, *Sax.* op, Belg. and Dan. up, L. S.] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAI'D, [up-ᵹebɲæꝺen, *Sax.*] to twit or hit in the Teeth; to reproach.

UPBRAID'INGLY, reproachingly.

UPBRAYS, Upbraidings, Reproaches. *Sp.*

UPHAFF, lifted up. *Chauc.*

To UPHOL'D [opholder, Dan.] to ſupport or maintain, to favour.

UPHOLS'TER } [either of holſterer,
UPHOLST'ERER } a Maker of Bolſters, or corrupt of opholder] a Tradeſman dealing in Chamber Furniture.

UPLAND, high Ground, as diſtinguiſhed from mooriſh, marſhy, or low Grounds.

UPLANDER, an Highlander, one who lives in the High Grounds.

UPLIGHT [opluchted, L. S.] taken up. *O.*

UPON [Uppan, *Sax.*] on ſomething.

UPPER [uper, *Sax.* opper, Belg. ober, Teut.] ſuperior, higher in Place.

UP'PERMOST [oberſt, T.] uppermoſt.

UP'PERMOST [upepmoſt, *Sax.* uperſte, Dan.] the higheſt.

UP'PISH, Proud.

UPRIGHT' [oprechtig, Ean. aufgericht, Teut.] ſet or ſtanding up ſtraight, contrary to lying or ſetting; ſincere, honeſt, juſt.

An UP'RIGHT [*Archit.*] a Repreſentation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRIGHT'LY [aufrichtig, Teut.] honeſtly.

UPRIGHT'NESS, Straightneſs, Honeſty.

UPRIST, upriſen, riſen up. *O.*

UP'ROAR [op-roer, Belg. of anſruhr, Teut.] a great Noiſe, Hurly-burly, great Buſtle, Rout or Riot.

UP'SHOT [Auſſchuſs, Teut. properly by a Metaphor taken from an Alehouſe or Tavern, where they uſed to ſay, *the Shot is up*, i. e. *all is in*, and *all is paid*] the Iſſue, End, or Succeſs of a Buſineſs.

UP-SITTING, when the Childbed Woman gets up. *York.*

An UP'START [of *up* and *ſtart*] one of mean Birth and Condition, that is grown rich on a ſudden, and behaves himſelf inſolently.

To UPSTAY, to ſupport or hold up. *Sp.*

UPSWALE, ſwallow up. *O.*

UP'WARD [uppeaɲꝺ, *Sax.* opwaerts, Belg. tuſſwerts, Teut.] towards the higher Parts; alſo more, ſpoken of Quantity or Time.

URACHUS [Οὐραχὸς, Gr.] one of the umbilical Veſſels, whoſe uſe is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the *Fœtus*, into the *Allantoides* of four-footed Animals, which is placed between the *Chorion* and the *Amnion*.

URAICK [in the Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*] Wrack, a Sea weed uſed for Fuel.

URA'NIA [Οὐρανία, Gr.] the Name of one of the Nine Muſes, the Preſident of Aſtronomy.

URANOS'COPY [of Οὐρανὸς, Heaven, and σκοπεω, Gr. to view] a contemplating or viewing the Heavens.

URANOS'COPIST [*Uranoſcopus*, L. Οὐρανοσκόπος, Gr.] one who obſerves the Courſe of the heavenly Bodies; an Aſtronomer.

URANOS'COPUS [Οὐρανοσκόπος, Gr.] a Fiſh that has but one Eye, ſo placed, that in ſwimming it ſeems to look upwards. *L.*

UR'BAN [*urbanus*, L. courteous, civil] a proper Name of Men.

UR'BANISTS [*urbaniſtes*, F.] a ſort of Nuns.

URBANITY [*urbanité*, F. of *urbanitas*, L. *q. d.* the City Behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courteſy; good Manners or Breeding.

URCHIN [Iɲcing, *Sax.* *ericius*, L.] a Hedge-hog; alſo a Dwarf; alſo a little unlucky Boy or Girl.

SEA URCHIN, a Fiſh ſo called becauſe it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge-hog rolled.

URCHIN-*like Rind* [among *Botaniſts*] the outward Huſk of the Cheſnut, ſo called becauſe all ſet with Prickles.

URE [of *uſura*, of *utendi*, L.] Uſe, Cuſtom; as, *To put one's ſelf in Ure*, i. e. to accuſtom one's ſelf.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the *Roman* Time it waſhed *Iſurium*, a Town of the *Brigantines*, now called *Aldborough*; *Urus* was afterwards by the *Engliſh Saxons* called Ouꞅe, now *Owſe*] a River in *Yorkſhire*.

URE, Fate, Deſtiny, Hap. *Chauc.*

URE, an Udder. *N. C.*

URE OX [Aur-ochſe, Teut.] a wild Ox or Buffle.

URE'DO, the blaſting of Trees, *&c.* L.

UREDO [among *Phyſicious*] an Itch or Burning in the Skin.

U'RENT [*urens*, L.] burning, parching.

UREN'TIA [among *Phyſicians*] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.

URETERS [*ureteres*, F. and L. of Οὐρητῆρες, Gr.] fiſtulous, membranous Veſſels which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URE'THRA [of Οὐρηθρα, Gr.] the urinary Paſſage, thro' which the Urine paſſes from the Bladder to the *Penis*, to be diſcharged.

URETICKS, the ſame as *Diureticks*.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or preſs earneſtly; to vex or provoke; alſo to inſiſt upon in Diſcourſe.

UR'GENCY, preſſing Importunity, Haſte of Buſineſs.

UR'GENT [*urgens*, L.] preſſing; earneſt. *L.*

UR'GENTLY, importunately.

UR'GENTNESS, Importunity, Earneſtneſs.

URI'AH [אוריה, *Heb.* i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King *David*'s Army.

URI'EL [אוריל, *Heb.* i. e. the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.

URIGO, burning with a Cauſtick; alſo the Itch of Luſt. *L.*

URIM AND THUMMIM [אורים תומים, *Heb.* i. e. Lights and Perfections. *Urim* ſignifies Lights, or Explanations, which, as ſome ſay, were the ancient Teraphims or little human Figures, which the Prieſt carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he anſwered the Queſtions of the *Jews*. The Word *Thummim* ſignifies *Perfections*, and is by the *Septuagint* tranſlated *Truth*. There was, as *Diodorus Siculus* ſays, a like Ceremony much in uſe with the *Egyptians*, whoſe principal Miniſter of Juſtice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*.] We know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were a ſort of Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High-Prieſt, by which he gave oracular Anſwers to the People. The High Prieſts of the *Jews* conſulted God in the moſt important Affairs of their Common-wealth, and received Anſwers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breaſt plate of the High Prieſt, which ſhone like a Flame of Fire.

U'RINAL [*urinale*, L. of οὐρητρὶς, Gr.] a Glaſs-veſſel to receive Urine. *F.*

URINA'RIA *Fiſtula* [in *Anatomy*] the Urine pipe, the ſame as *Urethra*. L.

U'RINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.

URINA'TION, a diving or ſwimming under Water.

U'RINE [*urina*, L. of οὖρον, Gr.] a ſerous Excrement which paſſes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence diſcharged thro' the *Penis*. L.

U'RINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.

U'RINOUS [*urinalis*, and *urinoſus*, L. οὐρητικὸς, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; alſo full of Urine.

URINOUS *Salts* [among *Chymiſts*] volatile Salts drawn from animal or other Subſtances that are contrary to Acids.

U'RITHS [of ƿꞃyðan, or ꞇƿꞃyðan, *Sax.* to wreathe or turn about] Etherings or Windings of Hedges. *S. C.*

URLED, ſtunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*

UR'LING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

URN [*urne*, F. *urna*, L.] a Water-pitcher.

URN, a *Roman* Meaſure for Liquid Things, containing about three Gallons and a half.

URNS [among the *Romans*] Pots made of different Matter either of Earth or Metal to preſerve the Aſhes and Bones of the Dead after they were burnt.

URNS, were alſo certain Veſſels to put Ballots in for giving Votes at Elections in the *Roman* Aſſemblies.

UROCRITERIUM [of οὖρον and κριτήριον, Gr.] a caſting of Waters, a giving Judgment on Diſeaſes by Sight of the Urine.

U'ROMANCY [of οὖρον and μαντεια, Gr.] a divining or gueſſing at the Nature of a Diſeaſe by the Urine.

UROPY'GIUM } [οὐροπύγιον, Gr.]
URRHOPY'GIUM } the narroweſt or loweſt Part of the Rump.

UROS'COPY [of οὖρον and σκοπια, Gr.] an Inſpection of Urines, commonly called *caſting of Waters*.

UR'RY, a ſort of blue or black Clay, digged out of Coal mines.

URSA *Major* [in *Aſtronomy*] the great Bear, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, called alſo *Charles's Wain*. L.

URSA *Minor* [in *Aſtronomy*] the leſſer Bear, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of ſeven Stars, of which the laſt and neareſt to the Pole is named *Cynoſura*. L.

UR'SULA [*i. e.* a little She-bear] a proper Name of Women.

UR'SULINES, an Order of Nuns.

URTICO'SE [*urticoſus*, L.] full of Nettles.

URY'NES, Nets to catch Hawks. *O.*

US [uſ, *Sax.* uns, Teut.] we.

USAGE, Cuſtom, common Practice, Faſhion, Way, Treatment. *F.*

USAGE [in *Law*] Preſcription.

USANCE [among *Merchants*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the ſame Day of the next, which Time is generally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. *F.*

Double **USANCE** [among *Merchants*] is the Space of two ſuch Months, allowed on the ſame Account.

USE [*us*, F. of *uſus*, L.] Employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; a Practice, Cuſtom; alſo Intereſt of Money.

USE [in *Law*] the Profits of Lands, &c. eſpecially that Part of the *Habendum* of a Deed or Conveyance, which expreſſes to what Benefits the Party ſhall have the Eſtate.

To **USE** [*uſer*, F. *uſum*, ſup. of *uti*, L.] to make uſe of, to employ, &c.

USE'FUL, ſerviceable, profitable.

USE'FULLY, profitably.

USE'FULNESS, Profitableneſs.

USER *de Action* [*Law Phraſe*] the purſuing an Action in the proper County.

AN USH'ER [*Huiſſier*, F. *uſceire*, Ital.] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; alſo the under Maſter of a School.

Gentleman **USHER**, an Officer who waits upon a Lady, or Perſon of Quality.

USHER *of the Black Rod*, is the Gentleman Uſher to the King, the Houſe of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter, and keeps the Chapter-houſe Door, when a Chapter of the Order is ſitting.

USHERS *of the Exchequer*, are four Perſons who attend the chief Officers and Barons in the Court of *Weſtminſter*.

To **USHER** *in*, to introduce or bring in.

US'NEA [among *Phyſicians*] a kind of green Moſs, which grows upon human Skulls, and is uſed in Phyſick. *L.*

USQUEBAU'GH, a certain Cordial made in *Ireland*.

US'TION [in *Surgery*] a Burning or Searing with a hot Iron. *L.*

To **US'TULATE** [*uſtulatum*, L.] to burn or ſear.

U'SUAL [*uſuel*, F. *uſualis*, L.] one that ſerves for Uſe, common, ordinary.

U'SUALLY, commonly, ordinarily.

U'SUALNESS, Commonneſs, Ordinarineſs.

USUCA'PTION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; Preſcription or long Poſſeſſion. *L.*

USUFRUC'TUARY [*uſufructuaire*, or *uſufruitier*, F. *uſufructuarius*, L.] one who has the Uſe and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

An **U'SURER** [*uſurier*, F.] one who lends upon Uſury, or for Gain.

To **USURP** [*uſurper*, F. *uſurpare*, L.] to take upon or ſeize violently.

USURPA'TION, a taking wrongfully to one's own Uſe that which belongs to another. *F.* of *L.*

USURPA'TION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits.

U'SURY [*uſure*, F. of *uſura*, L.] is the Gain of any Thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Conſideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Wares, or the like.

U'TAS [*Law Term*] is the eighth Day following any Term or Feſtival; as *the Utas of St. Hilary*, &c.

UTEN'SIL [*utenſil*, F. *utenſile*, L.] any Thing that ſerves for Uſe, a neceſſary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [among *Military Perſons*] are Neceſſaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furniſhed by his Hoſt where he quarters.

U'TERI *Aſcenſio* [among *Phyſicians*] the riſing of the Womb. *L.*

UTERI *Procidentia* [among *Phyſicians*] the falling of the Womb, a Diſeaſe. *L.*

UTERI'NE [*uterinus*, L.] belonging to the Womb. *F.*

UTERINE *Brother* [*uterinus frater*, L.] a Brother by the Mother's Side only.

UTERINE *Fury* [*uterinus furor*, L.] a Diſeaſe in the Womb, that ſends forth Fumes to the Brain, cauſing extraordinary Paſſions and luſtful Deſires, which cannot be ſatisfied or appeaſed.

UTERINE *Siſter* [*uterina ſoror*, L.] a Siſter by the Mother's Side only.

U'TERUS, the Womb or Matrix.

UTFANG'THEFE [ut, ꝼang, þeoꝼ, *Sax.*] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manour to puniſh a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTIL'ITY [*utilité*, F. of *utilitas*, L.] Uſefulneſs, Benefit, Advantage.

UTLAGA'TIO, an Out-lawry.

UTLAGA'TO *capiendo quando utlagatur in uno comitatu, & poſtea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is out-lawed in one County, and flies to another. See *Out-lawry*.

UTLAGH [uðlaʒa, *Sax.*] an Outlaw or out-lawed Perſon.

UTLAW'RY } a Puniſhment for ſuch
OUT'LAWRY } as being called into Law (*i. e.* into Court) do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King and State.

UT'LEPE [*Law Term*] a Flight or Eſcape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTO'PIA ['Ευτοπια, Gr. *q. d.* a fine Place] a feigned well-governed Country, deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*.

UTO'PIAN, belonging to *Eutopia*.

UT'TER [uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] outward, abſolute, intire.

To UTTER [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* q. d. to put out] to pronounce or ſpeak forth; alſo to vend or ſell Wares.

UT'TER *Barriſter*, a young Lawyer admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Perſon well ſkilled in the common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

UT'TERLY, intirely, altogether

UT'TERANCE [of uꞇꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] Delivery, Manner of ſpeaking; alſo the Sale of Commodities.

UT'TERMOST [ẏꞇemæꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the moſt outward, the moſt diſtant, or fartheſt Part.

U'VA, the ſame as *Uvula*.

U'VEA *Membrana* } [in *Anatomy*] a Coat
UVEA *Tunica* } of the Eye, reſembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has its Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Perſons Eyes as to Colours, as black, grey, *&c.* L.

U'VID [*uvidus*, L.] moiſt, wet.

UVIF'EROUS [*uvifer*, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVIGE'NA } [*Anatomy*] a little Piece of
UVIGE'RA } ſpungy Fleſh that hangs down from the Roof the Mouth.

VUL'CAN [*Vulcanus*, L.] a Pagan Deity eſteemed to be the God of ſubterranean Fire, to preſide over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCA'NIAN [*Vulcanius*, L.] of, belonging to, or made by *Vulcan*.

VULCA'NO [*Vulcano*, Ital. of *Vulcanus*, L. the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain, that throws forth Flame, Smoke, and Aſhes, ſuch as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VUL'GAR [*vulgaire*, F. of *vulgaris*, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, baſe.

The VUL'GAR [*le vulgaire*, F. *vulgus*, L.] the common People, the Rabble.

VU'LGAR *Fractions* [in *Arithmetick*] ordinary or common Fractions, as diſtinguiſhed from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGAR'ITY [*vulgaritas*. L.] Vulgarneſs, the Manner of the common People.

VUL'GARLY, commonly.

VUL'GARNESS, Commonneſs; alſo Meanneſs; Unmannerlineſs.

VUL'NED [in *Heraldry*] wounded.

VUL'NERABLE, that may be wounded.

VUL'NERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarius*, L.] of, or good to cure Wounds.

VUL'NERARY [*vulneraire*, F. *vulnerarium medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine proper for healing Wounds.

VULNERA'TION, a wounding. *L.*

VULNIF'ICK [*vulnificus*, L.] that maketh or cauſeth Wounds.

VUL'PINARY [*vulpinarius*, L.] crafty, ſubtil, wily.

VULPINE [*vulpinus*, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, crafty, ſubtil.

VUL'TUOUS [*vultuoſus*, L.] lofty, looking big.

A VUL'TURE [*Vulturius*, L.] a Bird of Prey, called alſo a *Gripe*.

VULTURI'NE [*Vulturius*, L.] like, or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VUL'VA [*vulve*, F.] the Womb or Matrix; alſo the Womb Paſſage or Neck of the Womb. *L.*

VULVA *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. *L.*

UVU'LA [*uvule*, F.] that little Piece of red ſpungy Fleſh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules called *Amygdal.* L.

UVULA *Spoon*, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to be held juſt under the *Uvula*, with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the hollow behind the ſame.

UXO'RIOUS [*uxorius*, L.] overfond of or doating upon his Wife.

UXO'RIOUSLY, like one doating on his Wife.

UXO'RIUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the *Romans* for not marrying. *L.*

To VYE, to ſtrive, to equal or outdo another.

U'ZIFUR [among *Chymiſts*] *Cinnabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZ'ZIEL [עזיאל *Heb.* i. e. the Goat of God] the Son of *Koliah*.

W A

TO WAB'BLE [either of ƿicelian or ƿagian, *Sax.* or wabeln, Teut. wendtele, Belg.] to totter as a Top ſometimes in ſpinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow ſometimes Does in the Air.

WAB'BLING, tottering, wriggling.

WAB'BLINGLY, totteringly.

WACKET, Sky-colour. *O.* See *Watchet.*

WAD [peoꝺ, *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; alſo a ſort of Flocks of Silk, coarſe Flannel or Cotton.

WAD
WAD'DING [among *Gunners*] a Stopple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Clouts, *&c.* which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder, to keep it cloſe in the Chamber, or put up cloſe to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD HOOK [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff, with an Iron turned Serpent wiſe, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WADDEMOLE
WOD'DEMEL
WOD'DENEL coarſe Stuff uſed for the covering the Collars of Cart-horſes.

To WAD'DLE [wadeln, Teut. wendtele, Belg. picelian, *Sax.*] to go ſideling as as a Duck does.

WAD'DLES, the Stones of a Cock.

WAD'DLING, going ſideling.

WAD'DLINGLY, in a ſideling Manner.

To WADE [paꝺan, *Sax* waden, Teut.] to go in or paſs thro' the Water Brook, *&c.* alſo to dive into a Buſineſs.

A WA'FER [*Gaaffer*, F.] a thin ſort of Paſte for ſealing Letters; the conſecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the *Roman Catholicks.*

WAFERERS, way-faring Men, Vagabonds. *Chauc.*

A WAFT [of pagian, *Sax.* warghen, Du. to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Court or Sea-gown hanged out in the Main Shrouds, to Ships or Boats to come on-board, oftentimes ſignifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, *&c.* and wants Help.

To WAFT [of wachten, Du. and Teut. to watch] to convoy or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAF'TER, a Frigate to convey a Ship after ſuch a Manner.

WAF'TERS
WAF'TORS in the Time of King *Edward* IV.] three Officers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fiſhermen on the Coaſts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

To WAG [paȝian, *Sax.* waeghen, Du.] to move or ſtir, to ſhake.

A WAG [of pæȝan, *Sax.* or of *vago*, Ital. witty] a merry Fellow.

A WAG-*Tail*, a Bird.

WA'GA, a Weigh, a Quantity of Cheeſe, Wool, *&c.* of 256*lb. Avoir-du pois.*

To WAGE [wagen, Teut. to hazard, *gager*, F.] to lay a Wager; to enter upon, begin, or join in War.

To WAGE [*Law Phraſe*] to give Security for the Performance of a Thing.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spenc.*

To WAGE *his Law* [*Law Phraſe*] when an Action of Debt is brought againſt one, the Defendant might *wage his Law*, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe any Thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner and Form as he had declared.

WA'GER *of Law* [*Law Term*] the Offer of ſuch an Oath.

A WAGER [*Gageur*, F.] a mutual Stipulation between two Perſons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money, *&c.* on Condition a Thing in Diſpute be or be not as aſſerted.

To lay a WAGER [*gager*, F. of wagen, Teut. waeghen, Du. to hazard, or of peꝺꝺian, *Sax.* weiten, Teut.] to enter into ſuch a Contract.

WA'GES [*Gages*, F.] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAG'GERY
WAG'GISHNESS [of pæȝan, *Sax.* to play] Wantonneſs; frolickſome or merry Pranks.

WAG'GISH [of pæȝan, *Sax.*] wanton, toyiſh.

WAG'GISHLY, wantonly.

To WAG'GLE [pægian, *Sax.* wagghele. Belg. wackkelen, Teut.] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A WAG'GON [peȝ, *Sax.* waeghen, Belg. wagen, Teut.] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WAG'GONER [waeghener, Belg. wagner, Teut.] the Driver of a Waggon; alſo a Northern Conſtellation, called *Charles's Wain.*

A WAIF
WEIF [*Choſe guaive*, F. or of papian. *Sax.* to float up and down] Goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him, when overcharged, or cloſe purſued, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, unleſs the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if ſo, he ſhall have his Goods again.

WAIFA'RING-*Men* [of paȝ, and papon, *Sax.* Waeren, Belg. Faren, Teut. or of Wallfahrt, Teut. Travelling, Pilgrimage] a Traveller.

WAIFS, are alſo loſt Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, if, upon Proclamation made ſeveral Market-days, they are not challenged within a Year and a Day.

To WAIL [panion, *Sax. gualare*, Ital.] to lament or bewail.

WAIL'INGLY, by way of Lamentation.

WAILED *Wine*, choice Wine. *O.*

WAILED, changed, old. *Chauc.*

WAIMENTING, lamenting. *Chauc.*

A WAIN [pæn, *Sax.*] a Cart or Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAIN'ABLE, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

WAI'NAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAIN'COPE, that Part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain, or a long Piece that comes from the main Body.

WAIN'SCOT [a wandſchote, of wand, a Wall, and ſchotte, to defend or preſerve, *Belg.*] a lining of Walls made of Boards within-ſide of a Room.

To WAINSCOT [vandſchotten, *Du.*] to line Walls with Wainſcot.

WAIR [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. *F.*

To WAIT [wachten, *L. S.* and *Belg.* warten, *Teut.*] to ſtay for, to attend upon.

A WAI'TER [wachter, *Belg.* warter, *Teut.*] a Tender upon a Perſon or Buſineſs.

WAITS [either of waiting, becauſe they attend on Magiſtrates, Officers, *&c.* in Pomps and Proceſſions; or of *Guet*, a Watch, or *Guetter*, to watch, *F.* becauſe they keep a ſort of Watch a-Nights] a ſort of Muſick, or Muſicians.

To WAI'VE [paꝼian, *Sax.*] to quit or forſake.

A WAIVE, a Woman outlawed for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in Law; ſhe is ſo called as being forſaken of the Law; and not an Outlaw as a Man is, becauſe Women not being ſworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED *Goods.* See *Waif.*

WAI'WARD, forward, croſs, peeviſh, croſs-grained, unruly.

WAI'WARDLY, peeviſhly, unrulily.

WAI'WARDNESS, Peeviſhneſs, Unrulineſs.

To WAKE [pacian, or pæccan, *Sax.* waecke, *Belg.* wachen, *Teut.* vaager, *Dan.*] to watch or forbear Sleeping.

To WAKE [pæccan, *Sax.* wecken, *Teut.*] to excite or rouſe from Sleep.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the ſmooth Water which a Ship leaves a-ſtern when under Sail.

WAKE'FUL, not apt to ſleep.

WAKE'FULLY, like a Perſon awake, heedfully.

WAKE'FULNESS, the being wakeful, or Heedful.

WAKES [of pacian, *Sax.* to keep awake; becauſe in celebrating them they uſed to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of pac, *Sax.* Drunkenneſs, becauſe they generally terminated in Drunkenneſs] Vigils for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feaſts that uſed to be celebrated for ſome Days after the next *Sunday*, or Saint's Day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated, ſtill obſerved in moſt Parts of *England.*

WAKE'MAN, a Title given to the chief Magiſtrate of *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire.*

WAKEMAN [*q. d.* Watchman] a Name.

WA'KE ROBIN, an Herb. *Arum*, L.

WAL'BURY [*Gracious*] a Name.

WALD [palda, *Sax.* wald, Teut.] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records.*

WALDWIN } [of pealdan, *Sax.* to rule,
WALWIN } and pinnan, *Sax.* to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WALES } [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers
WAILS } in a Ship's Sides, on which Men ſet their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN WALES [of a *Ship*] are thoſe Wales that lie out farther than any of the other, and ſerve to ſpread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are uſually trod upon when Perſons climb up the Sides.

WALE KNOT [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot, ſo made with the Lays of a Rope that it cannot ſlip.

WALE *Reared* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be *Wale Reared*, when it is built ſtraight up after ſhe comes to her Bearing.

Gun WALE [of a *Ship*] a Wale which goes about the uttermoſt Strake or Stream of the uppermoſt Deck in the Ship's Waſte.

WALL-FLEET [of pall, *Sax.* a Wall, and ꝼleot, *Sax.* a River] a Place in *Eſſex*, famous for Oiſters.

WALI'SCUS [*Old Law*] a Servant, or any military Officer.

To WALK [valcker, Dan. or of pealcan, *Sax.* to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; alſo a walking or ſhort Journey on Foot.

A WALK-MILL [of walche, Belg. wolchen, Teut. to full Cloth] a Fulling-mill. *N. C.*

A WALKER [Walcher, Belg. Waltker, Teut.] a Fuller.

WALKERS [*Law Term*] Foreſt Officers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

A WALL [pall, *Sax.* wall, Teut. of *vallum*, L.] an Incloſure of Brick, Stone, or Earth.

To WALL, to incloſe with a Wall.

WAL'LIA, a Wall or Bank of Earth caſt up for a Mound or Boundary. *O. L.*

WALL *Creeper*, a Bird.

WALL-*Brook* [q. d. *Gall Brook*, of *Lucius Gallus*, a *Roman* Captain that was there ſlain, and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in *London.*

A WALL *Flower*, a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented Flower. *Leucoium luteum*, L.

A WALL *Eye* [probably of Ƿpale, *Sax.* a Whale, *q. d.* an Eye like a Whale, *Skinner*] a Diſeaſe in the Eye of a Horſe.

A WAL'LET [*Valiſe*, F. *Valigia*, Ital. of wallen, Teut. to travel, *q. d.* a Travelling Bag] a ſort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

WAL'LING, boiling. *N. C.*

WAL'LINGFORD [of Gual-Her, C. Br. *i. e.* the Old Wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*, the *Engliſh Saxons* called it Ᵹualenᵹ-ꝼoꞃd, and Wallenᵹꝼoꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] a Town in *Berkſhire*, 46 Miles W. from *London.*

To WAL'LOW [ƿalƿian, *Sax.* weltzen, Teut.] to roll and tumble up and down.

WAL'LOWISH [of walghe, Belg. a nauſeating, of walghe, to loath] unſavoury, taſteleſs.

To WAL'LY, to cocker or indulge. *N. C.*

WALM [wall, Teut.] a little Boil over the Fire.

WALMER [of ƿall, *Sax.* and *Mare*, L. the Sea, *q. d.* a Sea-wall] a Place in *Kent*.

WALNUT [ƿahl Ƿnuꞇu, *Sax.* walnot, Belg. and L. S. *q. d.* weſche-nuſſe, Teut. *i. e.* Foreign or *Italian* Nut; *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of Βωλαν☉, Gr.] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the ſame as *Wallowiſh. Lincolnſhire.*

WAS'SINGHAM [of ƿæl, *Sax.* a Whirlpool, of ƿælƿan, *Sax.* to wallow, and Ham, *Sax.* an Habitation, *q. d.* a dirty, boggy Town; or from ƿ·lipe, *Sax.* Southern Wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in *Norfolk*, 89 Miles N. N. E. from *London.*

To WALT [ƿælꞇan, *Sax.*] to overthrow, to totter or lean one Way. *N. C.*

WALT [of wanckeren, Teut. to waver or be unſteady] (*Sea Term*) a Ship is ſaid *to walt*, when ſhe has not her due Ballaſt, *i. e.* not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her ſtiff.

WAL'TER [waldher, *Camb.* of the Sax. ƿalꝺ, a Wood, and herr, a Maſter, or of ƿealꞇan, *Sax.* to rule, and Ƿeꞃe, *Sax.* an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALTER, a Pilgrim or Woodman. *O.*

To WALTER, to welter. *O.*

WAL'THAM [of ƿealꝺ, *Sax.* wald, Teut. a Wood, and Ƿam, *Sax. q. d.* a Town by a Wood] a town in *Eſſex*, 12 Miles N. by E. from *London*, memorable for its ſtately Abbey, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALT'SOME, wallowiſh, loathſome.

WALVIA'RIA *Mulieris* [*Law Lat.*] the waiving of a Woman, which anſwers to the *Utlagacio Viri*, or the outlawing of a Man. *L.*

To WAMBLE [of ƿamb, *Sax.* the Belly] to move or ſtir as the Guts do with Wind, *&c.* to riſe up as ſeething Water does; to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [ƿan, of ƿana, *Sax.* wanting, gwan, *C. Br.*] weak, pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

A WAND [vaand, Dan.] a long ſlender Willow Twig, a long ſlender Staff.

To WANDER [ƿanꝺꞃian, *Sax.* wanderen, L. S. wandern, Teut. vander, Dan.] to ſtray or ſtraggle about, to go out of the Way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WAND'ERINGLY, ſtrayingly.

WANDSWORTH [anciently called Wandleſworth, from the River *Wandle*, or *Vandali*, and worth, a Village; or from vand, Dan. Water, and worth, *q. d.* a Town by the Water-ſide] a Town in *Surry*, ſtanding upon the River *Thames*, five Miles W. by S. from *London.*

To WANE [ƿanian, or Ᵹeƿanian, *Sax.*] to decreaſe, to grow leſs.

WANE [ƿana, *Sax.* wanting, wan, Du. defect, want] the Decreaſe of the Moon: The Moon is ſaid *to be in the Wane*, when ſhe is paſt the ſecond Quarter.

A WANG [ƿanᵹ, *Sax.*] a Field.

WANGS [ƿanᵹaꞅ, *Sax.* Wangen, Teut.] the Cheek or Jaw-teeth. *Chauc.*

WANG-*Teeth* [ƿonᵹꞇoðaꞅ, *Sax.*] the ſame as Wangs.

WANGA [ƿonᵹ, *Sax.* a Jaw-bone with Teeth] an Inſtrument with Teeth.

WAN'GER [of ƿanᵹere, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

WANHOPE [of ƿana, *Sax.* wanting, and Ƿope, *Sax.*] Deſpair. *O.*

WANKLE, Limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. *N. C.*

WAN'LASS [*Hunting Term*] as, *Driving the Wanlaſs*, i. e. driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart; Wainhouſes, or Out-houſes for Huſbandry-tools.

WAN'NISA, ſomewhat pale or wan.

WANS'DIKE [q. d. *Woden*'s Dike, or the Ditch of *Woden* or *Odin*, the God of the *Saxons*, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the *Mars* of the *Romans*] a wonderful long Ditch in *Wiltſhire*, the Limit of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and the *Mercii*.

A WANT [ƿanꝺ, of ƿanꝺꝺan, *Sax.* to turn up, becauſe it turns up the Earth] a Mole. *N. C.*

A WANT-LOUSE [Wandluys, Belg. Wandlauſz, Teut.] a Wood-louſe, an Inſect.

WANT [ƿana, *Sax.* wanting, wan, Belg. want] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty.

WANT'AGE [of ƿana, *Sax.* Leſs, of the Smallneſs thereof] a Town in *Berkſhire*, 60 Miles W. from *London.*

A WAN'TEY, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack-horſe.

WAN'TONLY, waggiſhly, laſciviouſly.

WAN'TON [*Minſhew* derives it of *Want one*, q. d. *Wants to play with*; *Skinner* rather chuſes to derive it of waine, Belg. to imagine, becauſe ſuch Perſons are full of Imaginations and Fancies; or of wendele, Belg. to turn about, becauſe ſuch Perſons run ſkittiſhly about] full of waggery; light, laſcivious.

WAN'TONNESS, Waggiſhneſs, Laſciviouſneſs.

WANTRUST, Diſtruſt. *O.*

To WANZE *away* [of ƿanian, or Ᵹƿeanian, *Sax.*] to waſte away. *C.*

WA'PENTAKE [ƿæpen-Ᵹeꞇæce, *Sax.* as *Somner* thinks, of ƿæpan, *Sax.* Armour, and Ᵹeꞇæcon, *Sax.* to render, from giving up their Armour in Token of Subjection to their Lord] the ſame as Hundred; a Diviſion of the County, ſo called becauſe the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in Token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPID, troubled, ſorrowful. *Chauc.*

WAPP [in a *Ship*] that Rope wherewith the Shrouds are ſet taught with wale Knots.

To WASPE, to waſh. *Suſſex.*

WAR [ƿæꞃ, *Sax.* weere, O. Belg. werre O. Teut. *Guerre*, F. *Guerra*, Ital. *Mer. Caſ.* derives *War* of 'Αρης, Gr. *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hoſtility between Nations, States, Provinces, or Parties.

To WAR [ƿeꞃian, *Sax.* Waeren, Belg. Wahren, Teut. to defend] to go to War, to fight one againſt another.

WAR *and War*, worſe and worſe. *N. C.*

WAR-OLD, old in War. *Spenc*

To WAR'BLE [wervele, Belg. to turn round in a circular manner; to vibrate] to chirp, or ſing as Birds do; to ſing in a quavering or trilling way; to purl or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WAR'BLING *of the Wings* [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk croſſes her Wings over her Back, having mantled herſelf.

WAR'BLINGLY, quaveringly.

To WARCH } [of ƿaꞃk, *Sax.* Pain] to
To WARK } ache; to work. *N. C.*

A WARD [ƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.* to watch, of ƿeaꞃꝺian, *Sax.* to watch or keep] a Diſtrict or Portion of a City committed to the ſpecial Charge of one of the Aldermen; alſo a Priſon.

A WARD [of a *Foreſt*] a Diviſion.

A WARD [of a *Priſon*] an Apartment.

A WARD [of an *Hoſpital*] a particular Diviſion or Apartment of it.

A WARD [in *Law*] the Heir of the King's Tenant holden by Knights Service during his Nonage.

To WARD [ƿeaꞃꝺan, *Sax.*] to keep Guard or Watch.

To WARD [in *Fencing*] to parry or keep off a Blow,

Court of WARDS, a Court firſt appointed by King *Henry* VIII. for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holden by Knight's Service, but now quite aboliſhed.

WARD *Corn* [ƿaꞃꝺ, and *Cornu*, L. a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Caſtle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprize.

WAR'DAGE. See *Ward Penny*.

WARDECORPS [*Garde du Corps*, F.] a Life-guard Man. *Chaucer.*

WAR'DEN [either of ƿeaꞃꝺian, *Sax.* to watch, or *guardien*, F. a Guardian, or Keeper] is commonly uſed for one who has the Keeping or Charge of Perſons or Things by virtue of his Office.

A WARDEN [in an *Univerſity*] the Head of a College.

A WARDEN [in a *Religious Houſe*] the provincial Deputy, who acts in his Abſence.

WARDEN [of the *Fleet*] the chief Keeper of the *Fleet* Priſon in *London*.

WARDEN, or *Lord Warden* [*of the Cinque Ports*] a Governor of thoſe Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and ſends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the *Mint*] an Officer who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and overſees the other Officers; called alſo *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint*.

A WARDEN *Pear* [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of ƿeaꞃꝺan, *Sax.* to defend, becauſe it keeps a long Time without rotting] a large ſort of delicious baking Pear.

WAR'DER [of ƿaꞃꝺen, *Sax.* or *gardeur*, F.] a Beadle or Staff-man, who keeps guard or watch in the Day Time.

WARDERS, or *Yeomen Warders* [of the *Tower of London*] Officers whoſe Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an Account of all Perſons who come into the *Tower*; alſo to attend Priſoners of State.

WARD'MOTE [of ƿeaꞃꝺ, and Moꝺ, or Ᵹemoꞇ, of Meꞇan, or Ᵹemeꞇan, *Sax.* to aſſemble] a Court kept in every *Ward* of the City of *London* for chooſing Officers, and doing the other Buſineſs of the *Ward*.

WARD *Penny*, Money paid to the Sheriff and Officers for maintaining *Watch* and *Ward*.

WARD'ROBE [*Gardrobe*, F. *Guardaroba*, Ital. the ſame as *Veſtiarium*, L. or 'ιματόθηκη, Gr.] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

Clerk of the King's WARDROBE, an Officer who keeps the Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD *Staff*, was formerly the Term for a Conſtable's Watch-ſtaff.

WARD *Staff* [*Old Law*] a kind of petty *Serjeantry*, a holding Lands by this Service, *viz.* to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart with ſix Horſes, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed; by which Tenure *Lambourn* Manour in *Eſſex* is held.

WARD'FEOH }
WARD'FEGH } [of ƿeaꞃꝺ, a Ward, and ꝼeoh, a Fee, *Sax.*] the Value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARD'WIT [of ƿeaꞃꝺ, a Ward, and ƿiꞇe, a Fine, *Sax.*] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [ƿaꞃe, *Sax* waere, Belg. wahr, Teut.] Commodity, Merchandize; alſo a Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spenc.*

WARE *your Money*, i. e. beſtow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of ƿeaꞃ, a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordſhire.*

WAREC'TABILIS *Campus*, a Fallow Field. *O. L.*

WAREC'TARE, to fallow Ground, or plough up Lands deſigned for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for the better Improvement. *O. L.*

WARECTUM, *Terra WareCtata* [*Old Records*] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilled.

WARELESS, ſtupified. *Spenc.*

WARFARE [of ƿæꞃ, *Sax.* War, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a military Expedition.

WAR *Hable* [of *War* and *Habilis*, L.] apt for War, nimble. *Spenc.*

WA'RIANGLES, a ſort of noiſy, ravenous Birds in *Staffordſhire*, and *Shropſhire*, which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

To **WAIREN**, to curſe. *Chauc.*

WARILY, cautiouſly, heedfully.

WA'RINESS, Cautiouſneſs, Heedfulneſs.

WARIN [of gar, all, and win, Teut. *q. d.* all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To **WARISH**, to cure, to heal, to ſave or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward *O.*

To **WARK** [of ƿaꞃc, *Sax.* Pain] to ache; as, the Head warks. *Lincolnſh.*

WARK [ƿeoꞃc, *Sax.* werck, Teut.] Work. *Spenc.*

WAR'LIKE [ƿaꞃlice, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of War; ſtout, valiant.

To **WARM** [ƿeaꞃmian, *Sax.* warmer, Teut.] to make warm, or heat.

WARM [ƿeaꞃm, *Sax.* warm, L. S. and Teut. which *Fr. Junius* derives of θερμος, Gr.] not cold. *Belg,*

WARM'ED [ᵹeƿẏꞃmeꝺ, *Sax.* gewarmet, Teut.] made warm.

A **WARM'ING** [ƿeꞃminᵹe, *Sax.*] a making warm.

WARM'LY, with Heat or Paſſion.

WARM'NESS [warme, Teut.] Heat, Paſſion

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.

To **WARN** [ƿæꞃnian, *Sax.* warnen, Teut.] to tell or give Notice of a Thing before-hand, to admoniſh; to bid one provide for himſelf elſewhere.

To **WARN** [in *Law*] is to ſummon to appear in a Court of Juſtice.

To **WARNE**, to encourage. *Chauc.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL *Worms*, Worms on the Backs of Cattle within their Skin.

WARN'ING *Wheel* [of a *Clock*] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its diſtance from the firſt Wheel.

WAR'NISH, a Guard. *Chauc.*

WARNISTU'RA [*Old Law*] Garniture, Furniture, Proviſion.

WAR'NOTH [among Tenants holding of *Dover* Caſtle] a Cuſtom that he that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a ſet Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the ſecond Failure triple.

To **WARNSTORA**, to fortify. *Chauc.*

To **WARP** [ƿeaꞃpan, *Sax.* werpe, Belg.] to draw out or wind the Warp in Length, into which the Woof is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hawſer or any Rope uſed in the warping of a Ship.

To **WARP** [*gurpier*, F. which *Spelman* derives of ƿeoꞃpan, *Sax.*] to caſt or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [ƿeaꞃp, *Sax.* werp, Belg.] the Thread or Length into which the Woof is woven.

To **WARP** *a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to hale her to a Place, by means of a Hawſer or Rope laid out for that Purpoſe and faſtened to an Anchor, when the Wind is wanting.

To **WARP**, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

A **WARP** [of Ƿƿeoꞃꝼian, *Sax.* to turn, becauſe it turns up the Earth] a Mole.

WARP'ING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To **WAR'RANT** [of ƿeꞃian, ᵹeƿeꞃian, *Sax.* wehren, Teut. waere, Belg. to defend, *garantir*, F.] to ſecure, to maintain, to aſſure or promiſe.

A **WARRANT** [guarant, C. Br.] an Order, Authentick Permiſſion, Power, &c.

WARRANT *of Attorney*, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do ſomething in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the **WARRANTS** [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WAR'RANTABLE, that may be warranted, juſtified, and maintained.

WARRAN'TIA *Chartæ*, is a Writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements with Clauſe of *Warrantry*, and is impleaded in the *Aſſize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to Warrantry. *L.*

WARRANTIA *Cuſtodiæ*, is a Writ judicial; which lay for him who was challenged to be Ward to another, in requeſt of Land, ſaid to be holden in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the Ward's Anceſtor's, was warranted to be free from ſuch Service. *L.*

WARRANTIA *Diei*, is a Writ, lying in caſe where a Man having a Day aſſigned, perſonally to appear in Court to an Action wherein he is ſued, is in the mean time by Commandment, imployed in the King's Service, ſo that he cannot come at the Day aſſigned. *L.*

WAR'RANTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WAR'RANTRY } miſe or Covenant by Deed, made by the Bargainer for himſelf and his Heirs, to warrant and ſecure the Bargained againſt all Men, for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To WARRY [peꞃiᵹean, *Sax.*] to diſturb, to make War upon. *Spenc.*

WARRE, worſe. *Spenc.*

WARRECTUM [*Old Law*] Land that has long lain uncultivated.

WAR'REN [waerande, Belg. *Garren*, F.] a Franchiſe or priviledged Place by Preſcription or Grant to keep Beaſts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges, and Pheaſants.

WARREN, a Device for preſerving and ſtoring Fiſhing in the midſt of a River for the Fiſh to retreat to, that you may take them when you pleaſe.

WARY BREED. See *Warnel Worme.*

WAR'RENER, a keeper of a Warren.

WAR'RIER } [of paꞃ, *Sax.*] a war-
WAR'RIOUR } like Man, one ſkilled in military Affairs.

WAR'SCOT, a Contribution towards Armour and War in the *Saxons* Time.

WARSTEAD, *q. d.* Waterſtead. *N. C.*

A WART [peaꞃt, *Sax.* warte, L. S. wartze, T.] a kind of ſmall hard Swelling.

WART [in *Horſes*] a ſpungy Subſtance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [paꞃt, *Sax.* the Shore] a Water-ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a cuſtomary Payment for Caſtle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WAR'WICK [*Cambden* derives it from guarth, *C. B.* a Safeguard, a Garriſon, and pic, *Sax.* a Port or City. *Somner* ſays it was formerly called Wearing-wic, and derives it from pæꞃinᵹ, a Wear, and pic, a Port, *Sax.* It is called Caer-leon, *C. Br.* i. e. the Legions Camp, where the Major of the *Dalmatian* Horſe acted under the Command of the Duke of *Britain*] the County-town of *Warwickſhire*, 67 Miles N. W. from *London.*

WAR'WITE } [peaꞃꝺpit, *Sax.*] a be-
WARD'WITE } ing quit of giving Money for keeping Watches and Wards.

WARY [pæꞃ, *Sax.*] cautious, provident, wiſe.

WARY-*Angle*, a ſort of Magpy, a Bird.

To WAR'RY [paꞃian, or piꞃiᵹan, *Sax.*] to ſecure, to bail. *Lancaſh.*

WAS [paꞅ, *Sax.*] the Preterimperfect Tenſe of *am.*

WA'SME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, *&c.* to be laid under a Veſſel or Burden that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To WASH [pæcꞅan, *Sax.* waſchen, Belg. and Teut.] to cleanſe by waſhing.

A WASH [pacꞅe, *Sax.* waſche, Du. and Teut.] a Waſhing or Waſh, or a Lotion to waſh with.

WASH-BREW, ſmall Oatmeal ſteeped in Water, and cleanſed, then boiled to a ſtiff and thick Jelly, otherwiſe called *Flummery.*

A WASH *of Oyſters*, is ten Strikes.

WASH'ES [of a *Cart*, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle-tree.

The WASHES in *Norfolk*, ſo called becauſe it is waſhed by the Tides waſhing againſt; a Shore almoſt as dangerous as the Quickſands in *Africa.*

WASHING *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up to the Yards waſh and ſcrape her other Side.

WASHUM, a ſhallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of a Sea. *O. L.*

WAS'KITE [q. d. *a Vaſt-Kite*] a Kind of *Virginian* Hawk.

A WASP [pæpꞅ, *Sax.* Weſpe, Teut. *Gueſpe*, F. *Veſta*, L.] a ſtinging Fly.

WASP'ISH, fretful, peeviſh.

WAS'SAIL } [of peꞅ ꝥæl, *Sax.* i. e.
WAS'SEL } Health be to you] a Cuſtom, ſtill uſed in ſome Places, on Twelfth-day, at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths.

WAS'SELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together; alſo Wenches that go about from Houſe to Houſe ſinging at *Chriſtmas.*

To WASTE [verwuſten, Teut. *Gaſter*, F. *vaſtare*, L.] to ſpoil, or make havock.

WA'STE [paꞅꞇe, *Sax.* woeſt, B. wuſt, Teut.] ſpoil, havock, deſtroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] Spoil or Decay of Houſes, Wood, Lands, *&c.* made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE [i. e. *Waſte Ground*, of peſt, *Sax.* deſert, Waeſt, Belg. ſpoiled] thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Poſſeſſion, but lie common.

WASTE *of the Foreſt* [in *Law*] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Foreſt without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of pam, *Sax.* the Belly, or Wammes, Teut. the *Abdomen*, but *Skinner* derives it of pæſtan, *Sax.* which ſignifies the Increaſe, Stature, or Height of the Body] the middle of a Man's Body.

The **WASTE** [of a *Ship*] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-maſt.

WASTE *Boards* [*Sea Term*] Boards made fit to be ſet on the Side of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE *Cloths* [*Sea Term*] Cloths hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to ſhadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE'FUL, laviſh.

WASTE'FULLY, laviſhly.

WASTE'FULNESS, Laviſhneſs.

WASTE-*Trees* [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Waſte.

WASTLE-*Bread*, the fineſt ſort of white Bread or Cakes.

WAS'TORS [*vaſtatores*, L.] a ſort of Thieves and Robbers.

To **WATCH** [pæccian, pæccian, *Sax.* Wachen, Teut.] to keep awake, to keep watch, to ſit up at Nights.

WATCH [pæcce, *Sax.* wache, Teut.] a Guard, Perſons appointed to keep watch at Nights; alſo a Pocket Clock.

A **WATCH** [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which Time one-half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other half for four Hours more.

Quarter **WATCH**, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH *Glaſs*, is a Glaſs whoſe Sand is four Hours in running out, uſed by Sailors to ſhift or change their Watches.

WATCH *Work*, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is deſigned to ſhew the Hour without ſtriking.

WATCHET *Colour* [*Skinner* derives it of pæced, *Sax.* weak, *q. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

WATCH'FUL, waſteful, diligent.

WATCH'FULLY, wakefully, diligently.

WATCH'FULNESS, Wakefulneſs, Diligence.

WA'TER [pæter, *Sax.* water, Belg. waſſer, Teut.] one of the four Elements: Rain; alſo Urine.

To **WATER** [pætran, *Sax.* Watteren, Belg. Waſſern, Teut.] to moiſten, wet, or ſoak in Water.

WATER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Luſtre of precious Stones.

WATER [among *Dyers*] a certain Luſtre imitating Waves, ſet on Silks, Mohair, *&c.*

WATER [with *Chymiſts*] the firſt of the Paſſive, and one of the five Principles.

WATER *Bailiff* [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the Overſight and Search of Fiſh brought thither, and the Gathering of the Toll that ariſes from the River of *Thames*.

WATER *Bailiffs* [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for certain Ships.

WATER-BEARS [at *Spitzberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER *Born* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is ſaid to be water born, when ſhe is where there is no more Water than will juſt bear her from the Ground; or lying even with the Ground, ſhe firſt begins to float or ſwim.

WATER *Creſſes*, an Herb. *Naſturtium aquaticum*, L.

DEAD-WATER [*Sea Term*] is the eddy Water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not paſſing away ſo faſt as that which ſlides by her Sides.

WATER *Farcin* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

WATER-*Gage*, a Sea-wall or Bank, to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water.

WATER-*Gage*, an Inſtrument to meaſure the Depth and Quantity of any Water.

WATER-*Gang* [pætergang, *Sax.*] a Trench to carry a Stream of Water, ſuch as are uſually made in the Sea-walls, to diſcharge and drain Water out of the Marſhes.

WATER *Gravel*, a Rent anciently paid for fiſhing in, or other Benefit received from ſome River or Water.

WATER *Germander*, an Herb. *Scordium.* L.

WA'TERINESS, the abounding with Water.

WATER-*Lilly*, a Flower, *Nymphæa*, L.

WATER-*Line* [among *Mariners*] is that which diſtinguiſhes that Part of the Ship which is under Water from that which is above, when ſhe is duly laden.

WATER-*Lock*, a fenced watering Place.

WATER-*Meaſure*, a Meaſure which exceeds the *Winchester* Meaſure by about three Gallons in a Buſhel; it is now uſed for ſelling of Coals in the Pool.

WATER *Murrain*, a Diſeaſe in black Cattle.

WATER *Ordeal*, an old *Saxon* way of Purgation, when ſuſpected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in ſcalding Water.

WATER-*Pepper*, an Herb. *Perſicaria vulgario acris*, L.

WATER *Poiſe*, a certain Inſtrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

WA'TERSCAPE [pæter-ſchap, *Sax.*] an Aqueduct.

WATER *Shoot*, a young Sprig which ſprings out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER *Shot* [*Sea Term*] is a ſort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither croſs the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered betwixt both.

WATER *Swallow* [Waſſerſchwalbe, Teut.] a Bird.

WATER *Table* [in *Architecture*] is a ſort of Ledge left in Walls about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickneſs of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER *Way* [in a *Ship*] is a ſmall Ledge of Timber lying on the Deck, cloſe by the Sides to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER *Wheel*, an Engine for raiſing Water out of a deep Well.

WATER *Willow*, an Herb. *Salix folio longiſſimo.* L.

WATERY } [waſſereg, Teut.] belong-
WATRY } ing to, or full of Water.

WATERY *Sores* [in *Horſes*] a Diſtemper.

WATRY *Triplicity* [among *Aſtrologers*] are the three Signs of the Zodiack, *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces.*

WA'TERING or *Diving*, is laying the *Rungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp-ſtalks) in Water, with a Weight on them, to keep them from Swimming.

WATLING-*Street* [ſo called either of *Vitellianus*, a *Roman*; or as *Somner* ſuppoſeth of peꝺla, *Sax.* a Beggar, or peꝺlian, to beg; becauſe Beggars ſat therein as their conſtant Place to aſk Alms] one of the four *Roman* Streets or Highways, dividing *London* in the midſt from South to North, reaching from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunſtable*, *Towceſter*, *Atterſton*, and the *Severn*, near the *Wreking* in *Shropſhire*, extending itſelf to *Angleſea* in *Wales.* The Names of the three other *Roman* Streets were *Iceneld-ſtreet*, *Erminage-ſtreet*, and the *Foſſe*; which ſee.

To **WATTLE**, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of peꞇlaꞃ, or pæꞇelaꞃ, *Sax.*] ſpliced Grates or Hurdles; Folds for Sheep of ſplit Wood like Grates.

WATTLES *of a Cock* [either of wagghele, Belg. or wadeln, Teut. to wag, *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; alſo the red Fleſh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [of poᵹian, *Sax.* Weagbe, Belg.] to faſhion or make like the Waves of the Sea; alſo to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [*gueſver*, F.] to decline, *i. e.* to put off or omit doing a Buſineſs.

To **WAVE** [among *Sailors*] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE *Loaves* } [among the *Jews*] cer-
WAVE *Offerings* } tain Loaves or Bread anciently offered as the Firſt-fruits of every Year's Increaſe.

WAV'ED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any
WAV'EY } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat of Arms, having its Out-lines reſembling the riſing and falling of Waves.

To **WA'VER** [paꝼian, *Sax.*] to be floating, or uncertain what to do.

WA'VESON [*Admiralty Law*] are ſuch Goods as appear floating or ſwimming on the Waves of the Sea, after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night, to *Catterwawl.*

WAW-MIST [q. *Qualmiſh*, vaemmis, Loathing, Dan.] ſickiſh at the Stomach.

WAWES, Waves or Woes. *Spenc.*

WAX [peaxe, *Sax.* wachs, Belg. wachs, Teut. vaer, Dan.] a glewy and bituminous Subſtance well known, of ſeveral Sorts; either *Natural*, as Bees-wax, *&c.* or *Artificial*, as Sealing-wax, *&c.*

To **WAX** [peaxen, *Sax.* wachſen, Teut. to grow, vaxer, Dan which *Fr. Jun.* derives of Ἀὐξεῖν, Gr.] to grow or become, to increaſe; to cover with Wax, to do over to dreſs with Wax.

WAX'SHOT } a Duty anciently paid to-
WAX'SCOT } wards defraying the Charge of Wax-candles in Churches.

A **WAY** [*voye*, F. peᵹ, *Sax.* Weg, Teut. Wegh, Belg. *Via*, L. or of *vicus*, L.] a Street or Road; alſo Means, Expedient; alſo Method, Uſe, Cuſtom.

WAY *of Eſſay* [with *Authors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himſelf more freely and modeſtly, than in the *Dogmatick Way.*

WAY *of a Ship* [*Sea Term*] is ſometimes the ſame with the Rake or Run of a Ship forward or aftward on; but 'tis commonly uſed to her ſailing, for when ſhe goes apace, they ſay *ſhe has a good Way*; alſo the ſmooth Water that ſhe makes a-Stern when under Sail.

WAY *of the Rounds* [in *Fortification*] is a Space left for the Paſſage round between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To **WAY** *a Horſe*, is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

WAY *Bread* [pæg bræꝺe, *Sax.* Wegbreed, L. S. Wegerich, Teut.] the Herb Plaintain. *N. C.*

WAY BIT, a little Piece, a little Way. *Yorkſhire.*

WAY *Faring* [of pæᵹ, *Sax.* a Way, and ꝼaꞃan, *Sax.* q. d. Wegrahzend, Teut. to go] Travelling.

WAY-*Faring Man*, is one who is accuſtomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-*Faring-Tree*, a Plant called otherwiſe the *Wild Vine*, or *Hedge Plant.*

To **WAY** *lay one*, to lie in wait for him in the Way; to lay Snares for him.

WAYLED, grown old. *O.*

To **WAYMENT** [of *Waye* for woe, and lament] to bewail. *Spenc.*

WAYNED, put back. *O.*

WAYT-*Fee* [*L. T.*] a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

To **WAYVIN**, depart. *Chauc.*

WAY-WISER [of wegmeſter, Teut. a Hand in the Road, to ſhew Travellers the Way] a mathematical Inſtrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot, to ſhew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator.*

WAY'WISER [for a *Packet*] a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Steps, or Paces, in order to know how far one walks in a Day.

WAY-WARD [probably of Wagheren, Teut. to refuſe, and Aerd, Belg. Nature, *q. d.* of a Nature or Temper to refuſe whatſoever is offered] forward, peeviſh. See *Waiward.*

WAYZ, a Bundle of Straw.

WAYZ GOOSE, a Stubble-gooſe, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter.

WE [pe, *Sax.* wil, L. S.] all or ſeveral of us.

WEAK [pace, *Sax.* week, Belg and L. S. weich, Teut. tender] feeble, not ſtrong.

To **WEAK'EN**, to enfeeble or make weak.

WEAK'LING [weichling, T.] a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

WEAK'LINESS, Feebleneſs.

WEAK'LY [weichlich, Teut.] feebly.

WEAKNESS, Feebleneſs, Infirmity, want of Strength.

WEAKY, moiſt. *N. C.*

WEAL [of pel, *Sax.* well, or of pelan, *Sax.* wealth] as the *Common Weal*, i. e. the publick Benefit or Advantage.

WEAL *away*, alas. *Spenc.*

WEALD } [pealt, *Sax.*] the woody Part
WELD } of a Country.

WEAL'REAF [peal neaf, *Sax.*] the robbing of a dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [paleð, *Sax.*] Riches.

WEALTH'INESS, the being rich.

WEALTH'Y [pæliȝ, *Sax.*] Rich.

To **WEAN** [of Gepenian, *Sax.* Wennen, L. S. abwennen, Teut.] to take a Child from the Breaſt, a Calf from the Cow, *&c.*

WEAN'ED [Apened, *Sax.* abgewehnt, Teut.] taken from the Breaſt.

WEAN'EL, a young Beaſt newly taken off from ſucking his Dam.

WEAN'LING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. *C.*

WEA'PONS [pæpenaſ, *Sax.* of pæpinan, to arm, *Sax.* waffen, T.] all ſorts of warlike Inſtruments, except Fire-arms.

WEA'PON *Salve* [waffen-ſalbe, T.] a ſort of Ointment, which is ſaid to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword or other Weapon that made the Wound.

WEAR } [pæp, *Sax.* wehr, Teut.] a
WARR } Stank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fiſh, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To **WEAR** [*Sea Term*] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.

To **WEAR** [penan, pænan, *Sax.*] to be clothed with, as, to *wear Cloaths.*

To **WEAR** [wahren, Teut.] to laſt, endure, or hold out; as, *This Cloth wears well*, i. e. laſts long, *&c.*

To **WEAR** [peonnian, *Sax.*] to decay or wear away.

To **WEAR** *the Pot*, to cool it. *N. C.*

WEAR'INESS [peniȝneſſe, *Sax.*] a being tired or fatigued.

WEAR'Y [pæniȝ, *Sax.*] tired, fatigued.

To **WEAR'Y** [pæniȝan, *Sax.*] to tire, to fatigue.

WEA'SAND } [peſent, *Sax.*] the Throat-
WESEND } pipe or Gullet.

WEA'SELS, Polecats.

WEATHER-HOG, a Male Lamb the firſt Year.

To **WEAT** *the Head*, to look it for Lice. *N. C.*

A **WEATHER** [peðen, *Sax.* veder, Dan. weder, L. S. widder, Teut.] a Weather-ſheep, a Male-ſheep gelt.

WEA'THER [peðen, *Sax.* weder, Du. wetter, Teut.] the Diſpoſition of the Air.

WEATHER-*Beaten*, is properly ſaid of a Ship, which has endured Streſs of Weather; but it is commonly uſed of any Perſon or Thing that has been worn, by being expoſed to the Weather, or hard Labour, old Age, *&c.*

WEATHER-*Board*, is that ſide of a Ship which is to the Windward.

WEATHER *Coiling* [of a *Ship*] is when, being a-hull, her Head is brought the contrary way to that ſhe lay before, without loſing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

A **WEATHER** *Cock* } [Wetterhah,
A **WEATHER** *Vane* } Teut.] the Form of a Cock or Vane in other Sha[illegible] ſet on the Top of a Building, to ſhew [illegible]n what Quarter the Wind blows.

WEATHER-*Gage* [*Sea Term*] the Advantage of the Wind; as, a Ship is ſaid *To have the Weather-gage of another*, when ſhe is to the Windward of her.

WEATHER *Glaſs* [wetterglaſs, T.] a Glaſs Tube, commonly ſupplied with Quickſilver, that ſhews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEATHER *Man* [in *Archery*] an Archer who carefully obſerves the Wind and Weather in Shooting.

WEATHER *Wiſe* [wederwiis, L. S. wetterweiſe, Teut.] ſkilled in foretelling the Change of Weather.

To **WEATHER** [*Sea Phraſe*] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; alſo to overcome a Difficulty.

To WEATHER *a Hawk* [among *Falconers*] to ſet her abroad to take the Air.

To WEAVE [ƿæaꝼan, *Sax.* weven, L. S. and Teut.] to make Cloth, Silk, *&c.* in a Loom.

A WEAVER [ƿebba, *Sax.* wever, L. S. and Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, *&c.*

A WEAVER'*s Beam* [ƿeb beam, *Sax.* weber baum, Teut. weverboom, L. S.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom, on which the Warp is rolled.

WEA *Worth You*, Woe betide you. *N. C.*

A WEB [ƿæbbe, *Sax.* and Du. weff, Dan. Gewebe, Teut.] Cloth that is weaving; the Weaving of a Spider; a Sheet of Lead.

A WEB [among *Oculiſts*] a Spot in the Eye, a Diſtemper.

WEBBA [ƿebba, *Sax.* a Weaver] a King of the *Mercii*.

A WEB'STER [ƿebꞅꞇꞃe, *Sax.*] a Weaver, a Woman who ſpins the Web, *&c.*

To WED [ƿeꝺꝺian, or Beƿeꝺꝺian, *Sax.* wedder, Dan. The Teut. weiten, ſignifies to lay a Wager, and is therefore, in the plain Senſe of the Word, not applicable here, but might paſs figuratively, conſidering the Uncertainty whether a Perſon who ingages in Matrimony, will win or loſe] to take to Wife or Huſband, to marry.

WEDBED RIP, the cuſtomary Service which inferior Tenants yielded their Lord in reaping and mowing. *Sax.*

A WEDDING, Marriage.

A WEDGE [ƿeꝺᵹ, *Sax.* wegghe, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, *&c.* an Ingot or Maſs of Gold, Silver, or other Metal.

WED'LOCK [ƿeꝺloc, *Sax.* of ƿeꝺꝺian, and Loc, *Sax.* q. d. the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WED'NESDAY [ƿeꝺneꞅꝺæᵹ, *Sax.* of ƿoꝺen, i. e. *Woden*, the *Mars* of the *Germans*, weensdagh, Belg. wonsda, Dan.] the fourth Day of the Week, heretofore ſet apart for the Worſhip of the Idol *Woden*.

A WEED [ƿeoꝺ, *Sax.*] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itſelf.

To WEED [ƿeoꝺian, *Sax.* weide, Belg.] to pluck or root up Weeds.

WEED'INESS, abounding with Weeds.

A WEEDING-*Hook* [ƿeoꝺhoc, *Sax.*] a Tool for pulling or cutting up Weeds.

WEED [ƿæꞇe, and Ᵹeƿeꝺe, *Sax.* Dewede, Belg.] a Garment or Suit of Clothes; a Widow's Veil; alſo a Friar's Habit.

A WEEK [ƿeoc, *Sax.* Weke, L. S.] the Space or Compaſs of ſeven Days and Nights.

A WEEK *of a Candle* [Canꝺelƿeoc, *Sax.* Wicke, Teut.] the Cotton Match in a Candle, *&c.*

WEEK'LY, by the Week.

WEEL [Will, Belg.] a Bow-net to take Fiſh in.

WEEL [ƿæl, *Sax.* weel, Belg.] a Whirlpool. *Lancaſh.*

To WEEN [ƿænan, *Sax.* hence Oꝼeꞃƿænan, *Sax.* to think highly of one's ſelf] to think, to be of Opinion.

To WEEP [ƿeopan, *Sax.*] to ſhed Tears.

WEEPINGLY, in a weeping Manner.

WEEP'ING *Eyes*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

WEER } [ƿeaꞃ, *Saxon.*] Seawreck.
WEAR } *Northumb.*

A WEE'SEL [ƿeꞅle, *Sax.* Wieſel, Teut. Veſel, Dan.] a wild Creature, which haunts Houſes, and kills Mice.

To WEET [wiſſen, Teut.] to know. *Sp.*

To WEEZEN, to wit. *Spenc.*

WEETLESS, unknowing. *Spenc.*

WEV'IL [ƿiꝼl, *Sax.* Wivel, Teut. Wivel, Dan.] a ſmall black Worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [Weft, Dan.] a Thing woven; as a *Weft of Hair*.

WEFT, waved. *Spenc.*

WEFT *aſtray*, any thing that wanders or is loſt. *Spenc.*

To WEIGH [ƿæᵹan, *Sax.* weght, Belg. wegen, Teut.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing, to conſider in Mind.

A WEIGH [of *Cheeſe* or *Wool*] 256 *lb.*

A WEIGH [of *Corn*] 40 Buſhels.

WEIGHT [ƿihꞇ, Ᵹeƿihꞇ, *Sax.* wight, Belg.] the Ponderoſity, or Heavineſs, or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHT'ILY, ponderouſly.

WEIGHT'INESS, Ponderouſneſs.

WEIGHT'Y [Wichtig, Teut.] ponderous, heavy, of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forſake. *Chauc.*

WELAWAY, an Expreſſion of Grief or Surpriſe. *Chauc.*

WEL'COME [ƿilcuma, *Sax.* Welkom, Belg. Willcomm, Teut.] a Salutation uſed to a grateful Gueſt, Viſitant, or Cuſtomer.

To WELCOME [ƿilcumian, *Sax.* Welkome, Belg.] to ſalute one with a Welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a kind of Herb, whoſe Stalk and Root is in great Uſe for dying the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To WELD, to move, to wield; alſo to govern. *Spenc.*

To WELD [*Smithery*] to forge Iron.

To WELDIN [ƿealꝺan, *Sax.*] to wield, rule, manage, govern, command. *Chauc.*

WELDY, nimble, active. *Chauc.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Proſperity. *Ch.*

WELEFULNESS, Happineſs, *&c.* *Chauc.*

WEL'FARE [of ƿel and ꝼeꞃan, *Sax.* Wolfahrt, Teut.] Well-being, Proſperity, Health, *&c.*

To WELK [Welcken, Teut.] to ſet, to decreaſe, to wither. *Spenc.*

WELKED [verwelker, T.] withered. *O.*

The WEL'KIN [ƿelen, of ƿelcan, *Sax.* to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A **WEL'KIN** [pelch, *Sax.*] a Cloud, the Sky. *Chauc.*

WELKNITH, [of pealcan, *Sax.*] turneth, changeth. *Chauc.*

WELL [pell, *Sax.* wohl, Teut. *bene*, L.] as an Adjective it ſignifies healthy, proſperous, right, *&c.* as an Adverb, rightly, proſperouſly, ſucceſsfully, *&c.*

A **WELL** [Welle, of Weallan, *Sax.* or quelle, Teut.] a Pit or Spring of Water.

A **WELL** [in the *Military Art*] is a Depth which the Miner ſinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and diſappoint the Enemies Mines.

Well begun is half ended.

All the *Actions* and *Enterpriſes* of Mankind labour under the Reflection of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be *prudent* or *imprudent* in the Undertaking, and *good* or *bad* in the Accompliſhment. It intimates, that Perſons ſhould be very deliberate and adviſed in the Beginning of an Undertaking; for that to *begin well* is the only Way to quicken and diſpatch the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates, that there is a great deal of Difficulty in beginning well, and that a falſe Step at firſt Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards: That the Work does not coſt half ſo much Trouble as the Deſign of it; that it is an eaſy Matter to make way when the Ice is broke. It reflects upon falſe Foundations and fooliſh Projects, and it holds good from Morality and worldly Affairs to Religion, That a good Beginning is a fair Step to a good Ending. *Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet*, ſay the *Latins*; and Αρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός. *Ariſt.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain Matter of Fact, that the End crowns all Things, and that every Thing is not to be judged amiſs that may appear ſo for the preſent. A worldly *Misfortune*, if it quickens our *Diligence* and *Induſtry*; a ſevere Fit of *Sickneſs*, if it promotes our *Piety*, and makes us amend our Lives, is *well*; though for the preſent no Affliction ſeems joyous, but grievous: For a *happy Death* is the never-failing Portion of a *well ſpent Life*, which always ends in eternal Bliſs and Glory. The beſt way of *judging* of Things beyond Miſtake, is by the Iſſue or Event of them. *Finis coronat Opus*, ſay the *Latins*: Ende wohl, alles wohl, ſay the *Germans*; and Αλκυονιδας ἡμερας ἄγει, the *Greeks*.

WELL'AWAY } [WelaWa, *Sax.* of We-
WELL'ADAY } lan, Wealth, and Wa, Sorrow, q. d. *O the Sorrow of Riches!* But Dr. *Th. H.* thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELL'BORN [Welgeboren, *Sax.* wohlgeboren, Teut.] of a good Family; a Gentleman.

WELLING [probably of wellen, Waves or Billows of Water, Teut.] to flow, to ſpring. *Chauc.*

WELLING [of wallen, to bubble or boil, Teut.] heating Liquor ſcalding hot. *N. C.*

WEL'LINGBOROUGH [of *Well* and *Borough*; from Wells there that have a medicinal Virtue] in *Northamptonſhire*.

WELL SET [Wolg ſetzt, Teut.] of a ſtrong Make in Body.

WELL SPRING [pællgeſpring, *Sax.*] a Fountain or Spring.

WELMITH, riſeth. *Chauc.*

WELLS [from the Wells or Springs all over it] a Biſhop's See in *Somerſetſhire*.

A **WELT** [*Skinner* derives it of Wœltan, *Sax.* to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To **WEL'TER** [Wæltan, *Sax.* Woelzere, Belg. weltzen, Teut. velter, Dan. *veaultrer*, F. of *volutare*, L.] to wallow or lie groveling.

WELL WILLY [Wohl Wollend, Teut.] well wiſhing. *Chauc.*

WELL THEWID, having good Qualities or Morals. *Chauc.*

WELLY, almoſt nigh. *N. C.*

WEM [Wam, *Sax.*] a Blemiſh in Cloth.

WEM [Wam. *Sax.* Wamme, Teut.] the Belly or Guts.

WEMLESS, unſpotted, innocent. *Ch.*

A **WEN** [Wen, *Sax.*] a hard ſwelling, conſiſting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaſter.

WENCE [in *Kent*] as a *Four Wence*, a Place where four Ways meet and croſs each other.

A **WENCH** [Wencle, *Sax.* of Wenſch, Subſt. neut. a Woman, alſo a Girl, Teut.] a ſcornful Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack or Whore.

A **WENCHER**, one who keeps Company with Wenches, or goes a Whoring.

WEND [Wend, *Sax.*] a large Tract of Land, containing many Acres.

To **WEND**, to go. *N. C.* and *Shakeſp.*

WEN'DING [*Sea Term*] turning about a Ship, eſpecially when at Anchor.

WENE, a Suppoſition. *Chauc.*

WENIN [Wenan, *Sax.* not unlikely of Weinen, to think, to be of Opinion, Teut.] to ſuppoſe, to imagine, to think. *Chauc.*

WENGERESSES, Revengers. *Chauc.*

WENT, a Doubt, a Thought. *Chauc.*

WE'NTSBECK [of the River *Went*, and Beck, Dan. a River] a little River in *Northumberland*, on which ſtood an old Town called *Glanoventa*.

WEOLD [Weold, *Sax.* Wald] a Foreſt.

WEORTH [Weorð, *Sax.* a Farm.] hence many of our Country Villages end in *worth*, as *Wandſworth*, &c.

WEPELIE, weeping. *Chauc.*

WE'RÆ } [Were, *Sax.*] ſo much as
WER'TÆ } was paid in old Time for

killing a Man, when ſuch Crimes were puniſhed with Fines and Mulcts in Money.

WERE [of ƿeꞃꞇ, *Sax. Vir*, L.] a Man.

WERE [of ƿæꞃ, *Sax.*] a Pond or Pool of Water. *N. C.*

WERE, Doubt, Delay. *Chauc.*

WERELA'DA [of ƿeꞃelaꝺa, *Sax.*] a particular Manner of Purgation and Clearing upon the Oath of other Men.

WEREWOLF [werewolfe, Teut. q. d. *A Man Wolf*, or *Wolf Man*; λυκανθρωπος, Gr.] a Sorcerer; who by means of an inchanted Girdle, *&c.* takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WE'REGELT-*Thief* [of ƿeꞃa, a Price, Ᵹelꝺ, a Mulct, and ðeoꝼ, a Thief, *Sax.*] a Thief that may be redeemed.

To WERGH [of werck, work, Teut.] to work.

WE'RGILD [ƿeꞃᵹilꝺ, *Sax.*] the Price or Fine ſet on a Perſon's Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unſavoury. *O.*

WERMINSTER [of *Verlucio*, and *Minſter*] an old Town in *Wiltſhire*.

WERRE, Grief. *O.*

WERVA'GIUM [*Old Law*] Wharfage, Money paid to a Wharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERVANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *Weſt-Indies* to a great Lord.

WEST [ƿeꞅꞇ, *Sax.* and Teut.] the Quarter of the World where the Sun ſets.

WEST'WARD [ƿeꞅꞇƿeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] towards the Weſt.

WESTBURY-*Apple*, an excellent Apple of *Weſtbury*, a Town in *Hampſhire*.

WESTCHESTER [ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Cheſter* in the Street in *Durham*, which lies to the *Eaſt*, as this does to the *Weſt*; the *Saxons* called it Leaᵹa Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, i. e. the Legion's Town, becauſe a *Roman* Legion quartered there] a Biſhop's See.

WESTMINSTER [Ƿeꞅꞇmynꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* ſo called from its weſterly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minſter built by *Sibert* King of the *Eaſt Angles*, firſt founded there in Honour of St. *Peter*] a City diſtinct from *London*, with ſeparate Magiſtrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile diſtant from it, but by Degrees the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them in a manner one City.

WEST-SAXONLAGE [ƿeꞅꞇ-Seax Laᵹa, *Sax.*] the Law of the *Weſt-Saxons*, which took in nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surry, Suſſex, Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire*, and *Devonſhire*.

WESTLY, dizzy, giddy. *N. C.*

WESTRIN, to draw towards the Weſt. *Chaucer.*

WESTRI'TH, ſets as the Sun. *Chauc.*

WET [ƿeꞇ, *Sax.* vaad, *Dan.*] moiſt with Liquor.

WET [ƿeæꞇa, *Sax.*] Moiſtneſs with Liquor.

To WET [ƿeꞇan, *Sax.* vaader, Dan.] to make wet or moiſt with ſome Liquor.

WET'NESS, the being moiſt or wet.

A WET *Glover*, a Dreſſer of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, *&c.* which are ſlender, thin, and gentle.

WEXACIOUNE, Vexation. *Chauc.*

A WEY [ƿihꞇ, *Sax.* a Weight] a Meaſure of dry Goods, containing five Chaldron.

WEYMOUTH [of the River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port-town in *Dorſetſhire*.

WEZON, the Throat or Wind-pipe. *Sp.*

A WHALE [Hƿale, *Sax.* wallfiſch, T.] the greateſt of Fiſhes.

WHALEY [probably of ƿellian, *Sax.* to be full of Springs, and leaᵹ, a Field, *q. d.* a Field well watered] in *Lancaſhire*.

A WHAPPLE *Way*, a Way where a Cart and Horſes cannot paſs, but Horſes only. *Suſſex.*

WHARF [of werffen, Teut. to caſt, to fling or throw down] a broad plain Place, near a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Wares on, that are brought from or to the Water.

WHA'RFAGE, the Fee which is due for landing Goods at a Wharf, or for the Shipping them off.

WHAR'FINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To WHARL [of Hƿeꞃoꝼian, *Sax.* to turn] to flutter in pronouncing. R.

WHA'RLS *of Flowers* [among *Floriſts*] ſuch as are at a certain Diſtance about the main Stock or Spike.

WHARRE, Crabs, Crab-apples. *Cheſhire.*

A WHA'RROW [Hƿeoꞃꝼa, *Sax.*] a Spindle.

WHAT [Hƿæꞇ, *Sax.* wat, L. S. and Belg. was, Teut. hvad, Dan.] what Thing? an interrogative Pronoun.

A WHEADY *Mile*, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropſh.*

A WHEAL } [Hƿele, *Sax.* Putrefaction,
A WHELK } of Hƿelan, *Sax.*] a Puſh or Pimple.

WHEAL. See *Perambulator.*

WHEAL *Worm*, an Inſect.

WHEAM } ſo cloſe that no Wind can
WHEM } enter; alſo convenient. *Cheſhire.*

WHEAMOW, nimble. *N. C.*

WHEAT [Hƿæꞇe, *Sax.* Weyde, Du. Weitz, Teut. Hvede, Dan.] the Grain of which the fineſt Bread is made.

WHEAT EAR, a ſort of Bird.

WHEAT'EN [Hƿæꝺe, *Sax.* Weitzen, Teut.] made of Wheat.

WHEDEN, a ſilly Fellow. *W. C.*

WHEE } an Heifer, or young Cow. *York-*
WHEY } *ſhire.*

To WHEED'LE, to draw in craftily, to coax or ſooth.

WHEED'LING, coaxing.

WHEED'LINGLY, coaxingly.

WHEEL [Ƿƿæol, and Ƿƿeoᵹul, *Sax.* wiel, Dan.] a round Device well known.

A WHEEL *Barrow* [Ƿƿeol-beꞃeƿe, *Sax.* a Barrow or ſmall Cart, with one Wheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, *&c.*

To WHEEL, to turn about.

A *Meaſuring* WHEEL, a mathematical Inſtrument to meaſure Lengths upon the Grounds, called a *Way-wiſer.*

To WHEEL [*Military Diſcipline*] is to make a Motion that brings a Battalion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was.

WHEEL'AGE, a Duty paid for the Paſſage of Carts and Waggons.

WHEEL *Fire, Ignis Rotæ* [among *Chymiſts*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, *&c.* which covers the Crucible, Copper, or Melting-pot, intirely over, at Top as well as round the Side.

A WHEEN *Cat* [*i. e.* a Queen Cat, the Word *Queen* was uſed by the *Saxons* to ſignify the Female] a She Cat.

To WHEEZ [Ƿƿeoꞅan, *Sax.*] to rattle in the Throat, to ſpeak as one does that has a Cold.

A WHEINT *Lad* [*q. d.* queint] a fine Lad, *ſpoken ironically*; cunning, ſubtle.

A WHELK, the ſame as *Wheal*; alſo a Kind of Shell-fiſh, or Sea-ſnail.

To WHELM } [ƿhylꝼan and Ahƿylꝼan,
To WHELVE } *Sax.*] to cover or turn the open Side of a Veſſel downwards.

A WHELP [hƿelp, *Sax.* Welpe, Belg. probably of *Vulpes,* or *Vulpecula,* L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beaſt.

To WHELP, to bring forth Puppies as a Bitch, Fox, *&c.*

WHELPS [in a *Ship*] Brackets, or ſmall Pieces of Wood faſtened to the main Body of the Capſtan or Draw-beam; which give the Sweep of it, and keep the Cable from ſurging or coming too high, when it is wound about them.

WHEN [hƿænne, *Sax.* wenn, Teut.] at what Time?

WHENCE, from what Place?

WHERE [hƿæꞃ, *Sax.*] in what Place?

WHERKENED, choaked. *N. C.*

WHERL'ICOTES, open Chariots, which were made uſe of by Ladies of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A WHER'RET [*un Horion,* F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chaps.

A WHER'RY [probably ſo called of *to hurry,* from its Swiftneſs; or of *vehere,* L. to carry; or of ƿeꞃan, *Sax.* to paſs] a ſmall Boat, ſuch as is commonly uſed for the carrying of Paſſengers,

To WHET [hƿeꞇꞇan, *Sax.* wetten, L. S. wetzen, Teut.] to ſharpen.

A WHET'STONE [hƿeꝺꞅꞇan, *Sax.* whetſteen, L. S. wetzſtein, Teut.] a Stone for whetting or ſharpening of Knives, *&c.*

WHETHER [hƿæᵹeꞃ, *Sax.* weder, Belg. and Teut.] which of the two? *&c.*

WHEY [hƿæᵹe, *Sax.*] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.

WHICH [hƿilc, *Sax.* hwilck, Dan. welch, Teut.] whether of the two? *&c.* or, who?

WHICH, an Ark or Cheſt. *O.*

WHICK'ET *for Whacket,* Quitte for Quatte, i. e. *Quid pro Quo.* Kent.

WHIDS, Words. *Cant.*

A WHIFF [Chwyth, C. Br.] a Breath, for drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To WHIFF [Chwythu, C. Br.] to breathe, to draw in or blow out the Breath.

To WHIFFLE [ƿæꝼlan, *Sax.* to babble, weyfeke, Belg. to ramble, to fluctuate] to trick out of a Thing; to ſtand trifling; to play on a Pipe.

A WHIF'FLER [ƿæꝼleꞃ, *Sax.* a Babbler] a Piper that plays on a Fife to a Company of Foot-ſoldiers.

A WHIFFLER [of the *Companies of London*] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them at public Solemnities.

A WHIFFLER } a mere Trifler,
A WHIFFLING *Fellow* } a pitiful, mean, ſorry Fellow.

WHIG [Ƿƿæꞃ, and Ƿƿæᵹe, *Sax.*] Whey, Butter-milk, or very ſmall Beer.

A WHIG [Ƿƿæꞃ, *Sax.* Whey, *&c.* firſt applied to thoſe in *Scotland,* who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being ſour Milk] a Nickname given to thoſe who were againſt the Court Intereſt in the Times of King *Charles* and *James* II. and to ſuch as were for it in the ſucceeding Reigns.

WHIG'GISM, the Tenets and Practices of Whigs.

WHILE [hƿile, *Sax.*] during the Time.

WHILE [wiile, L. S. weil, Teut.] Time; Leiſure; Opportunity.

WHI'LOM [hƿilon, *Sax.*] once, ſome Time ago, formerly.

A WHIM, a maggoty Fancy or Conceit, a freakiſh Humour.

To WHIM'PER [of wimmern, Teut.] to begin to cry, as a young Child does.

WHIMSICAL, full of Whimſies, freakiſh, fantaſtical.

WHIM'SICALLY, fantaſtically.

WHIM'SICALNESS, Fantaſticalneſs.

A WHIM'SY. See *Whim.*

WHIN, a Shrub called Knee-holm.

To WHINDLE, to whimper or whine.

To WHINE, [ƿaꝺian, *Sax.* weenen, L. S. weynen, to cry or weep, Teut. Cwyno, C. Br.] to make a mournful Noiſe, to ſpeak in a crying Tone.

To WHINE [*Hunting Term*] an Otter is ſaid *to whine*, when ſhe makes a loud Noiſe or Cry.

WHIN'IARD [*Skinner* derives it of ƿyn-ꝺꞃian, *Sax.* to fan or vibrate; or of ƿin-naȝ, *Sax.* to win, and aꞃe, *Sax.* Honour; but *Minſhew* of *Vienna*, a Vine-twig] a ſort of Back-ſword, or crooked Sword, a Scimitar.

A WHIN'NER-*Neb*, a lean, ſpare-faced Man. *N. C.*

A WHIN'NOCK, a Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. *N. C.*

To WHINNY [of *hinnire*, L. or wihi, C. Br. the Noiſe a Horſe makes] to neigh as a Horſe does.

WHINS, the Furz or Furz-buſh. *Geniſta*, L.

To WHIP [hƿeop, *Sax.* wipper, Dan.] to ſcourge or laſh with a Whip; alſo to ſew after a particular Manner.

WHIP or *Whip-ſtaff* [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber like a ſtrong Staff, faſtened into the Helm for him that ſteers in ſmall Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and ſteer the Ship.

WHIP'PING [among *Anglers*] is a faſtening the Line to the Hook or Rod; alſo a caſting in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the Water.

WHIP'STER a Sharper, a ſhifting Fellow.

WHIRKENED [Ormurget, Teut.] choaked, ſtrangled. *N. C.*

To WHIRE [hƿyꞃꝼan, or hƿeoꞃꝼian, *Sax.* or wreder, Belg. hirveler, Dan.] to turn ſwiftly about.

A WHIRLE } [wirel, Teut.] a round
A WHERN } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-wheel. *C.*

The WHIRL *Bone*, the Knee-pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL-*Pool* [ƿyꞃꝼ-pul, *Sax.*] a Gulph where the Water is continually turning round; alſo a kind of Sea-fiſh.

WHIRL-WIND [Wirel-winde, Teut. hirvel-wind, Dan.] a boiſterous Wind which blows Things round; a Hurricane.

A WHIRLY GIG [of wirwel, Teut.] a Plaything to turn round.

To WHISK [wiſchen, Teut. hisker, Dan.] to bruſh or cleanſe with a Whiſk.

A WHISK [wiſch, Teut. viſkee, Dan. or as *Skinner* thinks, probably of hƿiꞇa, *Sax.* white] a Bruſh made of Oſier Twigs; alſo the Sound of a Switch; alſo a ſort of Neckdreſs formerly worn by Women.

WHISK }
WHIST } a Game at Cards well known.

A WHISKER, a Tuft of Hair on the Upper-lip of a Man.

WHISKER, a Scuttle or Baſket. *N. C.*

WHISK'ING, great, ſwinging; as a *Whiſking lie.*

To WHIS'PER [wiſperen, L. S. and Teut. buiſter, Dan.] to ſpeak ſoftly.

WHIS'PERING *Place*, a remarkable Curioſity in the Cathedral of *Glouceſter*, and alſo of *St. Paul*'s at *London*, being a Wall built ſo in an Arch in the Church, or juſt under the Cupola, that if a Man whiſper never ſo low at one End, a Perſon that lays his Ear to the other, ſhall hear diſtinctly every Syllable ſpoken.

WHIST [*Zitto*, Ital. Whiſter, Dan.] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To WHIS'TLE [Ƿƿiꞅꞇlan, Wiꞅꞇlan, *Sax.*] to make muſical Sounds with the Lips and Breath, without the Voice.

WHIS'TLE [Ƿƿiꞅꞇle, and Wiꞅꞇle, *Sax.* probably of *Fiſtula*, L.] a Pipe to whiſtle with.

A WHIT [Aƿiꞇ, *Sax.*] a ſmall part.

WHIT, Newgate. *Cant.*

WHIT'AKER, the North-eaſt Part of a Flat or Shole, the middle Ground.

WHIT'BY [*i. e.* white Town or Bay, called by the *Saxons* Sꞇꞃeaneſheale, i. e. *Strean*'s *Kill*] a Town in *Yorkſhire*, 150 Miles N. by W. from *London*.

WHITE [Ƿƿiꞇa, *Sax.* wit, L. S. hvid, Dan. weiſs, T.] a natural Colour, contrary to black, tho' ſome deny white to be a Colour.

WHITE COB [Ƿƿiꞇan-Cop, *Sax.* q. d. white Head, as *Albiceps*, L. or λευκοκεφαλος, Gr.] a Sea Bird, a Mew.

WHITE HALL, York-Place, built by Cardinal *Wolſey*, and taken from him by King *Henry* VIII.

WHITE *Hart Silver*, a Mulct paid into the Exchequer out of the Foreſt of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorſetſhire*, which was firſt impoſed on *Thomas de Linde*, by *Henry* III. for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE *Line* [with *Anatomiſts*] the ſame is *Linea Alba*.

WHITE *Line* [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE *Meats*, Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Whitepots, Cuſtards; alſo Fowls, Chickens, Turkeys, Pigs, Rabbits, *&c.*

WHITE *Oakham*, a ſort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE *Pot*, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, and Spice, baked in a Pot.

To WHITE, to requite; as *God white you*, God requite you. *Cheſh.*

To WHITE, to blame. *N. C.*

WHITE *Rent*, a Duty of 8*d.* paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Derbyſhire*.

WHITE *Sauce* [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breaſt of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, *&c.*

WHITE *Spurs*, Squires made by the King in ancient Times, ſo named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE *Straits*, a ſort of coarſe Cloth made in *Devonſhire*.

WHITE *Wining*, a ſmall white Apple, a pleaſant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE *Wort*, an Herb.

To **WAI'TEN** [Ƿƿıꞇıan, *Sax.* Witten, L. S.] to make white.

WHITE'NESS, the being of a white Colour.

WHITHER [Ƿƿæꞇeꞃ, *Sax.*] to what Place.

WHI'TING [Witingh, Belg.] a Fiſh; alſo a chalky Subſtance for whiting Walls.

WHI'TLOW [of ƿıꞇe, *Sax.* Pain, and *Loup*, F. a Wolf, becauſe of the Cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers End.

WHITLOW *Glaſs*, an Herb of great Efficacy againſt Felons and Whitlows. *Paronychia.* L.

WHIT'NEY [of Ƿƿıꞇ, white, and Ea, Water, or Iᵹe, an Iſland, *Sax.*] a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, 54 Miles W. by N. from *London*.

WHIT'STER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHIT'SUN *Farthings*, Offerings anciently made at *Whitſuntide* to the Pariſh Prieſt by the Pariſhioners. See *Pentecoſtals*.

WHITSUNDAY [*Dominica in albis*, L. i. e. *White Sunday*] ſo called from the Admiſſion of the *Catechumens*, cloathed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptiſm on the Eve of this Feſtival, which was inſtituted to commemorate the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Apoſtles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues: It anſwers to the Pentecoſt of the *Jews*.

WHIT'SUNTIDE, the Seaſon of that Feſtival.

WHIT'TAIL, a Bird.

WHIT'TEN-*Tree*, a Shrub. *Sorbus Sylveſtris.* L.

To **WHIT'TLE** [Ƿƿeꞇꞇan, *Sax.*] to cut Sticks into ſmall Pieces.

A **WHIT'TLE** [Ƿƿıꞇa, *Sax.*] a ſort of white Baſket.

A **WHIT'TLE** [of Ƿƿıꞇel, *Sax.* white] a ſmall Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; alſo a Blanket uſed to ſwaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To **WHIZZ**, *q. d.* to Hiſs, to make a Noiſe, as Liquor does when poured upon the Fire.

WHO [hƿa, *Sax. qui*, L.] which, what Perſon.

To **WHOAVE**, to cover, to whelm over. *Cheſh.*

WHOLE [ƿalg, philiᵹ, *Sax.* Heel, L. S. ὅλος, Gr.] all of a Thing; alſo intire, not broken.

WHOLE *Chaſe Boots*, Winter-riding Boots, Hunting-boots.

WHOLESOM [Heelſam, L. S. of hæl, or hælꝺ, *Sax.* Heylſahm, Teut.] healthful, good, ſound; as *wholeſome Food*. C.

WHOLE'SOME *Ship* [*Sea Term*] a Ship which will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

WHOLESOMLY, healthfully, ſoundly.

WHOLESOMNESS, Healthfulneſs, Soundneſs.

WHOO'DINGS, q. d. *Hoodings*, ſuch Planks as are joined and faſtened along the Ships Side upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, ſhook (every Joint) quaked, *Cheſh.*

To **WHOOP** [*Houper*, F.] See *Houp*.

A **WHOOP**, a Pewet, a Bird.

WHOOP } the Cry which a Shepherd
WHOOPOO } makes to call his Sheep together.

A **WHORE** [huꞃe, and hoꞃeꞅƿena, of hẏꞃian, to hire, *Sax.* of Hoere, Belg. Huor, Teut. Hore, Dan. Hueren, L. S. to hire, *q. d.* a hired Woman, or one who proſtitutes herſelf for Hire] an inconſtant Woman, a Proſtitute.

To **WHORE** [Hoeren, L. S. Hewren, Teut. which *Verſtegan* derives of hẏꞃian, *Sax.* to hire, *q. d.* to hire a Woman to lie with one] to be guilty of Whoredom, either Man or Woman.

WHOR'EDOM [hueꞃꝺom. *Sax.* Ὀαρει, Gr. Venereal Sports] the Act of Incontinency.

WHORLEBAT [of Baꞇꞇ, *Sax.* and *Whirl*] a kind of Gauntlet with Steps and Leaden Plummets, uſed by the ancient *Romans* at playing at Fiſty-cuffs, in their ſolemn Games and Exerciſes.

WHO'RTLE [Ƿeoꞃꞇ, *Sax.* a Heart] a ſort of Shrub.

WHO'RTLE-*Berries* [Ƿeoꞃꞇbeꞃıan, *Sax. heurets*, F. *q.* Heart-berries] the Berries of a Whortle-ſhrub, alſo Bilberries.

WHO'WISKIN, a drinking black Pot. *Cheſh.*

WHUR } [among *Falconers*] the Flutter-
WHUZ } ing of Partridges and Pheaſants as they riſe.

To **WHUR**, to ſnarl as a Dog does.

WHY [Ƿƿı, hƿẏᵹ, and ꝼoꞃhƿıᵹ, *Sax.*] for what Cauſe or Reaſon.

WI'BURTON [of Wibert, an *Engliſh Saxon* Knight, Builder of it, that about the Year 870 fought under *Algar*, in a Battle againſt the *Danes*, and ꞇun, *Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Lincolnſhire*.

WICH'ACAN, a Root, growing in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, of great Virtue in healing all Manner of Wounds.

WICHENCREFT, Witchcraft. *O.*

WIC [ƿıc, of ƿıcıan, *Sax.* to dwell] a Borough or Village.

WICK [wicke, Teut.] the Cotton of a Candle, &c. alſo counterfeit. *O.*

WICK'ED [of ƿıcce, a Witch, of ƿıccıan, to bewitch, *q. d.* bewitched, or of ƿæccean, ƿæcean, ᵹeƿecean, to oppreſs, becauſe nothing is more oppreſſive than a wicked Man; or of ƿiᵹenꝺ, ƿiᵹenꝺman, a Soldier, becauſe they are generally impious; or of ƿiꞃan, ƿiꞃᵹean, *Sax.* to curſe, from whence ƿiꞃᵹeꝺ, accurſed, or as *Cambden*, of ƿeceꝺ, ƿieꝺ, *Sax.* deceitful, full of Guile] ungodly, debauched, vile.

WICK'EDLY, ungodly.

WICK'EDNESS, Ungodlineſs.

WICK'ER, a Twig of an Oſier Shrub.

WICK'ER, a Caſement.

WICK'ET [*Guichet*, F.] a little Door within a Gate, or Hole in a Door. *Du.*

WICK'HAM [rather Wicomb, from ƿic, *Sax.* the winding of a River or Port, and Comb, *Sax.* a Valley] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*, 27 Miles W. by N. from *London.*

WICK'LIFF [of Ƿhie, *Sax.* white and Klif, *Sax.* a Rock or Clift] *John Wickliff*, who ſo mauled the Pope that he obtained the Title of an Arch-heretick.

WICK'LIFITES, the Followers of *John Wickliff*, who maintained that Perſons guilty of mortal Sin had no Right to exerciſe any Authority or Juriſdiction.

WID'DLE *Waddle* [wickel, wackleghen, Teut.] to go ſideling towards firſt one Side and then the other.

To WIDDLE, to fret. *N. C.*

WIDE [ƿiꝺe, *Sax.* wiid, Du. viid, Dan. weit, Teut.] large in Breadth.

WIDE'LY, extendedly in Breadth.

WIDE'NESS, Extenſion in Breadth.

To WI'DEN [witden, L. S. weiten, Teut.] to enlarge in Breadth.

WIDG'EON } [ƿiᵹᵹenꝺ, *Sax.* pugnacious,
WID'GIN } *q. d.* a fighting Bird, as *Skinner* thinks] a ſilly ſort of Bird; alſo a Simpleton, or ſilly Fellow.

A WIDOW [ƿiꝺƿa, *Sax.* wittow, Teut. Gwedow, C. Br. Wiedwe, L. S. *Vidua*, L.] a Woman whoſe Huſband is dead.

WIDOW *of the King*, ſhe who after the Death of her Huſband, who was the King's Tenant, in *Capite*, was forced to recover her Dower by the Writ *de dote aſſignandi*, and could not marry again without the King's Conſent.

WIDOW *Bench* [in *Suſſex*] is that Share which a Widow is allowed of her Huſband's Eſtate beſides her Jointure.

WIDOW *Wails*, a Shrub.

WID'OWER [weduwer, of weduwe, a Widow, and wer, a Man, B. wietwer, Teut.] a Man who ſurvives his deceaſed Wife.

WID'OWHOOD [ƿiꝺeƿ and haꝺe, *Sax.*] the State and Condition of a Widow or Widower.

To WIELD } [ƿealꝺan, and ƿeꝺan, *Sax.*
To WEILD } Walten, Teut.] to handle, to manage, to ſway.

WIERDES [of ƿirꝺ, *Sax.*] Fates, Deſtinies. *Chauc.*

A WIFE [ƿiꝼ, of ƿiꝼian, *Sax.* to marry a Wife, Wiſt, L. S. Weth, Teut. and vif, Dan.] a married Woman, whoſe Will, in the Judgment of the Law, is ſubject to that of her Huſband, whence it is ſaid, *She has no Will*, but *Fulget radiis mariti*, i. e. Shines with her Huſband's Luſtre.

WIG'AN } [ƿibbiᵹan, *Sax.* of ƿi, Sa-
WIG'GIN } cred, or ƿibeꝺ, an Altar,
WIG'GON } and Biᵹᵹin, or Bicᵹin, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* ſacred Buildings] a Town in *Lancaſhire*, 148 Miles N. W. by N. from *London.*

WIG'GER, ſtrong, as a clean pitched, *wigger* Fellow. *N. C.*

A WIGHT [ƿiht, *Sax.*] a living Creature, either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick. *Spenc.*

Iſle of WIGHT [Wuiᵹlanꝺ, Wich, and Ea, *Sax.* in C. Br. Guith, which denotes a Diviſion or Separation, becauſe it was thought that this Iſland was cut off and ſeparated from the reſt of *England* by the Force of the Sea] an Iſland near *Portſmouth*, overagainſt *Southampton.*

WIGHTY, quickly. *Spenc.*

WIG'MORE [Wiᵹinᵹameꞃe, *Saxon*, prob. of ƿinc, praiſed, ᵹeonᵹ, young, and mæꞃe, *Sax.* or of ƿic, *Sax.* a Fortreſs, and moꞃ, *Sax.* a Moor] a Town in *Herefordſhire.*

WI'GREEVE [of ƿiᵹ, a Way, and ᵹeꞃeꝼa, *Sax.*] the Overſeer of the Highways.

The WIKES *of the Mouth*, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. C.*

WILBERHAM [anciently called *Wilburgham*, probably of ƿilꝺ, or ƿilꝺa, *Sax.* Buꞃᵹ and Ham, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent.*

WIL'COCK [of Wald, a Wood, and cock, *q. d.* Wood-cock] a Sirname.

WILD [ƿild, of Aƿilꝺan, to grow wild, *Sax.* vild, Dan. Wild, Teut. and L. S.] untamed, harebrained; fierce, furious; uninhabited.

WILD [ſpoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of itſelf, as ſome Trees and Herbs do.

WILDERNESS [Wildneſz, Teut.] a large, uncultivated, unfrequented Place.

A WILD'ING [Wildeling, L. S.] a wild Apple, a Crab-apple.

WILD'LY, fiercely, ramblingly.

WILD'NESS, Fierceneſs.

WILD-*Fire*, a ſort of Fire invented by the *Grecians*; alſo Gunpowder rolled up wet and ſet on Fire; alſo an Evil in Sheep; the Running-worm, a Diſeaſe.

WILD-*Fire Arrows*, trimmed with Wildfire, and ſhot burning, to ſtick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

WILD *Water-creſſes*, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

WILD *Williams*, a Flower. *Lychnis plumaria.* L.

WILDS, uninhabited Places.

A WILE [of ʒeal, *Sax.* Fraud, *Verſtegan*, or ʒalian, *Sax.* to inchant, *Skinner*] a cunning Shift, or ſubtle Trick.

WILFRED [of pilla, the Will, and ϝneðe, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

St. WILFRED's *Needle*, a narrow Hole, in the Church of *Rippon*, in *Yorkſhire*, in which, in old Times, the Chaſtity of Women uſed to be tried, in that ſuch as had violated their Chaſtity were miraculouſly ſtopped and held faſt, but ſuch as were chaſte did eaſily paſs through it.

WIL'FUL [pilful, *Sax.*] obſtinate, unruly, headſtrong, inflexible.

WIL'FULLY, ſtubbornly.

WIL'FULNESS, ſtubbornneſs.

WI'LILY, craftily.

WI'LINESS, Craftineſs, Subtilty.

WILK [pealc, *Sax.*] a Cockle or Sea-ſnail. *Lincolnſh.*

The WILL [pilla, *Sax.* Wille, L. S. and Teut. Villie. Dan. *Vueil*, F. *Voluntas*, L.] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleaſure, a good or bad Diſpoſition; alſo Kindneſs or Unkindneſs towards one.

To WILL [pillan, *Sax.* Willen, L. S. Wollen, T. *vouloir*, F. *velle*, L. βούλομαι, Gr.] to require, command; to propoſe.

A WILL, a ſolemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

WILL *Parole* } a Will only by Word
Noncupative WILL } of Mouth, which being proved by Witneſſes, may be of as good Force as one in Writing, except for Lands, which are not deviſable but by a Teſtament in Writing made in the Lifetime of the Teſtator.

WILL *with a Whiſp*, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting Church-yards, marſhy and fenny Places, as being evaporated out of a fat Soil; it alſo flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights miſleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their Way; *Jack in a Lanthorn.*

WIL'LERS, wilful, or wily Men. *Ch.*

WIL'LIAM [of Guild-helm, Belg. i. e. harneſſed with a gilded Helmet; or as others ſay, of Wel-helm, *i. e.* the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

WIL'LIAMS, *Sweet Williams*, a Flower.

WIL'LING, inclined to do a Thing.

WILLINGLY, with a ready Inclination.

WIL'LINGNESS, the being inclined to an Action.

WILL JILL, a ſorry inconſiderable Perſon, an Hermaphrodite.

WILLOW [pelic, or pelig, *Sax.* Willighe, Belg.] a Tree well known.

WILLY [Willig, Teut.] willing, favourable. *Chauc.*

WIL'TON [of the Brook of Willey, and ton, *Sax.*] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, 72 Miles W. from *London.*

WILT'SHIRE [pilſætta, *Sax.* either from the Town *Wilton*, or the River *Willey*, and ſætta, *Sax.* a neighbouring Inhabitant] the County of *Wilts.*

WILY [of ʒeal, *Sax.* Fraud] full of Wiles, ſubtil, crafty.

A WIM'BLE [Wimple, Belg. of Wemelen, Germ. to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

WIM'BLETON [pibanðune, or as *Somner*, writes, pibbanðane, and derives it of pillba, the Builder, and ðune, *Sax.* a Hill] a Town in *Surrey.*

To WIMM, to winnow. *Suff.*

A WIMPLE [*Guimple*, F. Wimple, Belg.] a Muffler or plaited Linen Cloth, which Nuns wear about their Necks; alſo a Streamer or Flag.

WI'MUND [*Sacred Peace*] a proper Name.

To WIN [pinnan, *Sax.* Winnen, L. S. gewinnen, Teut. vinder, Dan. of *vincere*, L.] to get or gain, to make one's ſelf Maſter of.

WINANDERMERE [probably of pine, pleaſant, pað, a Ford, and Mere, a Marſh, *Sax.*] in *Weſtmoreland.*

WIN'BURN [pynbuꞃnham, *Sax.* Winnagledy, C. Br. *i. e.* a Town between two Rivers] in *Dorſetſhire*, 82 Miles S. W. from *London.*

To WINCE } [of Wancken, Teut. to
To WINCH } vacillate, or pænꞇan, *Sax.* to turn and wind] to kick or ſpurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horſe.

To WINCH [*Guincher*, F.] to wind round with a Winch, an Iron Inſtrument to turn Screws with, &c.

WINCH'COMB [pincel combe, *Sax.* of pincel, a Corner and Comb, a Valley, *Sax.* *i. e.* a Valley encompaſſed on each Side with Hills] a Town in *Glouceſterſhire*, 72 Miles W. N. W. from *London.*

WIN'CHELSEA [pincelſea, of pincel, a Corner, and Ea, or Iʒe, an Iſle, *Sax.*

Sax.] a Town in *Suſſex*, 60 Miles S. E. from *London.*

WIN'CHESTER [ƿinꞇanceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* the *Welſh* call it Caar Guenif, i. e. *White City*, becauſe it is built upon a chalky Soil] a Biſhop's See in *Hampſhire*, 52 Miles S. W. from *London.*

WINCHESTER *Gooſe*, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To WIND [ƿinꝺan, *Sax.* winden, L. S. and Teut. vinder, Dan.] to turn, twiſt, or roll about; to blow a Horn; to ſcent as Dogs do.

WIND [ƿinꝺ, *Sax.* vind, Dan. wind, Teut. and L. S. *Vent*, F. of *Ventus*, L.] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from ſome one of the 32 Points of the Compaſs; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal, Breath; Breathing; Scent.

A WIND-*Berry*, a Bill-berry, or Whortleberry.

It is an ill Wind that blows Nobody good.

This Proverb intimates, that the Diſpenſations of *Providence* are never intirely and univerſally *ill in themſelves*; though they may be *very afflicting* to ſome particular Perſons, for that at the ſame Time they are to the Advantage of others: As, if a *Sickneſs* invades a City, it turns to the Profit of *Phyſicians*; if a *Conflagration* lays a great Part of a City in Aſhes, or a Tempeſt deſtroys a Navy, it helps *Builders* to a good Stroke of Work; if a Fleet of *Merchant-ſhips* ſink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriching of ſuch who have Stores of ſuch Merchandizes by them; So that, *Unius diſpendium alterius eſt compendium*, as ſay the *Latins*; and, *A quelque choſe mal heur eſt bon*, the *French*; Πολύποδυς κεφλῆ ἔνι μεν κακὸν ἔνι δέκα εσθλον, the *Greeks*; and אין רע שאין כו טוב, the *Hebrews.*

WIND-*Bound* [*Sea Term*] ſtopt or kept back by contrary Winds.

WIND-*Broken*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

WIND-*Cholick*, a painful Diſeaſe.

WIND-*Egg* [Wind-Eg, Teut.] an Addle-egg that has taken Wind.

WIND-*Fall* [windfall, Teut.] Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; alſo a lucky Chance; ſome Profit or Eſtate come to one unexpectedly.

WIND-*Gall* [in *Horſes*] a ſoft Swelling ariſing on the Joint of the Leg.

WIND-*Gun*, an Inſtrument to diſcharge a Bullet only by means of Air thruſt into it.

WIND'HAM [q. d. *Wimund*'s Home] in *Norfolk*, 81 Miles N. N. E. from *London.*

WINDIR, to trim or adorn. *Chauc.*

WIND'LASS } a Draw-beam or Inſtru-
WIND'LESS } ment in ſmall Ships, placed upon the Deck, juſt abaft the Foremaſt.

WIND'LASS } [Winde, Teut.] an En-
WINCH } gine wherewith any weighty Thing is wound up, or drawn out of a Well, *&c.*

WINDLES, Blades to wind Yarn upon. *C.*

WIND-*Row*, Hay or Graſs taken up into Rows, in order to be dried by the Wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. *S. C.*

WIND-*Taught* [*Sea Term*] ſtiff in the Wind, applied to any thing which holds or catches the Wind aloft, or ſtooping too much in a ſtiff Gale of Wind.

WIND-*Thruſh*, a Bird ſo named, becauſe it comes into *England* in high Winds in the Beginning of the Winter.

WIND-*Tackle-Blocks* [in a *Ship*] are the main double Blocks or Pullies, which being made faſt to the End of a ſmall Cable, ſerve for the hoiſting Goods into the Ship, *&c.*

To WIND *a Ship* } [of Wenden, to turn,
To WEND *a Ship* } Teut.] *Sea Term*, is to bring her Head about.

The Ship WINDS *up* [*Sea Phraſe*] a Ship is ſaid to do ſo, when ſhe comes to ride at an Anchor.

How WINDS *the Ship?* or, *How wends the Ship?* ſo Mariners aſk concerning a Ship that is under Sail, *i. e.* Upon what Point of the Compaſs does ſhe lie with her Head?

WIND'SOR [ƿindle ꞅhoꞃan, *Sax.* Winding Shore, from the Winding of the Shore at that Place] a Town in *Berkſhire*, where is a Royal Palace and Caſtle, twenty Miles W. by S. from *London.*

WIND'WARD *Tide* [*Sea Term*] a Tide which runs againſt the Wind, rather than with it.

WIN'DOW [q. d. *Wind-door*, vindue, Dan.] an open Place in the Side of a Houſe to let in Air and Light.

WINE [ƿin, *Sax.* Wiin, Dan. and L. S. Wein, Teut. gwin, C. Br. *Vinum*, L. οἶνος, Gr.] a Liquor made of the Juice of the Grapes or other Fruits.

Spirits of WINE [among *Chymiſts*] the oily Part of Wine rarified by acid Salts; diſtilled from Brandy, *&c.*

WIN'EFRED [ƿinnan, to get, and ꝼꞃioðe, Peace, *Sax.*] the Name of the *Engliſh Saxon* Apoſtle of the *Germans*, afterwards called *Boniface* by Pope *Gregory.*

WINEFRED, an *Engliſh* Virgin Saint, revived by *Bruno* the Prieſt, after *Cradonus* had cut off her Head, in the Place where ſprung up St. *Winefred*'s Well in *Flintſhire*, according to the Popiſh Legend.

WI'NETS, Vine Branches. *O.*

WING [ᵹeninᵹ, *Sax.* vinge, Dan.] that Part of a Bird uſed in flying.

WING [*of an Army*] is the Horſe on the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on the Right and Left.

WING *of a Battalion* } the Right and Left-
WING *of a Squadron* } hand Files which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS [in *Fortification*] are the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Out-works; that is to ſay, the Ramparts and Parapets, with which they are bounded on the Right and Left from their Gorge to the Front.

To WING a *Partridge*, &c. [a Term in *Carving*] is to cut it up.

WIN'GED *Plants* [among *Herbaliſts*] ſuch as reſemble the Shape of a Wing.

To WINK [ƿincian, *Sax.* wincken, L. S. and Teut.] to cloſe and ſhut the Eyes.

WIMLY, quietly. *N. C.*

To WIN'NOW [ƿindƿian, *Sax.* wannen, L. S. and Teut. *vannare*, L.] to fan or ſeparate Corn from Chaff by the Wind.

WIN'TER [ƿinteꞃ, *Sax.* winter, Teut. and L. S. vinter, Dan.] one of the Seaſons of the Year.

WIN'TER [among *Printers*] a certain Part of a Printing-preſs.

To WIN'TER [winteren, L. S.] to abide in a Place during the Winter-ſeaſon.

WINTER-*Creſſes*, an Herb. *Barbarea*, L.

WINTER-FINER, a large round yellowiſh Pear, ſpeckled with red.

WINTER-*Green*, a Plant or Herb ſo called from its flouriſhing in Winter.

WINTER *Heyming* [in the Foreſt of *Dean*] a Seaſon which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Foreſt.

WINTER-*Lemon*, a ſort of Pear in Shape and Colour like a Lemon.

WINTER-*Marvel* } a ſort of Pear.
WINTER-*Thorn* }

To WINTER-*Rig* [in *Huſbandry*] is to fallow or till the Land in Winter.

WIN'TERTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, ſo called from its cold Situation.

WINTRID, wrinkled. *Chauc.*

WIN'WIDFIELD [of ƿinnan, *Sax.* to conquer, and field; of a Victory which *Oſwin*, King of *Northumberland*, obtained there over *Pendan* the *Mercian*] in *Yorkſhire*.

To WIPE [ƿipan, *Sax.*] to ſtroke or rub gently of any Filth, Duſt, Soil, *&c.*

A WIPE [Spip, ȝeꞅ ƿipe, *Sax.*] a cleanſing by wiping; alſo a cloſe Rub or Reflection upon a Perſon.

WIRE [probably of *virer*, F. or *gyrare*, L. to wind round] Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out into long Threads for many Uſes.

To WIRE *draw*, to draw out Gold or Silver; to ſpin out a Buſineſs; to decoy a Man, or get ſomething out of him.

WIRES [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe long Threads which running from Strawberries, *&c.* faſten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

A WISEA'CRE [Wiiſ-ſegher, Belg. a Diviner] an Ironical or Nick-name for a ſilly half-witted Fellow; a Fool.

WIS'ARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers. *Sp.*

WIS'DOM [ƿiſdom, *Sax.* viſdom, Dan.] the Knowledge of high Things; alſo good Conduct, Diſcretion.

WISE [ƿiſe, *Sax.* wiis, L. S. weiſe, Teut. viis, Dan.] diſcreet, well ſkilled, witty; alſo Way, Manner, or Means.

WISE'LY, diſcreetly, prudently.

The WISE'MEN [Weiſe Mannen, Teut.] of *Greece*, are accounted ſeven in Number, viz. *Bias*, *Chilo*, *Cleobulus*, *Periander*, *Pittachus*, *Solon*, and *Thales*.

To WISH [ƿiſcian, *Sax.* winſche, Belg. wunſchen, Teut. all which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of εὔχομαι, Gr.] to deſire.

To WISH [or wiſchen, Teut. to wipe] to waſh. *O.*

WISHIPPERS, Aſtrologers. *O.*

A WISKET. See *Whiſket*, N. C.

WISNED [of ƿeoꞅnian, *Sax.*] withered or waſted. *N. C.*

A WISP [probably of wiſchen, L. S. wiſchen, Teut. to wipe] a Handful of Straw or Hay; alſo a Wreath to carry a Pail or other Veſſel upon the Head.

To WISSE [of ƿiſſian, *Sax.* of wiſſen, to know, Teut.] to direct, teach, or inſtruct. *Ch.*

To WIST [ƿiſtan, *Sax.*] to know, to think, to underſtand.

WISTA [*Old Law*] a Wiſt or half a Hide of Land.

To WIT [ƿitan, *Sax.* weten, L. S. wiſſen, Teut. which *Mer. Caſ.* derives of εἴδω, Gr.] to know.

WIT [ȝeƿit, *Sax.* Wits, Teut.] one of the Faculties of the rational Soul; Genius; Fancy; Aptneſs for any thing; Cunningneſs.

A WITCH [ƿicce, of ƿicnian, to divine, or ƿiȝlian, *Sax.* to enchant] an old Hag or Woman who deals with familiar Spirits.

WITCHCRAFT [of ƿicce and cꞃæft, *Sax.*] the Black-art; a dealing with the Devil or Evil-ſpirits.

WITCH-ELM, a Tree, *Ulmus folio glabro*, L.

WITCHER, Silver. *Cant.*

WITCHER-*Bubber*, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

WITCHER-*Tilter*, a Silver hilted Sword. *Cant.*

WITCHER-*Cully*, a Silverſmith. *Cant.*

WITE [ƿite, *Sax.*] a Puniſhment, Penalty, a Fine; Blame, Reproach. *Ch.*

WI'TES [ƿitaꞅ, *Sax.* i. e. wiſe or noble Men] a Title given by our *Saxon* Anceſtors to their Chief Lords or Thanes.

WITH [ƿið, *Sax.*] a Particle denoting Company or Union, *&c.*

To WITHDRAW [of ƿið, and dꞃaȝan, *Sax.*] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To WITHER [Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of *Weather*, q. d. weathered; but probably of ƿydeꞃian, *Sax.*] to fade, to grow dry.

WITH'ERED [ᵹeƿyðꞃoð, *Sax.*] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITH'EREDNESS [ƿyðeꞃu, *Sax.*] Dryneſs, Fadedneſs, &c.

WITH'ERINGTON [of ƿyðeꞃian, *Sax.* to wither, and dune, *Sax.* an Hill, *q. d.* a dry Hill] in *Northumberland.*

WI'THERNAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Diſtreſs, or any thing diſtrained, into a Hold, or out of the County, in that the Sheriff cannot, upon Replevin, deliver it to the Party diſtrained.

WITH'ERS [in a *Horſe*] are the Shoulder-blades at the ſetting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE, or *Wytherſake* [of Widerſacher, Teut. an Antagoniſt] an Apoſtate, a perfidious Renegado. *O. R.*

To WITHHOL'D [of ƿið and healdan, *Sax.* enthalten, Teut.] to keep that which is another's, to keep back, ſtop or ſtay.

WITHIN-*Board* [*Sea Term*] that which is within the Ship.

WITH'IWIND, the Herb Bind-weed. *Convolvulus*, L.

To WITHSAY, to deny. *O.*

To WITHSIT, to withſtand. *O.*

To WITHSTAND [ƿið and ſtandan, *Sax.* widerſtehen, Teut.] to ſtand or be bent againſt, to reſiſt.

WITH'Y [ƿiðig, *Sax.*] a Tree; otherwiſe called an Oſier; *Salix folio longiſſimo*, L.

WITNESSFULLY, better atteſted. *Ch.*

A WIT'NESS, [ƿitneſſe, Geƿitneſſe, *Sax.*] one who teſtifies a Thing.

To WIT'NESS [ƿitan, *Sax.* weten, L. S. wiſſen, Teut. to know] to bear witneſs, to ſubſcribe a Writing as a Witneſs.

A WIT'OL } [ƿittol, *Sax.* conſcious
A WITTAL } to himſelf] a contented Cuckold.

WITTENA-*Gemotes* [ƿittena-Gemotſ, *Sax.*] the Council or Aſſembly of the *Saxon* Noblemen, &c. to aſſiſt the King.

To WITTEN-*Witterly*, to know certainly. *O.*

WITTERLEY, certain. *Chauc.*

WIT'TING [of ƿitan, *Sax.*] wiſſend, Teut.] knowing, conſcious.

WIT'TY [ƿittig, *Sax.*] full of Wit.

WI'VELSCOMB [of weevil, a Weezel, and comb, a Valley] a Town in *Somerſetſhire*, 128 Miles W. by S. from *London.*

WI'VERN [among *Heralds*] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent.

WIZARD [probably of wiſe, Belg. wiſe, and eard, Nature] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To WIZZLE, to get any thing away ſlily. *N. C.*

WO [ƿo, *Sax.* wee, L. S. weh, Teut. wee, Dan. *væ*, L. of οὐαί, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

WOAD [ƿad, *Sax.* wedde, Belg. waid, Teut.] an Herb much uſed in dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour. *Glaſtum*, L.

WOAD-MEL, a hairy coarſe Stuff made of Iſland Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

WOODETH, grows mad. *O.*

WO'DEN [of ƿedan, *Sax.* woeden, L. S. woten, Teut. to rage, to be furious, *q. d.* the furious God, *q. d.* he that inſpired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men] a God of the *Goths, Germans*, and *Saxons*, the ſame with *Mars* of the *Romans*: His Statue was ſet up with a *Panoply* of complete Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wedneſday* took its Name. See *Wedneſday.*

WOE BEGON, overwhelmed with Sorrow. *Spenc.*

WO'FUL [ƿofull, *Sax.*] full of Woe.

WO'FULLY, ſorrowfully, lamentably.

WO'FULNESS, Sorrowfulneſs.

A WOGH [of ƿag, *Sax.*] a Wall, *Lancaſhire*; alſo Wooll. *N. C.*

WOLD [ƿold, *Sax.*] a Down or champain Ground, hilly, and void of Wood.

WOLDSBURY [of wold and burg, *i. e.* a Town among Hills] in *Wiltſhire.*

WOLF [ƿulf, *Sax.* wulff, L. S. wolff, Teut.] a fierce wild Beaſt.

A WOLF [among *Surgeons*] a ſort of eating Ulcer.

A WOLF [among *Fiſhermen*] a fiſhing Net, a great Deſtroyer of Fiſh.

WOLF's BANE, a Plant.

WOLF's MILK, a ſort of Herb.

WOL'FRED [of Ulph, *Sax.* Aid, and ꞃedan, *Sax.* to give Counſel, *q. d.* he that aſſiſteth others with his Advice] an Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 816.

WOL'VERHAMPTON [formerly called *Wulfrane Hampton*, from *Wulfrana*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] a Town in *Staffordſhire*, 98 Miles N. W. by W. from *London.*

WOL'VES *Heads*, Outlaws, ſo called becauſe there was anciently a Price ſet on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beaſts, &c. ſo Outlaws, being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made Reſiſtance, or fled.

WOL'VES *Teeth* [in a *Horſe*] two Teeth in the Upper Jaw, which grow ſharp-pointed, ſo as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOL'VISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

WOLVISHLY, like a Wolf, greedily.

A WOMAN [ƿiman, *Sax.* Dr. *Th. H.* derives it of ƿif, *Sax.* Wife, and Man, but others of ƿumb, *Sax.* and Man, *Sax.*] the Female of human Race.

WOMANHEDE, Womanhood. *Chauc.*

WO'MANISH, like a Woman, effeminate.

WOM'ANISHLY, effeminately.

WOM'ANISHNESS, effeminateneſs.

The **WOMB** [ƿamb, *Sax.*] the Matrix of a Woman, *&c.*

WON, Store, Plenty; alſo Uſage, Cuſtom, Manner *O.*

WONDE [of ƿenꝺan, *Sax.*] turn back. *Chauc.*

WONDE [bewohnet, Teut.] dwelt, inhabited. *Chauc.*

To **WON'DER** [ƿunꝺꞃian, *Sax.*] wondere, Belg. wondern, Teut.] to admire at; to be in Admiration at the Extraordinarineſs of a Thing.

A **WONDER** [ƿunꝺeꞃ, *Sax.*] wonder, Belg. wunder, Teut.] a Thing to be wondered at or admired; the act of Wondering.

WON'DERFUL [ƿunꝺeꞃꝼull, *Sax.*] very ſtrange and ſurpriſing.

The Seven **WONDERS** *of the World*, 1. The Pyramids of *Egypt*. 2. The Mauſoleum or Tomb built for *Mauſolus* King of *Caria*, by *Artemiſia* his Queen. 3. The Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of *Babylon*. 5. The vaſt brazen Image of the Sun at *Rhodes*, which ſtood with one Foot on one Iſland, and the other on another; ſo high that a Ship with its Maſts and Sails up, might paſs between its Legs; called the *Coloſſus*. 6. The rich Statue of *Jupiter Olympius*. 7. The *Pharus* or Watch Tower, built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*.

WON'DERMENT, a wondering.

WON'DEROUS [Wunderſahne, Teut.] wonderful, ſurprizing, marvelous.

WON'DERFULLY, ſurprizingly.

WON'DERFULNESS, Surprizingneſs.

WON'DROUSLY, marvelouſly.

WONE, an Habitation. *Chauc.*

WONG, a field, *Sax.*

To **WONNE** } [of ƿunian, *Sax.* waanen,
To **WUN** } L. S. wohnen, Teut.] to
dwell, to inhabit. *O.*

WONNE or **WONNING** [Wohnung, Teut.] a Dwelling. *Sp.* Alſo a Remedy. *Ch.*

To **WONT** [ƿunian, Geƿunian, *Sax.* Gewohnen, Teut.] to be uſed or accuſtomed.

A **WONT** [ʒeƿuna, *Sax.* Gewohne, Teut.] an Uſe, Cuſtom, Habit.

To **WOO** [ƿoʒan, *Sax.*] to court or make Love to.

WOO'ED [aƿoʒoꝺ, *Sax.*] courted.

WOO'ER [ƿoʒeꞃ, *Sax.*] a Sweetheart.

WOOD [ƿuꝺe, *Sax.* wude, Belg.] a Space of Ground ſet with Trees and Shrubs; alſo Timber or Subſtance of Trees.

WOOD [ƿoꝺ, of ƿoꝺan, *Sax.* to be mad] furious, mad, diſtracted. *Spenc.*

WOOD BIND [ƿuꝺ binꝺ, *Sax.*] a Shrub. *Caprifolium*, L.

WOOD CASE [*Gunnery*] a Caſe made of two Pieces of hollow Wood, ſo that the Wood of the one joins cloſe to the other.

WOOD-COCK [ƿuꝺe-coc, *Sax.*] a wild Fowl well known.

WOODCOCK *Soil*, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock Colour, and is not good. *S. C.*

WOOD *and Wood* [*Sea Term*] is when two pieces of Timber are let into each other, ſo that the Wood of the one joins cloſe to the other.

WOOD *Corn*, a certain Quantity of Grain anciently given by cuſtomary Tenants to their Lord, for Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

WOOD *Culver* } a Bird well known.
WOOD-*Pigeon* }

WOOD-*Fretter*, an Inſect, a Worm.

WOOD GELD [*Old Law*] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Foreſt; or Money paid for it to the Foreſters; alſo an Immunity or Freedom from ſuch Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD-*Lands*, Places where there are many Woods in cloſe Countries.

WOOD *Lark*, a ſinging Bird.

WOOD *Louſe*, an Inſect or Chinch. *Millepes*, L.

WOOD-*Men* [of a *Foreſt*] Officers who have the eſpecial Charge or Looking to the King's Woods.

WOOD-*Monger*, a Timber Merchant.

WOOD-*Mote*, the ancient Name of the Foreſt Court, that is now called *The Court of Attachment*.

WOOD-*Pecker*, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD *Plea Court* [in the Foreſt of *Clun* in *Shropſhire*] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a Wood's Side or Shade. *O.*

WOOD'ROOF } [ƿuꝺe, ʒeꞃeꝼa, *Sax.* a
WOOD'RUF } Governor of a Wood, a
Foreſter] a Sirname.

WOOD *Sage*, an Herb. *Salvia agreſtis*, L.

WOOD *Scare*, an Inſect.

WOOD *Snipe* [ƿuꝺu ſnite, *Sax.*] a ſort of Fowl.

WOOD'STOCK [of ƿuꝺe, *Sax.* a Wood and Stocce, the Stock of a Tree; or Stop, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, 51 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

WOOD *Wants*, Holes in Pieces of Timber. *N. C.*

WOOD *Ward*, a Foreſt Officer, that walks with a Foreſt Bill, and takes Cogniſance

niſance of all Offences committed, at next *Swain mote*, or *Court of Attachments*.

WOOD *Wax*, an Herb. *Geniſtella Tinctoria*, L.

WOOF [ƿaꝼꞇa, *Sax.*] Thread woven croſs a Warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOL [ƿull, *Sax.* wolle, Teut. wuld, Dan.] a Matter for cloathing, growing on the Back of a Sheep.

WOOL'LEN [ƿullen, *Sax.* wollen, Belg. wullen, Teut.] made of Wool.

A WOOL-*Comb* [ƿull-camb, *Sax.* woll-kom, Teut] a Comb for Wool.

WOOL-*Blade*, an Herb.

WOOLFESHEFOD [of ƿulꝼe, *Sax.* a Wolf, and heoꝼoꝺ, the Head, *q d.* Wolf-head] the Condition of an out-lawed Perſon, who if he could not be taken alive, might be killed, and his Head brought to the King.

WOOL-*Drivers*, ſuch as buy Wool in the Country, and carry it to the Clothiers and Market-towns, to ſell it again.

WOOL-*Staple*, a City, Town, or Place where Wool is uſed to be ſold.

WOOL-*Winders*, ſuch as wind up the Fleeces of Wool, to be packed, and ſold by Weight, into a Bundle, being cleanſed according to the Statute.

WOPEN, wept. *O.*

WOR'CESTER [ƿeȝeoꞃnaceaꞅꞇeꞃ, or ƿeꞃe ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, *Sax.* of ƿeꞃe, a Foreſt, and Ceaꞅꞇeꞃ, a Town, in Latin *Wigornia*, of the *Wiccii*, a People who once dwelt there] a City and Biſhop's See, 85 Miles W. N. W. from *London*.

To WORCH, to work. *Chauc.*

WORK-*Braccho*, work-brittle, very diligent, earneſt, or intent upon one's Work. *Cheſhire.*

A WORD [ƿoꞃꝺ, *Sax.* woord, L. S. and Belg. word, Teut.] one that ſpeaks or writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promiſe.

WORD *of Command* the Terms uſed by military Officers upon Exerciſe or in Service.

Watch WORD [among *Military Men*] a Word given every Night in an Army or Garriſon, as a Token to prevent Surprize, and to hinder an Enemy, or any treacherous Perſon from paſſing backwards and forwards.

Many Words will not fill a Buſhel.

This Proverb is a ſevere Taunt upon much *Talking*: Againſt great Promiſers of doing what they never intend to perform; a Reflection upon thoſe Perſons, who, ſo they can but be *Miſers* of their own Pockets and Service, will be downright *Prodigals* of fair Words; but they, according to another Proverb, *butter no Parſnips*; and ſo *Re opitulandum, non verbis*, ſay the *Latins*; and, אין הארי כוהס מחך קופה של תבן אלא מתוך קופה של בשך

To WORK [ƿeoꞃcan, *Sax.* wercke, Belg. wircken, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [ƿeꞃc, *Sax.* Werck, L. S. and Teut. Verck, Dan.] Labour, Pains in doing any thing, Buſineſs; the Production of the Brain.

WORK'MAN, an Artificer.

WORKS [*Military Term*] all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place, as by *Out-works* is underſtood thoſe without the firſt Incloſure.

The WORLD [ƿoꞃlꝺ, *Sax.* werld, Belg.] the Univerſe, the Heaven, and Earth; a Body of Men; People; the Publick.

A WORLD'LING, a worldly-minded Man or Woman.

WORLD'LINESS, the being too much addicted to this World.

WORLD'LY, hunting after, or fond of the Profits or Pleaſures of the World.

A WORM [ƿyꞃm, *Sax.* worm, L. S. *Vermiſſeau*, F. *Vermis*, L.] a creeping Inſect.

A WORM [among *Diſtillers*] a long winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the Diſtillation of Spirits.

Tread on a Worm and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally uſed by Perſons who have received *groſs Inſults* and *Injuries* from others (which they have for ſome time borne with *Patience*) to excuſe their being at laſt tranſported to ſome Warmth of *Reſentment* and *Paſſion*: *Habet & muſca ſplenem*, ſay the *Romans*; and Ἔνεςι καν μύρμηκι καν σὔρφω χολὴ, the *Greeks*.

To WORM *one*, to work one out of a Place, Benefit, *&c.*

WORM-*Graſs*, an Herb that kills Worms.

WORM-*Seed*, the Seed of a Plant called *Holy Wormwood. Semen ſantonicum*, L.

WORM'WOOD [ƿyꞃm-ƿyꞃꞇ, and ƿeꞃemoꝺ, *Sax.* worm-woad, Belg. wermuth, Teut. wermod, C. Br.] an Herb well known.

To WORM *a Cable* [*Sea Phraſe*] to ſtrengthen it, by winding a ſmall Rope all along between the Strands.

To WORM *a Dog*, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be WO'RRIED, to be choaked. *N. C.*

To WOR'RY [of ƿeꞃian, *Sax.* to run to and fro; or ƿeꞃiȝean, to provoke; or wurgen, to vex cruelly] to towſe or tug, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beaſts do; to teaze or tug.

WORSE [ƿyꞃꞅe. *Sax.*] more bad.

WOR'SHIP [ƿeoꞃꝺꞅcype, *Sax.*] Dignity; alſo Adoration.

To **WOR'SHIP**, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submiſſion to.

WORST, moſt bad.

To **WORST** *One*, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WOR'STED [of ƿoꞃð, a Hill or Village, and Steꝺꝺa, a Place, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, 98 Miles N. N. E. from *London*, noted for fine ſpinning, whence the Wool, there ſpun, *&c.* took its Name, *Worſted*.

WORT [ƿyꞃt, *Sax.* worte, Du.] new Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [ƿýꞃt, *Sax.*] an Herb, and at the End of compound Words, ſo it ſignifies *Colewort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

WORTH [ƿeoꞃð, *Sax.* werth, Teut. Gwerth, C. Br.] Price or Value, Deſert or Merit.

WORTH [of ƿoꞃð, *Sax.* a Court or Farm: ƿeoꞃðiᵹe, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thiſtleworth*, &c.

To **WORTH** *up*, to aſcend. *O.*

WOR'THIES, Men of great Worth, illuſtrious Perſonages.

The nine **WORTHIES** [of the World] Three of them were *Jews*, viz. *Joſhua*, *David*, and *Judas Maccabæus*: Three Heathens, viz. *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Cæſar*: And three Chriſtians, viz. *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

WOR'THILY, deſervingly.

WOR'THINESS, Meritoriouſneſs.

A **WOR'THINE** *of Land*, a particular Quantity or Meaſure of Ground in the Manour of *King's-Lands*, in *Herefordſhire*.

WO'RTHY [ƿýꞃðe, *Sax.*] deſerving, that deſerves any thing, honourable, commendable.

WORTHLESS, of no Value.

To **WOT** } [of ƿitan, *Sax.* weten,
To **WOTE** } L. S.] to know.

WOTHER Merit, Beauty, *&c.* *Shakeſp.*

WOULD, [wolte, Teut. of ƿillen, or ƿillan, *Sax.*] as I would.

WOULDING [*Sea Term*] the Winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Maſt of a Ship, after it hath been ſtrengthened by ſome Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To **WOUND** [ƿunð, *Sax.* wonde, Belg. verwunden, Teut.] to make or cauſe a Wound.

A **WOUND** [ƿunð, *Sax.* wonde, Belg. wunde, Teut.] a cutting or breaking the Continuity of the Parts of a Body.

A ſimple **WOUND** [among *Surgeons*] is that which only opens the Fleſh, and hath no other Circumſtances attending it.

A Complicated **WOUND**, is a Wound which is accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, breaking of Bones, *&c.*

A dangerous **WOUND**, a Wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, *&c.*

A mortal **WOUND**, ſuch a Wound which muſt unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is ſituated deep in a principal Part, neceſſary for the Preſervation of Life, as in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Spleen, Liver, *&c.*

WOUND [ƿunden, *Sax.* Gewunden, Teut.] winded round. See to *Wind*.

WOUND-*Wort* [Wund-wurtz, Teut.] an Herb, efficacious for curing of Wounds.

WOWITH, waxeth, toſſeth up und down, *Chauc.*

WOXEN, waxed. *Spenc.*

WRACK [ƿꞃæc, *Sax.* wracke, Belg.] is when a Ship periſhes at Sea, and no Man eſcapeth alive out of it; in which Caſe, if any of the Goods that were in it were brought to Land by the Waves, they belong to the King, or to ſuch Perſon to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog or Cat, eſcape alive, ſo that the Owner come, within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he ſhall have them again. A Shipwreck; alſo the Ship ſo periſhed.

WRACK, or *Sea Wreck*, a Weed.

WRAKE [of racke, Teut.] Revenge, *Chauc.*

WRANG-LANDS, miſgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. *O. L.*

To **WRANGLE** [*q. d.* to *wrongle*, of *Wrong*] to bawl, ſcold, quarrel, or bicker.

To **WRAP** [*Skinner* derives it of ƿꞃeopſian, *Sax.*] to infold, or cloſe in, to wind about.

WRATH, [ƿꞃað, *Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHED, moved to Anger. *O.*

WRATH'FUL, full of Wrath.

WRAWNESS, Frowardneſs. *O.*

To **WREAK** [ƿꞃæcan, *Sax.* wrecke, Belg.] to diſcharge, to vent; as, *To Wreak one's Anger or Malice upon.*

WREAK'FUL, revengeful. *Spenc.*

A **WREA'SEL**, a Weaſel. *N. C.*

To **WREATH** [ƿꞃeoðian, *Sax.*] to twiſt or twine about.

A **WREATH** [ƿꞃeoðe, *Sax.*] a Garland; a Roll, ſuch as Women wear on their Head in carrying a Pail, *&c.*

A **WREATH** [in *Architecture*] the Torch or twiſted Work.

WREATH [*Hunt. Term*] a Boar's Tail.

A **WREATH** [in *Heraldry*] the Repreſentation of a Roll of fine Linen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkiſh* Turbant.

WREC'FRY [ƿꞃæcfꞃeah, *Sax.*] Wreck-free, free from the Forfeiture of ſhipwreck'd Goods and Veſſels to the King, *&c.*

To WRECK, to think of, to reflect, to care for, or value. *Shakeſp.*

WRE'KERIE, Vengeance. *Chauc.*

A WREN [ƿꞃennant, *Sax.*] one of the leaſt Sort of Birds.

To WRENCH [ƿꞃenᵹan, *Sax.* verenger, Dan. verrencker, Teut.] to diſtort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to ſprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A WRENCH [verrenckung, Teut.] a Sprain.

To WREST [aƿꞃeꞅtan, *Sax.*] to wreath, twiſt, or turn about; to wring, pull or ſnatch; to force the Senſe of an Author or Paſſage.

A WREST, a ſort of a Bow to tune Muſical Inſtruments with.

To WRESTLE [of ƿꞃeꞅtlian, *Sax.* woꝛſtelen, Du.] to uſe the Exerciſe of Wreſtling, to contend or ſtruggle earneſtly, to ſtrive for the Maſtery.

A WRESTLER [ƿꞃeꞅteꞃ, *Sax.*] one who wreſtles.

WREST'LING [ƿꞃæꞅtlunᵹ, *Sax.*] the Exerciſe of a Wreſtler.

A WRETCH [of Wrack, Belg. a Caſtaway; or ƿꞃecca, *Sax.* an Exile; or of ƿꞃeccan, *Sax.* to take Vengeance] an unfortunate, forlorn Creature.

WRETCH'ED, miſerable, pitiful; ſorry, ſcurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCH'EDLY, miſerably, pitifully.

WRETCHEDNESS, Miſerableneſs, &c.

WREX'HAM [ƿꞃeꞇꞇleꞅham, *Sax.* of ƿꞃeðelꞅ, *Sax.* Wreaths, and Ham, *Sax.* a Village] a Town in *Denbighſhire*, 138 Miles N. N. W. from *London*.

WREN [of ƿꞃiᵹan, or ƿꞃeon, *Sax.*] to conceal, to hide. *Chauc.*

To WRIG'GLE, [of ƿecelian, *Sax.* Rughele, Belg.] to turn here and there, as a Snake does, to inſinuate or ſcrew into one's Favour.

A WRIGHT [ꞅƿyhꞇa, *Sax.* of ƿyꞃcan, *Sax.* to labour] an Artificer; as Wheelwright, Shipwright, &c.

WRIGHTS, *or Merchant's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any aſſigned Courſe, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Diſtance, the Meridian being ſuppoſed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude ſtraight Lines.

To WRING [ƿꞃinᵹ, *Sax.* wrinkhe, Belg.] to preſs or ſqueeze hard, to pinch or gripe, or put in Pain.

To WRINKLE [ƿꞃinclian, *Sax.*] to cauſe Creaſes or Wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [ƿꞃincl, *Sax.* wrinkel, Belg.] a Creaſe or Fold, as in Garments, Skin, &c.

The WRIST [ƿꞃyꞅꞇ, *Sax.*] the Part of the Arm joining to the Hand.

A WRIT [of ƿꞃiꞇan, *Sax.*] a written Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any Thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be ſummoned, a Diſtreſs to be taken.

WRIT *of Aſſiſtance*, a Writ for the authorizing any Perſon to take with him a Conſtable, in order to ſeize prohibited or uncuſtomed Goods.

WRIT *of Privilege*, that which a privileged Perſon brings to the Court for Exemption by reaſon of ſome Privilege.

WRIT *of Rebellion*, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation iſſued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriffs to preſent himſelf to the Court under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are thoſe which are ſent out by the High-court of Chancery, for ſummoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS *Judicial*, are thoſe which are ſent out by Order of the Court where the Cauſe depends, upon emergent Occaſions, after the Suit began.

To WRITE [ƿꞃiꞇan, and aƿꞃiꞇan, *Sax.*] to enter down in Writing.

A WRITER [ƿꞃiꞇeꞃe, *Sax.*] one who writes; a Penman, an Author.

A WRITER *of the Tallies*, in the *Exchequer*] a Clerk whoſe Buſineſs is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Tellers Bills.

To WRITHE [ƿꞃyðan, *Sax.*] to wring, to twiſt, to wreſt.

WRITHED, twiſted together. *Mil.*

WRIZLED,, wrinkled. *Spenc.*

WROKEN, wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

WRONG [ƿꞃanᵹe, *Sax.*] Injury, Injuſtice.

To WRONG, to do an Injury or Injuſtice.

WRONGED [ᵹeƿꞃunᵹen, *Sax.* Bewronghe, Belg.] injured, unjuſtly dealt with.

WRONG'FUL, injurious.

WRONG'FULLY, injuriouſly.

WROTH [ƿꞃað, *Sax.*] very angry.

WROTHLY, wrothfully. *Chauc.*

WROUGHT [Bewoꝛcht, of werke, Belg. or of ƿeoꞃcan, *Sax.*] worked, did work.

WRY } [of ƿꞃyðan, *Sax.* to twiſt,
AWRY } to twine] on one Side, not ſtraight.

WRYETH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

WRYEN, to change. *O.*

WRY-*Neck*, a little Bird.

WRYTHETH, caſteth out. *O.*

WULPHER [of Ulpher, *Sax.* an Helper] a King of the *Mercii*, the Founder of the Minſter of *Peterborough*, now a Cathedral.

WUL'VESHED [ƿulꝼa, *Sax.* a Wolf, and Heoꝼoꝺ, the Head, q. d. Wolffs-Haupt, Teut.] the Condition of ſuch among the *Saxons*, as were outlawed for not ſubmitting themſelves to Juſtice.

To WUN [of ƿunıan, *Sax.* wohnen, T. to dwell or inhabit] as, *Where wun you*; Where dwell you? *N. C.*

WUST, frighted, driven. *Chauc.*

WYCH *Houſe*, a Houſe in which the Salt is boiled.

WY'DRAUGHT, a Water-courſe, a Sink or Common-ſhore.

WYCHE [ƿıc, *Sax.*] a Farm or Village.

WYKET'TUS [*Old Law*] a Wicket or little Door.

WYTA } [ƿıta, *Sax.*] a Fine anciently
WITA } paid, to make Satisfaction for ſeveral Offences.

WYTIES, the Senſes. *O.*

X.

X, Numerically ſignifies Ten. X, in preſcribing, ſometimes ſignifies an Ounce.

XANG'TI [among the *Chineſe*] is the Supreme Governor of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENI'A [Ξενια, Gr.] Preſents beſtowed upon Friends, Gueſts, and Strangers, for the renewing of Friendſhip.

XENI'A [in *Old Records*] ſuch Preſents or Gifts as uſe to be made to Princes or Governors of Provinces.

XENODO'CHY [Ξενοδόχια, of Ξενος, a Stranger, and δέχομαι, to rrceive, *Gr.*] Hoſpitality, Kindneſs to Strangers.

A XENODO'CHY [Ξενοδοχειον, Gr.] an Hoſpital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERAN'TICA [Ξηρανλικα, Gr.] Drugs or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHIUM [Ξεραφιον, Gr.] a Medicine proper againſt the Breakings out of the Head and Chin.

XERASI'A [Ξηρασια, Gr.] a Fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, and are as it were ſprinkled with Duſt.

XE'RIFF, the Title of a Prince or chief Ruler of *Barbary*.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM [Ξηροκολλυριον, of Ξηρὸς, dry, and κολλύριον, an Ointment for the Eyes, Gr.] a dry Plaſter for ſore Eyes.

XERO'DES [Ξηρώδες, Gr.] any Tumour attended with the Property of Dryneſs.

XEROMY'RUM [Ξηρομύρον, of Ξηρὸς, and μυρον, a liquid Ointment, *Gr.*] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHA'GY [*Xerophagia*, L. of Ξηροφαγία, of Ξηρος, and φαγία, eating, Gr.] the eating of dry Meats, a ſort of Faſt among the primitive Chriſtians.

XEROPTHAL'MY [*Xerophthalmia*, L. of Ξηροφθαλμία, of Ξηρος, and οφθαλμία, a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, *Gr.*] a dry, red Soreneſs or Itching of the Eyes, without any Dropping or Swelling.

XERO'TES [Ξηρότης, Gr.] a dry Habit or Diſpoſition of Body.

XERXES, a King of *Perſia*, the Son of *Darius*, the Grandſon of *Cyrus*, who entered the *Helleſpont* with ſo vaſt a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continents together, having with him an army of 1,000,000 Men, who were intirely defeated by 40,000 *Greeks*.

XESTA [Ξεςα, Gr.] an *Attick* Meaſure of Capacity; for Things liquid it contained one Pint, five ſolid Inches, and 636 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine-meaſure; for Things dry it contained one Pint, 48 decimal Parts of a ſolid Inch of our Corn-meaſure.

XIPHIAS [Ξιφιας, Gr.] the Sword-fiſh; alſo a Comet ſhaped like a Sword.

XIPHOI'DES [Ξιφοειδες, Gr.] the pointed Sword-like Cartilage or Griſtle of the Breaſt-bone.

XO'CHITOTLE, the Hang-neſt of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOAL'OES [Ξυλοαλοη, of Ξυλον, and ἀλοη, Gr.] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBAL'SAMUM [of Ξυλοβαλσαμον, of Ξυλον, and Βάλσαμον, Balſam, Gr.] the Wood of the Balſam Tree.

XYLOCAS'SIA [Ξυλοκασσια, of Ξύλον, and κάσσια, of Caſſia, Gr.] a ſort of Caſſia or Shrub.

XYLOCIN'NAMON [Ξυλοκινάμωμον, of Ξυλον, and κινάμωμον, Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon Tree.

XYLOCOL'LA [Ξυλοκολλα, of Ξύλον, and κόλλα, Glew, Gr.] a Glew that ſerves for the joining of Wood.

XYSTER, [Ξυςρα, Gr.] a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſcrape and ſhave Bones with.

XYS'TOS [Ξυςος, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wreſtlers uſed to practiſe in Winter Time.

XYSTUS } [Ξυςος, Gr.] an open
XYSTUM } walking Place, where the *Romans* entertained one another; a Knot-garden.

Y A

YACHT [Jacht, Teut.] a ſmall Ship or Pleaſure-boat.

YAL'DING, a Town in *Kent*, 27 Miles S. E. from *London*.

To YALL [of *aller*, F.] to go. *N. C.*

YANCE, once. *N. C.*

YANDEU, the great Oſtrich in the Iſland of *Maraguana* in *America*, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANE, one. *N. C.*

YANES'BURY [q. d. *Veſpaſian*'s Bury] a Town in *Wiltſhire*, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of *Roman* Workmanſhip, ſaid to be caſt up or built by *Veſpaſian*.

YAP, a little Dog.

To YAPE, to jeſt. *O.*

YARD [ᵹeꞃꝺ, *Sax.* Gaard, Dan.] a Court belonging to a Houſe.

YARD [ᵹeꞃꝺ, ᵹẏꞃd, *Sax.* Garde, Belg. Gerte, Teut.] a Meaſure of three Feet in Length; alſo a Man's Privy Member.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Phraſe*] is to traverſe aft the Yard-arm, whoſe Brace is haled; ſo that *Traverſe the Yard* is the ſame as to ſay, *Brace it aft.*

Square the YARDS [*Sea Phraſe*] i. e. ſee that they hang right a-croſs the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traverſed more than the other.

YARD *Falling* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

YARD-*Land* [*Old Law*] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surry*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

YARD-*Mattering* [in *Horſes*] a Diſeaſe.

YARDS [of a *Ship*] or *Sail-Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little tapering at each End, and fitted each a-thwart its proper Maſts, with the Sails faſtened to them.

Top the YARDS [*Sea Phraſe*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARD-*Arm* [*Sea Term*] is that half of the Yard that is on either Side the Maſt, when it lies a-thwart the Ship.

YARD [ᵹeaꞃꝺ, *Sax.*] ready, eager or ſharp upon any Thing. *N. C.*

YARE [among *Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, ſtingy. *N. C.*

Be YARE *at the Helm* [*Sea Phraſe*] i. e. ſet a freſh Man at the Helm.

To YARK [ᵹeaꞃcian, *Sax.* Garwe, Belg.] to prepare. *N. C.*

YARMOUTH [of the River Yare, in *Sax.* Jeꞃ or Ᵹeꞃ, and Mouth] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*, 100 Miles N. E. from *London*.

YARN [ᵹeaꞃn, *Sax.* Garn, T.] ſpun Wool.

YAR'RINGLE } an Inſtrument
YARRINGLE *Blades* } from which Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YARRISH [Garw, C. Br. rough] of a dry Taſte.

YARROW [of ᵹẏꞃaꞅ, *Sax.* Fens] a Place in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of venerable *Bede*.

YAR'ROW [ᵹeaꞃeꞅe, *Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

YAR'ROW, faint-hearted. *O.*

A YASPEN. See *Yeepſen*. *N. C.*

YAS'PING, graſping. *C.*

YAS'PIN, a handful. *O.*

YATCH'ES, are one decked Veſſels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 30 to 160 Tuns.

YATE, *Yatt* [ᵹate, *Sax.*] a Gate. *C.*

YAW [probably of Gehnen, Teut. to yawn] a Ship is ſaid to *yaw* or make *yaws*, when, thro' the Fault of the Steerſman, ſhe is not kept ſteady in her Courſe, but makes Angles in and out.

To YAWL, to baul or cry out.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addicted. *Sp.*

YBLENT, blinded. *Spenc.*

YBORN, born. *Spenc.*

YBOUR'DED, jeſted. *Chauc.*

YBRENT [gebrant, Teut.] burnt. *Sp.*

YCHAPED *with Silver* [*Old Phraſe*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLAD [gekleidet, Teut.] clad, clothed. *Spenc.*

YCLEAP'ED [of Clẏpian, *Sax.*] called, named. *O.*

YCLENCHED, covered, croſs-barred. *O.*

YCONNE, to learn. *Spenc.*

YCON'OMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. *O. L.*

YCORVED [of Ceoꞃꝼan, *Sax.*] cut. *O.*

YCREASED [of *Eſcraſe*, F.] broken. *O.*

YDAMNED, condemned. *Chauc.*

YDIGHT, dreſſed. *Chauc.*

YDRAD, feared, dreaded. *Spenc.*

YEA [ᵹea, *Sax.* and Ja, *Sax.*] yes.

To YEAD, to go. *Spenc.*

To YEAN } [Eanian, *Sax.*] to bring
To EAN } forth Lambs as an Ewe does.

YEAN'DER, the Forenoon. *N. C.*

YEAR [ᵹeaꞃ, S. Jaer, B. Jahr, T.] the Time the Sun takes up in going thro' the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, which is either *Aſtronomical* or *Civil*; the former is alſo divided into *Tropical* and *ſydereal*: And the Year is alſo *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The Natural Solar YEAR } is that Time
The Tropical Solar YEAR } which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the Ecliptick to the ſame again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 12 Minutes.

The *Sydereal* YEAR, is the Time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the ſame again, and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almoſt 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in 4 Years Time amounting to 24, or one whole Day, make that which is commonly called Leap Year. See *Biſſextile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil* YEAR, is that which is in common Uſe among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning and its Length, according as they follow the Courſe either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar* YEAR, contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is leſs than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; ſo that its Head in about 33 Years will run thro' all the Months and Seaſons of the Year; and this kind of Year is now in Uſe among the *Turks*.

YEAR *and a Day* [in *Common Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Caſes; in ſome implying a Uſucaption, and in others a Preſcription; as in Caſe of an Aſtray, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that Time it is forfeited: So the *Year* and *Day* is given in caſe of an Appeal; and alſo for the Recovery of a Perſon, who has been bruiſed or wounded by another, *&c.*

YEAR *and Day and Waſte*, is a Part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profit of the Lands and Tenements of ſuch as are attainted of petty Treaſon, or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at laſt lay waſte the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Paſtures, plough up the Meadows, *&c.* except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of ſuch Waſte.

YEARD'LY, very, as *yeardly much*, very much, *&c.*

YEARLING, a Beaſt a Year old.

YEARLY [Eaplic, *Sax.*] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To YEARN [Eapnian, *Sax.*] to be moved with Compaſſion; as *my Bowels yearn.*

To YEARN [*Hunt.*] to bark as Beagles or Hunting-dogs do at their Prey.

YEARN'ING [Eapnunge, *Sax.*] Commiſeration.

YEAST [ʒeſt, *Sax.* Gheſt, Du.] the Froth in the Working of new Beer, Ale, *&c.*

YE [thwi, C. Br.] you.

The YEEN'DER, the Forenoon. *Derbyſhire.*

A YEEP'SEN, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Eſſex.*

YELK *of an Egg.* See *Yolk.*

To YELL [ghellen, Du. to make a Noiſe; ſchellen, to ſound] to make a dreadful howling Noiſe.

To YELL [ʒilpan, *Sax.* to boaſt] to prate, talk. *O.*

YELLOW [ʒealepe, *Sax.* Gheluwe, Du. *Giallo*, Ital. *Yalde*, Span. *Jaune*, F.] a Colour like that of Gall.

YELLOW *Golds*, Marigolds. *O. Flores Calendulæ*, L.

The YELLOWS [in a *Horſe*] a Diſeaſe.

To YELP [*Glappir*, F. Galpe, Belg. to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, *&c.*

YELT, a young Sow. *O.*

YEME [for *Hyems*, L.] Winter. *O. R.*

YENE, nigh, or as if. *O.*

AFORE YEAN, over-againſt. *O.*

YEOMEN [of Eopeman, a Shepherd, or gemæne, *Sax.* Gemein, Teut. common, *q. d.* a common Man, one of the Commonalty. *Spelman* derives it of ʒemana, *Sax.* Company or Fellowſhip; or ʒeonʒman, *Sax.* young Man] the firſt Degree of the Commons, Freeholders, who have Land of their own, and live on good Huſbandry. Sir *Thomas Smith* defines a Yeoman to be a free-born *Engliſhman*, who may lay out of his own free Land, in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 Shillings. An inferior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the *King's Court*] a ſort of Officers in a middle Place, between a Serjeant and a Groom; as the *Yeomen of the Chandry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrop*, &c.

YEOMEN *of the Guard*, a ſort of Footguards, who bear Partizans, whoſe Office is to wait upon the King in his Houſes; alſo abroad, by Water or by Land.

YEOMAN *Treader*, an Uſher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMEN *Warders.* See *Warders of the Tower.*

YEOMANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEO'VEN, dated; as *Yeoven the Day and Year abovewritten.* O.

YE'PELY [ʒeaplice, *Sax.*] cunningly, wiſely. *O.*

YERD [ʒipd, *Sax.*] a Rod, a Plague.

To YERK [of gercken, *Gothic*, as *Minſevius*, thinks] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horſe does.

YERVA, the Root *Contrayerva*, much in Eſteem for its alexipharmick Quality.

YES [Gyſe, *Sax.* Yea, Du. Ys, C. Br.] an Adverb of anſwering affirmatively.

YES'TERDAY [Geoſtepdæʒ, *Sax.* *Heſternus dies*, L.] the Day immediately preceding the preſent.

YET [ʒet, *Sax.* *Mer. Caſ.* derives it of Ἔτι, Gr.] ſtill, to this Time; alſo notwithſtanding, nevertheleſs.

To YET'TEN, to get, or lay up. *O.*

YEVEN, given. *Spenc.*

YEW [Ieƿ, *Sax.* *Yf*, F. Yw, C. Br.] a Tree which generally grows in the moiſt barren Grounds and coldeſt Mountains. *Taxus*, L.

YEW, a Female Sheep. See *Ewe*.

YEWD [of Eode, *Sax.*] went. *N. C.*

YEW'ING [of Eape, *Sax.*] going. *O.*

To YEX, to hickup, to ſob.

YEE'RE, together. *Spenc.*

YERAUGHT, laden full. *Spenc.*

YEROUN'CED [of *fronſer*, F. to kint the Brows] frowning. *F.*

YCLEAP'ED [Gecleaped, *Sax.*] called out.

YGOE', ſince, ago. *Spenc.*

To YIELD [Gildan, *Sax.* to pay, to perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to ſurrender, or give over or up, to part with, to make over, to ſubmit, to give way or place.

YIELDING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. ſubmiſſive, complaiſant, pliant.

YIF'TER [Gyfter, *Sax.*] as *yiſter this*, even as this. *O.*

YLIKE, alike. *Spenc.*

YLOG'GIT, lodged. *Chauc.*

YMMA'GYTYF, imaginative. *Chauc.*

YNCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of *Peru* and *America*, and of the Princes of their Family, ſignifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

Y'NEMP'NID, named. *Chauc.*

YODE [Eode, *Sax.*] went. *Spenc.*

YOKE } [Joc or Geok, *Sax.* **Jock**, L. S.
YOAK } **Joch**, Teut. *Joug*, F. of *Jugum*, L.] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beaſts, to keep them from running thro' Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage, or Slavery.

YOKE-ELM, a ſort of Tree.

YOKE-*Fellow*, one who bears the ſame Yoke or Burden with another, eſpecially a Wife or Huſband, each being joined to the other by the ſame Bond of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spenc.*

YOLK *of an Egg* [of Gealewe, *Sax.* yellow] the yellow Part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON *Thing*, the Thing yonder. *C.*

YOND, beyond. *Spenc.*

YOON, an Oven. *N. C.*

YORE [geara, *Sax.*] heretofore, anciently. *Spenc.* As, *In the Days of Yore*.

YORE'LY, anciently. *O.*

YORK [Eure-pic, or Eouer-pic, *Sax.* of Euere, a wild Boar, and pyc, a Refuge, *q. d.* a Retreat from the wild Boars which were in the Foreſt of *Gautries*, *Verſtegan*; called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in Eſteem to *London* in *England*, 150 Miles N. from *London*, memorable for the Death of two Emperors, *Severus* and *Conſtantius Chlorus*; as alſo for the Nativity of *Conſtantine* the Great.

YOU [Tuh, and Eap, *Sax.*] thou or ye.

YOUR [Eower, *Sax.* **ewer**, Teut.] of or belonging to you.

To YOULK [among *Falconers*] to ſleep, as *the Hawk youlks*, i. e. ſleeps.

YOUNG [geong, *Sax.* **Jong**, Belg. **Jung**, Teut. *Juvenis*, L.] youthful, not old, having been but a ſmall Time.

YOUNG'ER [geonger, *Sax.* **Jonger**, Belg. **Junger**, T. *Junior*, L.] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Tho' this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think ſuch Perſons only the *beſt Gentlemen*, who have the *largeſt Eſtates*, and it being the Cuſtom of *England* for the eldeſt Son to go away with the *whole Patrimony*, it may to them ſeem a Paradox; but as it is grounded on a different Notion, ſo there have been, and are plentiful Inſtances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the *elder Brother* of a Houſe, depending upon his Eſtate, is either indulged by *Parents*, or gives up himſelf to an *indolent* Humour, ſo that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in a Scabbard, ruſts for want of Uſe, thinking it ſufficient, if he have only the Accompliſhments of a *Fox Hunter*, or a *Country Juſtice*; the *younger Brother* being put to his Shifts, having no Inheritance to depend upon, by plying to his Studies hard at home, and accompliſhing himſelf by Travels abroad, oftentimes either by *Arts* or *Arms*, raiſes himſelf to a conſpicuous Pitch of Honour, and ſo becomes much the better Gentleman; for 'tis *Manners make the Man*, which was the uſual Motto of *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Founder of the College there, and New-College at *Oxford*, inſcribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOUNG'ER *Regiment* or *Officer* [in *Military Affairs*] is that which was laſt raiſed, and that Officer whoſe Commiſſion is of lateſt Date, tho' he be ever ſo old a Man, and hath ſerved ever ſo long in other Capacities.

YOUNG'EST [**Jongſt**, Belg. **Jungſt**, Teut.] the moſt young of all.

YOUNG'HEDE [**Jugend**, T.] Youth. *Chauc.*

A YOUNG'LING [geongling, *Sax.* **Jungling**, Teut.] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG'MEN [Statute 33 *Henry* VIII. Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNG'STER [**Yonker**, **Junker**, a young Gentleman, Teut.] an airy briſk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YOUNGTH, Youth. *Spenc.*

YOUNK'ER, a luſty Lad. *Du.*

YOUNK'ERS [among *Sailors*] are the young Men, Fore-maſt Men, whoſe Buſineſs is to take in the Top-ſails, or Top and Yard for furling the Sails, ſlinging the Yards, &c. and to take their Turns to the Helm.

YOUTH [Geoguð, or Geogoð, *Sax.*] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Perſons.

A YOUTH [ᵹeoᵹeð, or Juᵹuð, *Sax.*] a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH *Wort*; a kind of Herb.

YOUTHFUL [of Juᵹuð, and ꝼull, *Sax.*] belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, briſk, gay, full of Play, frolickſome.

YOUTH'FULLY, after a youthful Manner.

YOUTH'FULNESS, the being youthful, Briſkneſs.

To **YO'WSTER**, to feſter. *N. C.*

YPENT', pent up or folded like Sheep. *Spencer.*

YPIGHT', placed. *Spenc.*

Y'QUENT [of ᵹeopeceꝺ, *Sax.*] quenched, extinguiſhed. *O.*

YRAPT, rapt in Ecſtaſy. *Spenc.*

Y'ROKE, YWRAKEN [of Wꞃæcan, or Aꞃꞃæcan, *Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Spenc.*

YRON'NE [of ᵹeꞃunnian, *Sax.* geronnen, Teut.] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. *O.*

YROWN'ED, whiſpered. *Chauc.*

YSA'ME [zuſammen, T.] together. *Sp.*

YSHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spenc.*

YSHRI'VEN, confeſſed. *Chauc.*

YSI'CUS [*Ancient Deeds*] a ſort of pickled Salmon; called Yſinges in Old *Engliſh*.

YSO'TID, beſotted. *Chauc.*

YSPREINT, ſprinkled. *Chauc.*

YSTOP'PE, ſtopped. *O.*

Y'THEL [Ευθαλης, G. *i. e.* very flouriſhing] a *Welch* proper Name of Men.

YTWI'GHT, twitched. *O.*

YU [of *Yule*] Chriſtmas. *N. C.*

YU'PA, an *Indian* Herb, of which Bread is made by the Native *Indians*.

YUBATCH' [q. d. *Yule Batch*] a Chriſtmas Batch. *N. C.*

YUC'CA, an *American* Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the *Indians*.

To **YUCK** [of Jeuchen,, L. S. Jucken, Teut.] to prick, to itch, to rub. *N. C.*

Y'VELNESSE, Wickedneſs. *Chauc.*

YVERNA'GIUM [of *Hybernus*, L.] the Winter-ſeed Time, or Seaſon for ſowing of Corn. *Old Records*.

YUGA'MES, Chriſtmas Games. *N. C.*

YULE [ᵹehul, *Sax.*] a Word, which, among the Country People in the North of *England*, ſignifies *Chriſtmas*, or the Feſtival of the Nativity of Chriſt.

YULE-*Block*, a Chriſtmas Block, or Wood for Fewel, ſuch as is commonly burnt in that Seaſon.

YULE-*Games*, Chriſtmas Gambols; ſuch Sports as are uſed on that Feſtival.

YULE [of *Auguſt*] the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, called *Lammas-Day*. N. C.

YWEX'ETH [waſchet, Teut.] groweth. *Chauc.*

YWIS, I ſuppoſe. *Spenc.*

YWOXE [of ƿeaxen, *Sax.*] waxen, grown. *O.*

YWRIEN [ᵹeꞃꞃiᵹeꝺ, Wꞃiᵹan, *Sax.*] covered. *O.*

To **YUX** [of ᵹeoxa, ᵹeouxaᵹ, *Sax.* Sigh or Sob] to ſigh or ſob.

Z A

Z, [in *Phyſitians Bills*] a *Drachm*.

ZABU'LON
ZEBU'LON } [צבלון, *Heb.* i. e. a Dwelling Place] a proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.

ZAB'ULUS, the Devil. *O. L.*

ZAC'CHO [*Architecture*] the lower Part of the Pedeſtal of a Column.

ZACHA'RIAH [of זכרון, a Memorial, and יה, the Lord, זכריה, *Heb.* i. e. the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

ZACO'VIN, Satin or fine Silk. *O.*

ZA'FREN
ZAF'FREN } [any thing of a yellow Colour, anciently for that Reaſon applied chiefly to *Ochre*; now uſed only for the *Crocus*, which we write in *Engliſh* Saffron.

ZAGAYE, a ſort of Javelin uſed among the *Moors*.

ZA'HAB [זהב, *Heb.* Gold] an *Hebrew* Coin, in Value about 1 *l.* 10 *s.* Sterling.

ZA'MORIN [in *Malabar*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*] a Title of Sovereign Princes.

ZAMPOG'NI, a common Flute or Whiſtle. *Ital*

ZANI [*Mer. Caſ.* derives it of σαννος, Gr. a Fool, *Skinner* of *Sanna*, L. a Scoff: But it rather is of *Zane*, Ital. a Contraction of *Giovanni*, i. e. *John*, as we uſe *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profeſſion of moving Laughter by his Geſtures, Actions, and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a Jack-pudding. *Ital.*

ZAPHA'RA
SAPHARA } a Mineral uſed by Potters to make a Sky Colour.

ZEA [ζια, Gr.] Spelt; alſo Bear-barley, or Bear-corn. *L.*

ZEAL [*zele*, F. *zelus*, L. of ζῆλος, Gr.] is an earneſt Paſſion for any thing; eſpecially Religion and the Welfare of one's Country.

A ZEALOT [*zealateur*, F. *zelotes*, L. of ζηλωτης, Gr.] a zealous Perſon, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Senſe, a Separatiſt, a Fanatick, or Schiſmatick.

ZEA'LOUS [*zele*, F. *zelotypus*, L. of ζηλωτύπὸς, Gr.] full of Zeal.

ZEAL'OUSLY, in a zealous Manner.

ZEAL'OUSNESS, fulneſs of Zeal, Earneſtneſs.

ZE'BRA, an *Indian* Beaſt like a Mule.

ZE'CHIN
ZA'CHIN [ſo called from *la Zeecha*, a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is ſettled] a Gold Coin worth about 7 *s.* and 6 *d.* Sterling.

TURKISH ZE'CHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value about 9 *s.* Sterling.

ZEDEKI'AH [צדקה, Righteouſneſs, and יה, the Lord, *Heb.* i. e. the Juſtice of the Lord] the Son of *Joſiah*, King of *Iſrael.*

ZE'LOTYPY [*zelotypia*, L. ζηλοτοπία, Gr.] Jealouſy.

ZE'NITH [of סמת, *Arabick*, whence סכת, the Top of the Head] is that *Vertex* or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being neceſſarily ninety Degrees diſtant from the Horizon, otherwiſe called the *Vertex*, or *Vertical Point.*

ZE'NITH *Diſtance* [in *Aſtrology*] is the Compliment of the Sun's or Star's meridian Altitude, or what the meridian Altitude wants of ninety Degrees.

ZEOPY'RUM [of ζέα and ϖυρῶ, Gr. *i. e.* Spelt and Wheat] a kind of Grain betwixt Spelt and Wheat.

ZE'PHYRUS [ζερος, Gr. q. d. ζωηφέρος, Gr. bringing to Life] the Weſt Wind, ſo called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by the *Latins*, which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the Beginning of *February.*

ZE'RITH [צרת, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing nine Inches.

ZER'NA [among *Phyſicians*] a Tetter or Ring-worm. *L.*

ZE'RO, a Word uſed for a Cypher, or Nought (o) eſpecially by the *French.*

ZERUB'BABEL
ZORO'BABEL [זרבבל, *Heb.* i. e. Repugnant to Confuſion] eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jeruſalem.*

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; alſo a Chip of Orange or Lemon-peel, ſuch as is uſually ſqueezed into Ale, Wine, *&c.* to give it a Flavour. *F.*

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as *to go to one's Zeſt.* F.

To ZEST *an Orange or Lemon* [among *Confectioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into ſmall Slips, as thin as poſſible.

ZE'TA [in *Old Records*] a Dining-room, Hall, or Parlour.

ZE'TA
ZETICU'LA [either of τό ζεῖν, Gr. *Pliny*, to be warm, becauſe it receives and multiplies the Sun; or of τὸ ζην, to live, becauſe there is commodious living in it] a little withdrawing Chamber with Pipes conveyed along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water; alſo a Stove-room.

ZETET'ICK *Method* [in *Mathematicks*] is the analytick or algebraick Way of reſolving Problems or Queſtions, whereby the Nature and Reaſon of the Thing is primarily inveſtigated and diſcovered; ſo called of ζετέω, Gr. to ſeek or inveſtigate.

ZEUGI'TES [ζευγίτης, Gr.] Canes or Reeds which Falconers uſed to catch Birds with. *L.*

ZEUG'MA [ζευγμα, Gr. *i. e.* joining together] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a *Verb* agreeing with divers *Nouns*, or an *Adjective* with divers *Subſtantives*, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by Supplement, as, *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit.* Virgil.

ZEUS [Ζεὺς, Gr.] a black Fiſh, very delicious, taken from *Cadiz*, a Daice.

ZEUX'IS, an ancient *Grecian* Painter, who lived about 400 Years before our Saviour, and brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection. He growing very rich, would at laſt ſell none of his Works, but gave them away, ſaying, *He did not know how to ſet a Price upon them equal to their Value.* He painted a Bunch of Grapes ſo to the Life, that the Birds came and pecked them, and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds alſo flew to and pecked, he was angry, and ingeniouſly confeſſed that his Work was not complete, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having diſputed with *Parrhaſius*, which was the beſt Painter, *Parrhaſius* painted a Curtain ſo ingeniouſly, that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one which hid the Antagoniſt's Work, deſired it might be drawn, that he might ſee what he had done; but coming to know his Miſtake, he acknowledged he was outdone, ſince himſelf had deceived none but Birds, but *Parrhaſius* had deceived even the Maſter of the Art itſelf.

ZIBELLI'NA, *Muſtela*, a Sable, a little wild Beaſt ſomewhat leſs than a *Martern*, that yields a very rich Furr; which breeds in the Woods of *Muſcovy.*

ZIBE'THUM [Ζαπέτιον, Gr. of זוב, *Heb.* to flow] Civet; a Perfume like Muſk, contained in kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZIM'RI [צמרי, *Heb.* i. e. a Song or Singing] an Uſurper of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, who killed his Maſter *Ela.*

ZINCK is a metallick Marcaſite, which ſome alſo called *Spelter.*

ZINZI'BER
ZINZI'BERIS [ζίγγιϐερι, G.] Ginger, a Spice that grows in moſt of the Provinces of *India.*

ZIZANIUM [ζιζάνιον, Gr.] *Darnel* or Cockle growing among Corn.

ZI'ZIPHUM [among *Apothecaries*] a kind of Fruit called *Jujubes*. L.

ZO'BOLA, the Ermin or Weeſel, whoſe Furr is called Sable.

ZOCK, a Mineral, alſo called *Spelter*.

ZO'CLE [*Architecture*] a ſquare Member, lower than its Breadth, ſerving to ſupport a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, inſtead of a Pedeſtal, Baſe, or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued **ZO'CLE** [in *Architecture*] a continued Pedeſtal on which a Structure is raiſed, but has no Baſe or Cornice. *Ital.*

ZO'DIACK [ζωδιακὸς, ſo called of τῶν ζῶν, Gr. *i. e.* of the living Creatures that are imagined to be in it, or the Figure of them; or of το ζω, Gr. becauſe it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greateſt imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which paſſes obliquely between the two Poles of the World; 'tis cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the ſix Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the ſix Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole: it is furniſhed with twelve Conſtellations repreſented upon Globes, by the Figure of twelve living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of eight Degrees, and ſometimes more in both.

ZO'DIACK *of the Comets.* Mr. *Caſſini* hath obſerved a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whoſe Bounds (by many Obſervations) he hath found moſt Comets, but not all, to keep; this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Conſtellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegaſus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the leſſer Dog, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion*, and *Sagittary*.

ZOI'LUS [ζωιλος, Gr.] an envious Perſon.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. ζώνη, Gr. a Belt] a Girdle, ſuch as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were eſpouſed, which the Bridegroom untied the firſt Night.

ZONE [among *Phyſicians*] a Diſeaſe, a kind of *Shingles*, called *Holy Fire*.

ZONES [in *Anatomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Diviſions of the Heavens or Earth bounded by the two Polar Circles, and the two Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of theſe Zones there are commonly reckoned 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

The Frigid or Frozen **ZONES** [ſo called of *Frigidus*, L. *i. e.* exceeding cold; becauſe, being extremely remote from the Sun's Courſe in the Ecliptick, they partake of but little of its Heat] are thoſe comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one muſt be towards the *North*, and the other towards the *South*: The *Frozen* or *Frigid Zone* towards the North, lying between the North Polar Circle and the North Pole, contains Part of *Iceland* and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoſeda*, *Nova Zembla*, *Greenland*, and ſome other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid Zone* towards the South, lying between the South Polar Circle and the South Pole, is not yet known, whether it be Land or Water.

The Temperate **ZONES** owe their Name and Advantage to their Situation between the *Torrid* and the two *Frigid Zones*; the one on the North-ſide of the Equator, between the Arctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is called the Northern; and the other between the Antarctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The torrid **ZONE** [ſo called of *Torridus*, L. *i. e.* parching or burning; becauſe under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cauſe ſo exceſſive an Heat, that the Ancients thought it uninhabitable] is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the Middle of the two Temperate *Zones*, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, the one Northern, and the other Southern; its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOO'GONIA [ζωογονια, of ζωος, alive, and γονη, Offspring, *Gr.*] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. *L.*

ZOOG'RAPHY [ζωογραφία, of ζωη, Life, and γραφη, Deſcription, *Gr.*] a Deſcription of the Nature and Properties of any kind of Animals, as Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Serpents, Inſects, &c. L.

ZOO'GRAPHER [ζωογραφος, Gr.] a Deſcriber or Painter of living Creatures. *L.*

ZOOL'OGY [of ζώον, an Animal, and λογία, *Gr.* Diſcourſe] a Treatiſe concerning living Creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES [of ζωοφυτον, of ζωον, an Animal, and φυτον, a Plant, *Gr.*] certain Subſtances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as Spunges, &c.

ZOO'PHORUS } [ζωόφορος, Gr.] a Part
ZO'PHORUS } between the *Architrave* and *Cornice*, ſo called by the *Greek* Architects,

tects, by reaſon of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. *L.*

ZOO'TOMY [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον, and τέμνω, to cut, Gr.] an artificial Diſſection of the Bodies of brute Beaſts, or any other Creatures, except Men. See *Androtomy.*

ZO'PISSA [ζωπισσα, Gr.] the beſt ſort of Pitch; or Pitch ſcraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZO'PYRUM [ζωπυρον, Gr.] the Herb *Pulcal* of the Mountain.

ZOROAS'TER. the firſt Inventor of *Magick,* whom *Pliny* makes to be much ancienter than *Moſes,* and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah,* and to have been worſhipped for a Deity. *Juſtin* ſays poſitively, that *Zoroaſter* was King of the *Bactrians,* and the Inventor of *Magick*; it was the ſame *Zoroaſter* againſt whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONY'SUS [ζωρονύσος, Gr.] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus,* made uſe of by the Magicians.

ZO'STOR [ζωστήρ, of ζωννύω, Gr. to encompaſs] the Shingles, a Diſeaſe.

ZOROBA'BEL. See *Zerubbabel.*

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch,* F. the Trunk of a Tree] a Sirname.

ZU'CHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTO'LO, a Bird-pipe or ſmall Flagelet. *Ital.*

ZUMA [ζύμη, Gr.] Leaven.

ZUPA'LIUM [among *Phyſicians*] a Julep, a ſort of phyſical Potion.

ZUZ [זוז, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Coin, of which four make a Shekel, in Value Sevenpence Half-penny *Engliſh.*

ZYGIA'TI [among *Aſtrologers*] ſuch Perſons as are born under the Sign *Libra,* called ζωγυες in *Greek.*

ZY'GOMA [ζυγομα, Gr.] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper Parts joins to the *Os Sphenoides,* and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare,* its outward Parts having a long Proceſs or Knob, called *Proceſſus Zygomaticus.*

ZYGOMA'TICUM [in *Anatomy*] one of a Pair of Muſcles, otherwiſe called *Jugales,* which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMA'TICUS [of ζὺγωμα, Gr.] a Muſcle in the Face, ſo named by *Riolanus,* becauſe it riſes from the *Zygoma,* but it is inſerted near the Corner of the Lips. When this Muſcle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleaſant Countenance.

ZYGOSTA'TES [ζυγοστάτης, Gr.] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who has the Overſight of the Weights. *L.*

ZYGOSTAT'ICK [*Zygoſtaticus,* L. ζυγοστατικος, Gr.] belonging to a Clerk of the Markets or Weights.

ZY'MOMA [ζυμωμα, Gr.] Leaven or Leavening.

ZY'MOMA [among *Phyſicians*] any kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the watry Juice in the Mouth, the acid or ſharp Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, *&c.*

ZYMOSI'METER [of ζύμωσις, Fermentation, and μετρον, Gr. a Meaſure] an Inſtrument by which the Degrees of Fermentation, which ariſes from the Mixture of divers Liquors, is meaſured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, *&c.*

ZYMO'SIS [ζύμασις, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHO'GALA [ζυθόγαλα, Gr. of ζυθός, Ale, and γάλα, Milk] Poſſet-drink.

ZYTHUM [ζύθος, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z.Z. The Ancients uſed theſe two Letters to ſignify Myrrh; but late Writers uſe them only for *Zinziber,* Ginger.

SICUBI, inter legendum, voces quædam Græcæ parum juſto accentu notatæ, aut alia, quæ typographi, noſtramque eluſere curam, ſeſe oculis objecerint, ut properanti prelo imputes, nobis humaniter condones, & amice corrigas, docte lector, velim.

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